"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; probably fair tomorrow; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,258. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEE OLIVE BRANCH EXTENDED TO FOE BY CHANCELLOR

Berlin So Interprets Cryptic Utterances of Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag.

READY TO RESTORE BELGIUM

Would Give Back French Territory Also, but Only on Conditions in Both Cases.

GERMANY'S SECURITY FIRST

Annexationists and Pan-Germanists Significantly Cool to His Moderate Proposals.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The eagerly awaited speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag yesterday contained some unexpected and sensational elements, which marked it as one of the most important official utterances of the war, since it lifted the veil, though slightly, from Germany's concrete war aims, and more than hinted at the specific terms on which Germany was prepared to make peace.

The reception of the speech by the House varying from strong and sustained applause, by the Liberals, the bulk of the Socialists and even members of the Centre party, to lukewarmness or silence on the part of the pan-Germanists and annexationists generally gave a good idea of the significance of the Chancellor's address, which was written primarily for home consumption.

Immediately after the Chancellor concluded, a political specialist in the Reichstag lobby interpreted the Chancellor's cryptic utterances on peace terms as follows: The Chancellor's very moderate program calls for no annexation of Belgium and no annexation of French territory. He hinted only at the annexation of Courland and Lithuania, as chiefly inhabited by peoples of Germanic race. His peace terms also included as a guiding principle that under no circumstances must Poland revert to the Muscovite yoke. Furthermore an independent Belgium must be a Flemish Belgium, freed from French influence and British "vassalage."

The restitution of conquered French and Belgian territory, however, said this interpreter, must be conditional upon Germany receiving binding guarantees that French territory will not in the future be a gateway through which Germany can be attacked, and that the independent Belgium will not be a British bulkhead against Germany.

To an American listener the portion of the Chancellor's speech dealing with these matters seemed to be of the nature of an extension of the olive branch to France and Belgium.

Particular importance, as indicating the Chancellor's tone of moderation, was attached by political experts to his reference to France, Belgium, and Poland after the war as "neighbors," and his hint that as far as Germany was concerned nothing was intended or desired that could leave behind the germs of future wars.

By emphasizing the point that the German armies in their fight against heavy odds were not actuated by a desire to conquer territory, but solely sought to defend the Fatherland, the Chancellor struck a popular note. His first intimation of the concrete bases on which peace is possible, as far as Germany is concerned, will be hailed with enthusiasm by the bulk of the German people.

Party Leaders Back Chancellor.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, and Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, delivered speeches in the Reichstag concurring in the views which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, had expressed, the Overseas News Agency says.

Herr Ebert asserted that Germany's enemies, and especially the Socialists in enemy countries, declined peace and asked for the annihilation of Germany, and that, therefore, it was the duty of Germans to stand firmly by their Government and their country.

With regard to the question of annexations, Herr Ebert pointed out that Germany could not give back the freed Polish, Lithuanian, and other provinces to the reactionary Russian yoke, and that this was to be understood in the light of the Chancellor's declaration that Germany did not want to crush other races, but wanted a basis for the peaceful development of European civilization.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's words in connection with the possibility of Germany withdrawing from Belgium, which, however, he said, must be a "new Belgium," are interpreted generally as an affirmation that Germany would not evacuate a country where the blood of her sons had been shed without receiving necessary guarantees regarding its future, and that the "new Belgium" must include a special disposition for the Flemish portion of the kingdom.

LONDON, April 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The German papers are disappointed that the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, said nothing in his Reichstag speech about Admiral von Tirpitz or the submarine policy as affecting America and Holland.

"The radical papers fear that the Chancellor's remarks about helping the Flemish people to free themselves from French bondage will cause serious trouble in Belgium."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, Brut—Sec—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

Zeppelin Raids on England Cause Jubilation in Germany

GENEVA, April 6.—The newspapers of Friedrichshafen and other points near the Zeppelin headquarters express great satisfaction over the recent air raids over England. In their comment, however, the newspapers make no mention of the women and children and other noncombatant victims.

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin at Stuttgart is daily receiving telegrams and letters of congratulations on the success of the air raids.

The newspapers state that the raids will continue throughout the Spring with London as their principal objective.

GERMANS AT NIGHT STORM HAUCOURT

Another Village on French Salient West of Meuse Carried After a Hard Battle.

FRENCH WIN AT DOUAUMONT

Underground Works on a 500-Meter Front Are Swept Clear of Germans.

LONDON, April 6.—German attacks have won more ground west of the Meuse, the village of Haucourt, on the Avocourt-Bethincourt salient, having been taken by storm. Admission of this success of the Crown Prince's forces is made by Paris, which sets forth that French pressure succeeded in making gains in the region north of Avocourt.

To the east of the Meuse French troops, it is stated, have carried underground works of the Germans to the southwest of Fort de Douaumont, the total area captured having a front of 500 meters and a depth of 200 meters. A violent bombardment was directed by the Germans against Côte du Poivre, but the French curtain of fire prevented an infantry attack, according to the Paris bulletin.

The capture of Haucourt, the most important result of the operations chronicled today, was the climax of intense fighting yesterday and last night. This village and fortified works to the eastward lay north of Forges Brook, being the northern end of the French lines on that side of the stream.

A heavy preliminary fire was directed at the entire French front, between Avocourt and Bethincourt. Then a series of attacks in force was made by the Germans. At Bethincourt they were repulsed, but repeated assaults finally drove the French out of Haucourt and back on the elevations behind.

The German official statement, telling of the success at Haucourt, reads:

There was great activity west of the Meuse during the day, chiefly on account of the preparatory fire which we directed against the district of Haucourt.

During the afternoon the activity of our infantry became more pronounced. It stormed the village of Haucourt and the strongly fortified French point of support east of the village. In addition to very considerable losses in killed and wounded, the enemy lost seven officers and 551 wounded prisoners, belonging to two different divisions.

On the right bank of the Meuse the French renewed the attempt against positions we captured in Cailette Forest and northwest thereof on April 2. This attack was checked quickly.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne district a surprise attack delivered by us this morning on one of the enemy's trenches near the highway to St. Hubert resulted in our inflicting perceptible losses on our adversaries and in bringing back to our lines some twenty prisoners.

During this attack our artillery, in the next section, violently bombarded that portion of the Avocourt woods occupied by the Germans.

In the region of Verdun the enemy, after the relative calm of yesterday afternoon, gave evidence of very great activity during the evening hours. As the night progressed there took place to the west of the Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt. This was followed by a series of attacks, in which large numbers of men took part, against the two principal salients of this front. All the efforts of the enemy against the village of Bethincourt were checked by our fire.

During this same time the enemy delivered a furious attack on the centre against the village of Haucourt. In spite of repeated checks and bloody sacrifices, they were successful in getting a footing during the night in this village. We now hold the village under the fire of our dominating positions.

On our side, after a short preparatory artillery fire, we delivered a spirited attack, our men coming out from the redoubt of Avocourt, their purpose being to connect this redoubt with one of our works situated on the boundary line of the wood to the north of Avocourt. During this action, which was in all respects successful, we occupied a large portion of the territory known as "Le Bois Carre" and took fifty prisoners.

To the east of the River Meuse two attacks on the part of the enemy directed against our position to the north of the Caillette wood resulted only in serious losses to the Germans.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

French Use Curtain of Fire.

The French night bulletin says:

In the Argonne we exploded a mine in the region of Vauquois.

To the west of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard persistently the Bethincourt salient and the villages of Esnes and Montzéville.

To the east of the Meuse Côte du Poivre was subjected during the course of the day to a violent bombardment, which preceded an attack, but our curtain of fire prevented the enemy from setting out from his trenches.

To the southwest of Fort de Douaumont a series of small engagements of a hand-to-hand nature enabled our troops to progress in the underground passages and works of the enemy on a front of 500 meters to a depth of more than 200 meters. A counterattack delivered by the enemy at the end of the day completely failed.

In the Woevre our batteries concentrated their fire on various points of the enemy's front.

In Lorraine our artillery displayed activity to the east of Luneville, between the Vezouse River and the Vosges.

There is no other important event to report.

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BERLIN DENIES NEW U-BOAT ORDER

Foreign Office Says Rule Against Sinking Liners Without Warning Holds.

ASKS FOR SUSSEX DETAILS

Unofficial Hint That Perhaps She Resembled a Troopship or a Cruiser.

MAY SEEK TO MAKE AMENDS

Assertion That Greater Part of Neutral Vessels Sunk Hit Mines—Wilson and Lansing Confer.

Spain Will Ask Berlin to Explain Vigo Sinking

MADRID, Friday, April 7, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct the Ambassador at Berlin to request from the German Government an explanation of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Vigo and a definition of its policy with regard to the rights of neutrals on the seas.

The steamship Vigo, 1,137 gross tons, was sunk by a German submarine, according to a Lloyds report issued Wednesday.

BERLIN, Monday, April 3, (via London, April 6,) (Delayed.)—A fourth American inquiry was added today to others awaiting reply at the Foreign Office when the American Embassy requested information regarding the steamer Eagle Point recently sunk off Queenstown, and asked whether she was destroyed by a German submarine. The Foreign Office states that it has no information from the Admiralty regarding the Sussex, the Englishman, the Manchester Engineer, or the Eagle Point.

The Admiralty has countered the question regarding the Sussex with a request for more exact details on the time, place, and circumstances of the Sussex disaster. No suppositions or possible explanations covering the case of the Sussex have been advanced in authoritative circles either at the Foreign Office or at the Admiralty. Only one supposition heard on unofficial circles to account for the incident in case it should develop that a German submarine is concerned, is that the Sussex in build resembled a transport or a cruiser. Another possible explanation frequently heard is that the sinking of the Sussex occurred in the region not only theoretically but actually within the zone of regular war operations and on a route used largely for the conveyance of troops.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed The Associated Press today that any doubts concerning a possible change of policy regarding the treatment of passenger steamers was unjustified. The old order to submarine commanders against the destruction of unarmed and unresisting passenger steamers without warning and providing an opportunity for safety to those on board was still in force, Dr. Zimmermann said, and added that in case of error or violation of orders Germany would not hesitate to accept the consequences and make all suitable amends.

Dr. Zimmermann also declared that the same policy and orders were still in effect regarding neutral steamers, the attitude of the German naval forces toward these vessels being that they are governed by the established regulations of the so-called cruiser warfare. According to these regulations, Dr. Zimmermann explained, neutral vessels were subject to destruction only when it was found after an examination that more than half of the cargo consisted of war contraband.

Dr. Zimmermann expressed the opinion that the greater part of the cases of sinking neutral vessels, which are being reported with increasing regularity in news dispatches, would be found to be due to mines, which, he said, were admitted and used by all parties as recognized weapon of war.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—An official report on the submarine discussion in the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag, published today, gives new details regarding the attitude of the committee itself as voiced by the Nationalist Major Ernst Bassermann, one of the leaders of the faction urging an extended use of submarines, who drafted the report.

The earlier reports of the committee's deliberations were from Government sources. Major Bassermann, in his report, declares that the resolution of the committee intended to express neither confidence nor lack of confidence in the Government, nor to criticise the earlier conduct of the submarine campaign, but only to bring out the belief in the Reichstag that the submarine weapon could be used as an effective means of meeting Great Britain's methods and winning a satisfactory peace.

Referring to the passage in the resolution regarding "justified interests of neutral States," the report declares:

"Even though respect for justified States is a matter of course in German policy, the committee believed it important, in view of the agitation among neutrals stirred up by England, to declare expressly that their justified interests would be taken into account, just as naturally as we Germans would know how to refuse to comply with unjustifiable neutral demands.

"In adopting this decision the committee's guiding thought was to give renewed proof at home and abroad that the Reichstag in this desperate war for German existence regards unity as so important that doubt and further reaching desires must give way before it."

AMSTERDAM, April 6, (via London.)—Commenting on the American inquiries regarding the torpedoing of the steamers Sussex and Englishman, the Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"Who on earth cares in Germany whether these ships were torpedoed by

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"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

By George Bernard Shaw

The famous wit and satirist at his best, in next Sunday's Times. The only way to be sure of obtaining The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

FIGHT IS NARROWED TO HUGHES AND T. R.

Colonel's Latest "Terms" Supposed to Have Knocked Out All Other Candidates.

WAITING NOW ON JUSTICE

Local Republican Leaders Anxious to Hear from Him—Progressives Are Joyful.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement defining the terms under which he would accept the Republican nemination for President was discussed with interest yesterday by local Republicans. Many party leaders are convinced that the Colonel has achieved his purpose and that it is time for Justice Charles E. Hughes, the most talked of Republican possibility, to tell the people of the country just how he feels regarding the situation. It is the accepted opinion among the Hughes adherents that the situation has narrowed down to a choice between Hughes and Roosevelt.

Republican leaders feel that an announcement from Justice Hughes at this time regarding his purpose will clear the atmosphere more than anything else, and possibly bring to an end the Roosevelt boom. The situation, however, is complicated, for many friends of Justice Hughes do not want him to show his hand now. For instance, should he announce that he is not a candidate it would leave Roosevelt in practically undisputed possession of the field, with all eyes focused upon him. These friends of the Justice will try to arrange things so that he will not make an announcement of his position until about a week before the convention.

The situation is still further complicated by the fact that many of the old-line Republicans are still convinced that ex-Senator Root is the logical Republican standard bearer. The Root and Hughes men are doing everything in their power to head off the Colonel, but they realize their limitations with Roosevelt taking the centre of the stage.

It is a significant fact that nobody is appealing to William Barnes to save the situation. The view generally taken yesterday was that Barnes was eliminated at the primaries on Tuesday, Mr. Barnes maintains silence. He refused yesterday to say anything about Roosevelt or the result of the primaries. Friends of the former State Chairman, however, asserted that he was very despondent over the turn of affairs, and that he was most chagrined over the attitude of Mr. Root.

The recent luncheon at the home of ex-Ambassador Bacon, where the Colonel and Mr. Root buried their differences, was a heavy blow to Mr. Barnes, his friends said. They knew nothing about this luncheon and the resultant burial of the hatchet until the publication in the newspapers.

Friends of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said that Republicans were merely marking time until something definite came from Justice Hughes. Mr. Tanner was annoyed at being quoted on Wednesday as saying that Justice Hughes should announce his candidacy at once. He denied that he had said anything for publication. There was a report yesterday that certain Progressive leaders had been in communication with Chairman Tanner within the last forty-eight hours, but this could not be verified.

George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader, was in extremely good humor over the trend of events. When asked if he had any comment to make regarding Mr. Roosevelt's statement, he said:

"The Colonel's statement is merely an amplification of what he said on his West Indies trip. Nobody can possibly find fault with it. Where is the American who wouldn't subscribe to everything he said?"

Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, was in the city yesterday and said that in a recent trip through many States he had found nothing but Roosevelt sent ment. Mr. Murdock has traveled through the Middle West and Eastern States and on Wednesday he addressed a Bull Moose convention at Bangor, Me. He said his observation led him to believe that the Colonel would be nominated by both the Progressives and the Republican conventions. Asked if the Progressives would nominate the Colonel, should the Republicans overlook this detail, Mr. Murdock laughed and remarked:

"I can't imagine the Progressives nominating anybody but the Colonel. It is impossible for a crowd of Bull Moose getting together and not nominating Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. Murdock said that the change in the sentiment of the people regarding the Colonel was most surprising. "Two months ago," he said, "Roosevelt sentiment was at the peak in California. Now, he said, the feeling for the Colonel was stronger on the Atlantic seaboard than anywhere else. In the East, he said, the people were stirred up on the question of preparedness.

Chairman Tanner said yesterday that he had heard some opposition had developed up-State to his re-election, but he did not take it seriously. The committee will meet tomorrow noon. The opinion yesterday was that Mr. Tanner would succeed himself. Friends of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth started a rumor yesterday that Mr. Wadsworth might be elected National Committeeman at Chicago to succeed Mr. Barnes. The Whitman faction is opposed to the selection of Mr. Wadsworth, as it believes he is too closely affiliated with Mr. Barnes. If a change it to be made, it was said, a committeeman would be selected who was thoroughly opposed to the Barnes policies.

ROOSEVELT IN TOWN TODAY.

Admirers Praise His 'Terms' in Letters and by Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 6.—Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York tomorrow, and he looks for a busy day. As a result of his recent utterances in which he has set forth the conditions on which he would accept a nomination from the Republican Party, and by which he tossed his hat into the ring, the Colonel has been flooded with letters and telegrams, many of them asking for appointments. He has endeavored, as far as possible, to arrange for all meetings during his visits to New York.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams were received today congratulating him upon the stand he took in his conversation yesterday with a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, when the Colonel said that he

Continued on Page 4.

The famous "Koh-i-noor" Drawing Pencils—made in Austria—can now be obtained in all degrees from dealers in Drawing Supplies.—Advt.

ROUT N.Y.C. STRIKERS, SAVE POWER PLANT

Reserve Police and Road's Detectives Arrest 26 After a Battle in the Bronx.

NEW HAVEN OFFERS ADVANCE

Central's Workers on Harlem Division Quit—Westchester Sheriff Is Asked to Protect the Yard.

The police at Bronx Headquarters were notified yesterday afternoon that a gang of 200 striking employes of the New York Central Railroad, who had been called out by the American Federation of Railroad Workers on last Wednesday, had left their hall at Courtlandt Avenue and 152d Street for the purpose of wrecking the big central power station of the railroad company at 149th Street and the East River.

Reserves from the Walton Avenue and the Morrisania Avenue Police Stations, under Inspector Edward I. Walsh of the Seventh Inspection District, and twenty-five detectives in charge of Acting Captain Andrew Wines, were at once sent in patrol wagons to intercept the strikers. Another force of railroad detectives under Charles Steyn, an employe of the New York Central, hastened toward the power house on a similar mission.

The policemen and detectives were stationed at the mouth of the Pocahontas cut, about 200 feet from the power house, where they waited for the strikers. When the latter arrived, laden with lumps of coal and stones, they were charged by the police with drawn revolvers, and twenty-three of them were arrested after many of their fellows had been heartily thumped with clubs in the hands of the uniformed men. Before dispersing, the strikers showered the power house with missiles, and succeeded in breaking several windows.

The speedy arrival of the reserves and the detectives did not prevent the strikers, however, from attempting to terrify several gangs of employes of the railroad in the Westchester freight yards. The strikers entered the property of the railroad company above the Westchester yard and marched through the cut in the direction of Port Morris and the power plant. The success of this manoeuvre was due to the fact that the police and detectives, in their anxiety to protect the big dynamos furnishing power for the operation of electric trains, had left the entrances to the company's property unguarded.

The Port Morris power plant furnishes all the current by which electrically driven trains are run from the Grand Central Terminal to the Harriman terminus, and the strikers, it was reported, had planned to demolish the plant at 6 o'clock in the evening, when travel by commuters leaving New York City for their homes was heaviest.

The fight after the gang reached the mouth of the cut was a running one, the members of the Federation of Workers stopping only long enough before taking to their heels to throw the coal and stones they were carrying at the windows. Several of the rioters were knocked down before they could escape, and of these twenty-three were bundled into the waiting patrol wagons and taken to the Bronx Headquarters. All were later arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in Night Court where, despite the remonstrance of ex-Assistant District Attorney Murray Spiess, counsel for the union, each of them was fined $5 on charges of disorderly conduct.

"We cannot allow mob rule," said Magistrate McQuade in answer to the lawyer's protests. "These men certainly had no right on the property of the railroad company."

A large percentage of the rioters had not produced the amount they had been fined up to a late hour and were forced to remain in their cells.

The strike, which developed larger proportions yesterday owing to a walk-out of about 250 men on the Harlem Division of the road at North White Plains, N. Y., disclosed the fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had taken steps to avoid a similar walkout on its lines.

The New Haven, it was announced, had offered 4,500 of its employes in the ten classes involved on the New York Central an advance in pay of 2½ cents an hour each, but the offer has not been accepted as yet by the American Federation of Railroad Workers. The union, it was learned, had demanded an advance for each worker of 4 cents an hour, but this the railroad refused to grant. The Federation tok the 2½ cent offer "under advisement," with the promise that a reply would be forthcoming in a short time. The increase, according to the railroad, will aggregate an addition to the annual payrolls of $200,000, if it is accepted.

The 250 who quit on the Harlem Division at North White Plains included trackmen, air brake inspectors, carpenters, and machinists. General Manager Miles Bronson of the Grand Central Terminal sent forty armed guards to the different yards about North White Plains last night. He also called on Sheriff Weisendanger to station Deputy Sheriffs along the rails and in the yards. All of the machinists in the Putnam Division shops also quit their places.

It was reported that Sheriff Weisendanger might be called to summon several of the wealthy men who are enrolled as Deputy Sheriffs to assist in strike duty. Trains on the Harlem Division were delayed only a few minutes, delays being cut down through the efforts of strike breakers, who were rushed to North White Plains in two passenger coaches.

It was stated yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal by a subordinate of A. T. Hardin, Vice President in charge of operation, that no more than 500 employes had been called out by the American Federation of Workers. The places of most of those who had gone out had been filled, it was said, and no trouble was experienced in carrying on the work. It was asserted by an employe of the Central that there was some little difficulty in handling parcel post packages, but the delays were trivial. There had been no interruption in the work of taking care of the mails.

President Patrick Richardson was severely criticised for the manner in which the strike had been called. Mr. Richardson, it was asserted, was a troublemaker whose only thought was to get members for his union, and who was not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Richardson's appeals have been directed mainly to workers not well informed enough to understand that what he is doing will not result in their betterment," one official said. "He has been trying to stir up trouble for many railroads, but was not successful until the present good times for labor came on. He has no standing and should be suppressed."

Continued on Page 3.

CONTINENTAL ARMY UPHELD BY SENATE

Vote of 36 to 34 Indorses Plan Like Garrison's in Bill for 261,000 Reserves.

FACTIONAL LINES WIPED OUT

Southern Democrats Alone Are Swayed by Fear of Negro Militarism Later.

O'GORMAN CRITICISES FOES

Takes Offense at Letter from Col. Sternburger and Praises General O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—By a vote of 34 to 36 the Senate this afternoon, after five days of debate, refused to strike from the Army Reorganization bill the section authorizing the President to organize a volunteer army analogous to the Continental Army recommended by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison. This vote, which came on an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland to strike out the volunteer section, cut across all party and factional lines, though it was noteworthy that twenty-four of the thirty-four votes hostile to the volunteer force came from the Democrats.

Only ten Republicans voted to kill the volunteer section of the bill, seventeen Republicans voted to save it, while nineteen Democrats did likewise. The Progressive Republicans were almost equally divided, four voting to strike the section out, while three—including Mr. Poindexter of Washington, who is Roosevelt Progressive—voted to preserve it. The final vote suggested that the fear of the formation of negro volunteer regiments had its weight with Southern Senators, for seventeen of the twenty Democrats voting to kill the section were from the South. Fourteen regular Republicans voted for the section recommended by the President and only six voted against it.

The vote follows:

Voting to eliminate the section: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Clarke, (Ark.,) Culberson, Gore, Hardwick, Hughes, Kern, Lee, (Md.,) Lewis, Martin, Overman, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shafroth, Simmons, Smith, (S. C.,) Smith, (S. C.,) Stone, Swanson, Taggart, Thompson, Vardaman—24.

Republicans—Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Norris, Page, Sherman, Works—10. Total, 34.

Voting to retain the section: Democrats—Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Hollis, Husting, Johnson, (Me.,) Johnson, (S. D.,) Lane, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pittman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Smith, (Md.,) Thomas, Walsh, Williams—19.

Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, (Wyo.,) Dillingham, Dupont, Gallinger, Lippitt, Lodge, Nelson, Oliver, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Weeks—17. Total, 36.

O'Gorman Attacks Sternburger.

The friends of preparedness believe the hardest fight relating to the bill is over, and that if another sharp struggle comes it will be the result of the desire of many Senators to increase still further the proposed increment in the regular army. The members of the Committee on Military Affairs now hope that, having fought out the volunteer question so thoroughly, they will be able to retain the provision in conference and pave the way for the enlistment of the various classes of men who for different reasons are reluctant to join the National Guard.

The most interesting phase of today's debate was the scathing comment of Mr. O'Gorman of New York on Colonel H. S. Sternburger of the New York National Guard, because of a peremptory message Colonel Sternburger sent to Mr. O'Gorman, asking him to defeat the volunteer provision.

"Something was said yesterday by certain Senators," said Mr. O'Gorman, "regarding an absolutely offensive propaganda, organized by certain citizens who are especially interested in the National Guard. I hold a letter in my hand, addressed to me, signed H. S. Sternburger, Colonel, on the letterhead of the Headquarters Division, National Guard, New York, Municipal Building, New York City. I ask to have this letter read.

"It will be noted that it lacks the phraseology of the ordinary communication of a citizen to a Senator, or any other public officer. It is more in the nature of a command to eliminate the volunteer army provision from the pending bill. It is based upon a positively selfish proposition, namely, that in the opinion of the writer the adoption of that provision will be prejudicial to the National Guard. He loses sight entirely of the larger and the more patriotic aspects of the question as to what is the best thing for the country in this grave crisis."

Text of Letter to Senator.

The letter, dated April 4, 1916, is as follows:

"1. I desire to inform you that the Hay bill as passed is satisfactory to the National Guard, and I urge particularly that Sections 76 and 77 of the House bill as passed be incorporated in the Senate bill. I am opposed to Section 58 of the old Chamberlain bill, which authorizes the President to organize volunteers in time of peace. This to my mind is detrimental to all the National Guard.

"2. I wish to call to your attention the fact that I shall use my influence not only with the National Guardsmen, but with all citizens with whom I come into contact, toward pointing out to them that the so-called continental army scheme is impracticable, and will have a bad effect if passed. I urge upon you as Senator from New York State, having about 18,000 National Guardsmen in active service at present, and about three times that number who have served in the National Guard, to oppose any contemplated measure that is detrimental to the interests of the National Guard at large."

After the Clerk of the Senate had read the letter, Mr. O'Gorman added:

"I have not the honor of any personal acquaintance with the writer of that letter, and I suspect he does not know me. If he did he might know he adopted the very worst form of persuasion with the Senator from New York. I am not accustomed to accept dictation from any source, and in a matter of this grave character I resent any attempt at coercion from any source.

Praises General O'Ryan.

"Now, with regard to one objection the writer of that letter makes against the provision for the volunteer army, let me make this observation. The head of the National Guard of the State of New York is Major Gen. O'Ryan, a

Continued on Page 3.

RUMOR OF KILLING OF THREE AMERICANS

Bandits Said to Have Slain Them and a Spaniard in Sinaloa.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 6. — Three United States citizens and one Spaniard were killed yesterday by Mexican bandits nine miles south of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to advices received here today from Mazatlan at the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Americans killed were F. C. Burke, former railroad agent at Morrado; Roderick Davidson, and a former conductor named Wallace, according to the railroad report. The Spaniard was a former conductor, named Rodrigu.

The party was moving on handcars from Acaponeta to Rosario when they were attacked. The bandits, after killing the four and looting their baggage, compelled section hands to load the bodies on the handcars and bring them to Rosario station.

REPORT P. & O. LINER LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

The Simla May Be Transport Previously Rumored Lost with Many on Board.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—The Daily Mail publishes a report this morning that the Peninsular & Oriental line steamer Simla has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

An earlier dispatch from Athens to The Mail said that a telegram had been received from Preveza to the effect that a large transport belonging to the Entente Allies has been sunk off the west coast of Greece. It is suggested that this may be the Simla.

The Preveza telegram added that it was believed that many were lost.

The Simla was last reported as leaving London on Nov. 23, since which time she is supposed to have been in the service of the Government and no record of her movements has been published. She was a steel screw steamer of more than 5,800 tons, and was built in 1899 by Caird & Co. at Greenock.

She was 430 feet long, had fifty foot beam, with a depth of thirty feet. Her port of registry was Greenock, and when last heard from was under the command of Captain R. Jenkins.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Two of the Zent's Crew Killed and 48 Missing—Three Injured on the Vesuvio.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The British steamer Zent has been torpedoed without warning west of Fastnet. Forty-eight members of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two men were killed. Captain Martin and nine of the crew have landed here.

LONDON, April 6.—The British steamer Vesuvio has been sunk. Three injured survivors have been landed. The vessel was unarmed.

BRITISH TARIFF WAR DEPRECATED BY BRYCE

Would Delay Action, as Countries Now Neutral May Be Drawn Into Armed Conflict.

MANCHESTER, April 6.—Viscount Bryce, addressing the free trade members of the Chamber of Commerce at a complimentary luncheon today, deprecated the starting of a war of tariffs before Great Britain was out of a war of arms.

Passion, he said, was a bad counsellor in framing economic or political schemes, and before the war ended countries now neutral might come into it, and their views on any such fiscal changes would have to be considered.

Sir John A. Simon, the former Home Secretary, also emphasized the necessity of realizing that Great Britain could not ignore the neutrals or completely control the trade of Europe after the war.

COMMONS BALKS PLAN TO ABOLISH ITS PAY

Members Turn Angrily Upon the Sponsor and Accuse Him of Attacking Government.

LONDON, April 6.—During a discussion in the House of Commons today of the motion presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, that no member of the House should receive a Parliamentary salary and also payment as a member of the army or navy, but must elect which he would receive, a stiff breeze arose among the Unionist members owing to Sir Frederick Banbury moving an amendment seeking the abolition of payment to members of Parliament altogether.

This question has a large number of supporters among Unionist members, but the Banbury amendment was denounced by some Unionists as a breach of the party truce. Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, rebuked Sir Frederick for raising the question. He said if Sir Frederick's object was to get rid of the present Government he should do it openly and upon an issue big enough that the Unionists should not be ashamed.

Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader, also characterized the amendment as "mean and inopportune," and finally the amendment was rejected, 247 to 32.

TO SET GERMAN TIME ONE HOUR AHEAD

Federal Council Adopts Measure to Decrease the Necessity for Artificial Light.

BERLIN, April 6, (via Sayville.)—The German Federal Council has passed a measure providing that on May 1 all clocks shall be set ahead one hour.

The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons, as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte, also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

FUNSTON CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS ON THE BORDER

Army Recruits Will Be Sent Forward to Replace Those Going Into Mexico.

VILLA CHASE WILL GO ON

Pershing's Advance Guard Now Reported at Satevo, 100 Miles South of Guerrero.

ORDER MORE AUTO TRUCKS

Permission to Ship In Supplies by Railroad Not Yet Obtained from Carranza Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Lansing made a positive denial late today of reports that American troops might be withdrawn from Mexico soon, inasmuch as the Villa band had been scattered. On the other hand, it was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Mexican border patrol, had today recommended to the War Department that the recruits enlisted for the United States army under authority of the Hay emergency resolution be sent to the border as fast as obtained so that they may be utilized in strengthening the border forces. Nearly 4,000 recruits have been obtained since the passage of the Hay resolution, which authorizes the enlistment of the regiments in continental United States up to full war strength, thus adding about 20,000 men to the military service of the United States.

As fast as these recruits are obtained they are being sent to training camps at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Logan, Colorado, and Fort Alcatraz, California, to be drilled and instructed. General Funston's request that these recruits be sent immediately to the border as fast as they are obtained was approved by Secretary of War Baker today.

The recruits will be sent from the four training camps to Brownsville, Texas, opposite Matamoros, for distribution along the border. It is not the purpose to send these recruits into Mexico immediately, but to utilize them in filling up gaps in organizations along the border and take the place of trained men to be sent into Mexico from time to time to strengthen the line of communication of the expeditionary force.

General Funston also notified the War Department today that orders for the movement of a squadron of the Fourth Field Artillery from Galveston to Panama for service in the Canal Zone had been revoked. General Funston informed the War Department that, in his opinion, these troops were needed for service along the border and could not be spared at this time for service on the Isthmus. The War Department has approved the action of General Funston in retaining these artillerymen.

While War Department officials declined to comment on the situation, today's action is interpreted as presaging the dispatch of more troops into Mexico.

Ever since the Pershing expedition first crossed the international boundary one unit after another has been ordered to Columbus, and these units have been gradually fed into the line of communication to prevent the supply column from breaking by too much attenuation, as the vanguard of the expedition under Colonel Dodd moved deeper into Mexico.

The State Department today sent a communication to Special Agent Rodgers of the State Department, at Queretaro, instructing him to bring to the attention of the Carranza de facto Government the fact that the authorities at Juarez were not yet being permitted to grant authority to the United States Army to ship supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway for use by the advance base of the Pershing column. A dispatch from Rodgers to the Secretary of State last week indicated that the de facto Government would not object to the shipment of supplies, if not accompanied by train guards, from Juarez to Casas Grandes and other points on the Mexico Northwestern Railway.

When that dispatch was received instructions were sent by Secretary Baker to General Funston to instruct his quartermaster and commissaries to tender supplies for shipment to the railroad at Juarez. These tenders have been made, but none of them has been accepted. General Gavira has insisted that these supplies should not be shipped over that road until he had instructions from the de facto Government.

Border reports to the effect that Carranzista authorities were beginning to look with disfavor on the continuation of the American military operations in Mexico lacked confirmation in Washington. Carranza Consul Garcia at El Paso was credited by this afternoon's press dispatches with having declared himself in favor of the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico, on the theory that it had achieved what he regarded as its purpose, that of scattering Villa's followers, and that it was not necessary to capture Villa to make the expedition a success. If the Carranza authorities are about to suggest that the expedition should be withdrawn, that fact has not been communicated to the United States Government.

In high official quarters the positive statement was made tonight that there had been no change of policy in the plans of the Administration for the capture of Villa. Members of the Cabinet asserted that no orders had been given by the President altering the plans, and that the expedition would carry forward its work vigorously unless halted by orders from the White House.

Only yesterday the War Department let contracts for the immediate delivery on the border of 107 army motor trucks, costing $246,000, for use in forwarding supplies over the desert of Chihuahua from Columbus to General Pershing's field bases, and there are other evidences of activity around the War Department which show that no backward step is being taken. All of General Pershing's requests, as submitted through Major Gen. Funston, have been granted. The War Department has adopted the policy of giving the expedition free rein, and has tried to facilitate its work in every possible manner.

No dispatches from "the front" were received by Secretary Baker today or tonight. It is believed in military circles that the cavalry forces commanded by Colonels Brown and Dodd have

moved a considerable distance south of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, below Guerrero, and that vanguard of the expedition has been out of touch with General Pershing's headquarters for several days. Colonel Brown has not been heard from since last Saturday, and Colonel Dodd's column was last heard from yesterday regarding its work up to Monday of the present week.

EL PASO RELIEVED.

Lansing's Denial of Abandonment of Pershing Expedition Welcomed.

EL PASO, Tex., April 6.—Secretary Lansing's denial that the Government was considering the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico was received here with a feeling of relief. Two classes especially, army officers and American refugees, were emphatic in demonstrations of approval over the official quietus put on the persistent reports that the Pershing expedition was to be abandoned.

So far as can be gleaned from the meager dispatches from the front and from unofficial Mexican sources, the pursuit of Villa, as far as the Americans are concerned, has reached a stage of marking time until the question of the transportation of supplies is solved. Washington and now Guerrero is the focus of all eyes on the border at present. The belief is general that everything now depends on the outcome of the negotiations between Secretary Lansing and General Carranza, and that it is imperative that they be brought to a conclusion in the near future.

According to Mexican information here today General Pershing's advance patrols have pushed beyond Satevo. There is no means of verifying this report, but army officers believe that if it is true it refers only to small scouting bodies. The difficulty of forwarding supplies so far south is thought to preclude the possibility of any large number of troops being so distant from the nearest base.

For the first time in ten days a train left Juarez for Casas Grandes and Pearson today. It consisted of twelve cars loaded with food and forage, and was consigned to merchants in Casas Grandes. While the Quartermaster's Department here professes no official knowledge of these shipments, it seems reasonably certain that they will find their way to General Pershing's base at Colonia Dublan.

That General Carranza had deferred final action on the question of permission to the United States for the use of the railroad south of Juarez was announced by Consul Andreas Garcia this afternoon following the receipt of a long code message from General Alviro Obregon, the Carranza Minister of War. This message said that the Minister of War was confident that the Villa banditry had been completely crushed and that the work of the American punitive expedition was practically completed.

The message was from Queretaro, the provisional capital of the republic. It said that General Gutierrez had telegraphed that before long Villa would be the prisoner of the Chihuahua forces.

With the addition of 108 new trucks, about 330 trucks will be in use on the Columbus-Casas Grandes trail. The total cost of the truck trains will be about $750,000, it is estimated. The sweet tooth of the American expeditionary force is to be gratified. The Quartermaster's depot today received from the Field Quartermaster at Casas Grandes a requisition for 2,000 pounds of chocolate candy and 3,000 pounds of stick candy.

CHASE NOW LEADS SOUTH TO SATEVO

Colonel Brown Reports That He Is On a "Hot Trail" In That Direction.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 6.—A report from Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry received tonight, indicated that he, at least, believed Francisco Villa had fled from the district about Guerrero, and was making his way south. He sent his report from Cushuirachic, west of Chihuahua, two days ago, and said that he was pursuing what he characterized as a "hot trail" of the fugitive chief.

Colonel Brown referred to the skirmish his force had April 1 with 150 of Villa's men, in which three Mexicans were killed. There were no American casualties. It was assumed at headquarters that this was the same engagement reported by Major Evans to General Pershing. Major Evans sent no details, but General Pershing added that natives arriving at his camp had stated that the Americans had killed between thirty and forty of the Villa men.

Colonel Brown sent the report received today to Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, who forwarded it to General Bell at El Paso.

It is the first time the Mexican wires have been used for the transmission of military reports. The report was sent on to General Funston from El Paso.

Colonel Brown said that after the fight April 1 he had chased the Villa force through San Antonio, Chihuahua, toward the south. The presence of a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry at Cushuirachic on April 4 served to support the assumption on that day of officers here that the advanced forces perhaps already had arrived at Satevo, south of Chihuahua. The air line distance between Cushuirachic and Satevo is fifty miles.

General Pershing has made no late report as to Villa's whereabouts or concerning the movements of the advanced cavalry columns, but General Funston said today he had no doubt that by this time at least one detachment had gone as far as Satevo, 100 miles from Guerrero, the scene of the first clash with the Villa band.

From Satevo trails lead east and south, and if Villa did go to Satevo, it is regarded as practically certain that he has continued toward Parral. General Pershing still is searching the district about Guerrero with cavalry and infantry, but this is being done to clean up that part of the bands scattered at the fight at Guerrero, as much as to locate Villa, who many insist is still hiding within a half day's ride of Guerrero.

News that Secretary Lansing had denied the Government was contemplating the withdrawal of the troops before the object of their entry into Mexico had been accomplished, was received without comment at General Funston's headquarters.

Colonel Slocum's detailed account of the attack on Columbus by Villa and his men has been sent to the War Department by General Funston.

WIRELESS WAS INTERRUPTED.

Communication from Pershing Delayed in Getting Through.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 6.—An attempt made today by General Pershing to make a report concerning the movements of the troops scouring the Guerrero district for Villa failed because of an interruption in wireless communication between the advance base at Colonia Dublan and points south. Later, communication was resumed between Columbus and Namiquipa by both wireless and field telegraph, and it was expected that General Pershing's delayed reports would be received before morning.

Only unofficial and conflicting reports found their way across the border today. These, in the main, indicate that no definite trace of the bandit chief had been found, but that the troops are centring most of their efforts south of the town of Guerrero and in the direction of Parral.

CAVALRY'S GREAT ENDURANCE

Both Horses and Men Scale Peaks at 10,000 Feet Altitude Easily.

AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP, April 3. (by aeroplane and motor courier to Columbus, N. M., April 6.)—A cavalry officer coming in from an eighty-mile ride last night said:

"I never saw a country where men could ride as hard without sleep and still keep well as in these mountains."

This officer had ridden on a scout with 250 picked men of the cavalry. "It seems to be the air at the altitude of 7,500 to 10,000 feet that keeps the men up," he added.

The troopers in the course of their eighty-mile rides in two days made a fifty-five-mile ride, literally up and down the tops of a ridge of mountains. The fifty-five miles was made in thirty-six hours, through canyons, through heavy snow at 10,000 feet high, and up and down mountain sides. There was neither road nor trail.

After taking their mounts safely through this ride the cavalrymen made a twenty-five-mile dash across country to head off the possibility of a Villa rally at a place which has been under suspicion for several days. In the mountain work the cavalrymen led their horses over the worst places. The horses have shown that they can climb almost any mountain that a man can ascend.

Pride in their horses has become a passion with the cavalrymen in their mountain riding. "Our horses," one officer asserted, "are just as good today as when they crossed the border. They are fit for a charge right now. Just let us get on Villa's trail and we will get him sure."

An officer here tells how he retreated from a house where he believed he was about to discover a Villa bandit. It was during search of a mountain district where there was a suspicion that Villa might be concealed until his wounds healed.

Many houses were under search when this officer saw what he took to be a wounded man lying in bed in a room. He swung open the door, pistol in hand, and hurried across the room. The man in bed in the very poor light looked more than ever like a wounded bandit. The officer started to turn down the blanket covering the Mexican, but after the look he fled. He had discovered a case of smallpox.

The wonder of cavalrymen now searching the mountains is an American cowboy scout who rides with the troops in these cold altitudes clad in what the soldiers say is only a thin cotton shirt.

"You can read a newspaper through it," is the soldiers' description of the shirt. The cowboy rides bareheaded, never appearing to mind the cold.

SEES VILLA CAPTURE SOON.

Gen. Guiterrez Declares Bandit Again Is Surrounded.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—General Guiterrez reported to the War Department today that the capture of Francisco Villa within a short time was certain. He said Constitutionalist forces again were reported to have located Villa and to have surrounded him.

It is also reported that a combined force of Constitutionalists troops from the States of Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Zacatecas is closing in on General Bracamontes, who, with a large force of Villa cavalry, has been located near Juchipila, in southern Zacatecas.

GET VILLA AID IN EL PASO.

Soldiers and Police Surround House, Seize Woman and Two Men.

EL PASO, Texas, April 6.—Mrs. Angie Williams and A. J. Abrams, Americans, were arrested tonight after the discovery in an attic of the house they occupied of Pablo Sianez, a former Villa General. All three were held for investigation.

Sianez was said to have a long record of murders to his account, among them those of several Americans. His latest crime, it is charged, was the killing of another Mexican named Pablo Luna in Juarez last December, after a quarrel over a woman. After this he fled to Torreon, where he lived until a short time ago, when a demand was made on General Carranza by citizens of Torreon for his arrest and execution. At the time it was stated a list of eighteen murders were charged to him. He disappeared and had not been heard from until his arrest tonight.

The police determined to take no chances in capturing him. When they had located Sianez they asked for the aid of the military, and a detachment of infantry surrounded the house while detectives broke in and seized the prisoner.

After his arrest two automobiles, filled with police, were sent out to search for other Villa adherents who were said to have been in hiding in the Mexican district of El Paso.

THE SEVENTH ALL BEARDED.

Soldiers, in Letters to Wives, Tell of Hardships in Mexico.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 6.—The wives of officers and men of the Seventh United States Cavalry, which is a part of the punitive expedition into Mexico, received a heavy batch of mail from the front today. All letters were written in pencil, and only one or two inclosed in envelopes. The latest one was dated from Guerrero, March 28.

The chief privation endured, one letter said, was in having to throw away all their personal effects, even toothbrushes and razors. Every officer and man in the Seventh is letting his beard grow, one letter said. One man said he lived for five days on parched corn while on duty with a small detachment. Another said that he had lived for days at a time on hardtack.

All the letters expressed the utmost confidence and determination to succeed in capturing Villa.

50 KILLED BY BANDITS AFTER WRECKING TRAIN

Mexican Outlaws Slew Women and Children Near Torreon, Says Texas Report.

LAREDO, Texas, April 6.—Fifty persons, including women and children, were murdered by bandits between Torreon and Zacatecas on March 28 when the marauders wrecked a passenger train, according to word brought here today by passengers.

The bandits, according to the story told here, wrecked the train in a hilly section, far from any place of habitation, and shot down the passengers, one by one, as they emerged from the wreckage. When all the passengers were killed or wounded, the bandits set fire to the wreckage and cremated the bodies.

A military train following reached the wrecked train shortly afterward, but turned back to Torreon without rendering aid. No other details were available. The source is considered authentic here.

MOBILIZING IN CHIHUAHUA.

Carranza Troops Numbering 3,800 Move Up from South.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 6.—Americans arriving here today from Sonora say 1,800 de facto Mexican cavalry have been sent to the Chihuahua border, in the vicinity of Colonia Marelos, during the last two days. Two thousand infantrymen started today marching from Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south of the border, toward the same point, they said.

It is currently reported among these soldiers that they are to traverse the mountain passes and enter Chihuahua. The cavalry is part of the command of General Arnulfo Gomez, who at present is reported in Colonia Morelos.

The base camp established several weeks ago by General P. Elias Calles at Cabullona, eighteen miles south of Agua Prieta, has been practically abandoned. The forces have been moved to Fronteras from that point. Four large-bore cannon also have been moved to Fronteras, the Americans stated.

TO ISSUE $500,000,000 PAPER.

Carranza Orders New Money, Which Will Take Place of Old.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—General Carranza, head of the de facto government, issued a decree tonight, calling for a new issue of paper money not to exceed $500,000,000, which will be a substitute for the present issue and will be put into general circulation on May 1. The next new issue will renew paper money at present in circulation, all of which will be recalled by Dec. 31.

The decree, issued tonight by General Carranza, says that the present issue has depreciated because of wholesale falsifications, but that the total amount in existence would not exceed 600,000,000 pesos.

20 REDSKIN SCOUTS READY TO GET VILLA

Patriarchal Apaches, 14 of Whom Tracked Geronimo, Marshaled at Border.

DANCED DEATH TO BANDIT

Feathers in Their Army Hats—Wily and Fond of Food and Money, Too.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 6.—"Skalah-hah, Nonotolth, Yet-skay, Loco-jim, Es-ki-ben-de, Zogotah, Chow-big."

The First Sergeant, Eskenahdesta, was calling the roll of the latest arrivals at the expeditionary camp, and as he called off each name there was a deep bass grunt. It was a grunt of vast satisfaction that was emitted by Chow-big, for the roll call was at retreat this evening, and the new arrivals had just come from mess or "chow," as it is more generally called in the army today, and Chow-big had just won new claim to the name by which even his squaw back on the Indian reservation knows him.

They came in the rain from El Paso at midnight last night—nineteen of them—and their Mexican half-breed interpreter, who is indignant indeed if you fail to prefix his name, Jesus Velesquez, with the title Monsieur. They are the Apache scouts for whom General Pershing sent to help the American expeditionary force find Pancho Villa.

All day today these, the most silent of Uncle Sam's sons, strolled solemnly about the camp and the town, and everywhere they went all else was forgotten and attention focused on them. Soldiers and civilians hailed them as they passed, and they ignored the civilians and grunted agreeably in response to the soldiers' salutes.

Olive Drab Blow to Movie Men.

Strange-looking soldiers they are, but regular soldiers, and proud of it as any in the army. Five of the twenty have for years been enlisted men in the army, on duty at Fort Apache, and the other fifteen were recruited especially for the present expedition. The battalion of moving picture men here had been awaiting eagerly for a week the opportunity to catch these newcomers in all the glory of their Navajo blankets and colorful costumes. Instead they arrived in olive drab, the regulation costume of the American soldier, but neither rules nor officers could make them give up their eagle feathers. These sprouted incongruously from the regulation army wide-brimmed hats of the Apaches.

And hidden beneath their costumes they carried their soft-leather moccasins. Some of the officers here have done duty at the army post in the middle of their reservation, and they say that as soon as the Indians get across the border there will be twenty pairs of heavy army shoes thrown away on the desert and the Indians will put on the moccasins for the real work ahead.

Captain Oscar P. M. Hazzard of the Tenth Cavalry, who is in charge of the army post at Fort Apache, which is in Arizona, was the officer who brought the Indians from their tepees to Columbus. Hazzard himself—"Hap" Hazard, as he is called—has lived among them for years and has their implicit confidence. He is the type of hero of "The Heart of Wetona," and the men he brought with him look like they might have escaped from behind Mr. Belasco's scenes for emergency duty in Mexico.

Past Threescore, but Hardy.

They are mostly squat, rawboned, powerful-looking fellows, the color of a well-used saddle, their unaccustomed clothing bunching on them like sacks, some of them with long black hair falling about their shoulders and most of them being 60 and 70 years old, but with the physical endurance of an ox. Captain Hazzard received orders last Friday to rush his scouts to the border. He had previously received word that they would be wanted and had given them time to hold pow-wows in their tribal councils and to decide to help the white brothers, for, according to Captain Hazzard, they "will obey orders, but must be allowed time to decide for themselves. When he received the word to leave at once he gave the new recruits their costumes.

"They couldn't get the uniforms on quickly enough, they were so proud of them," Captain Hazzard said.

The Indians objected though, that they had no time to paint for a war dance—their first in a quarter of a century. By diplomacy he induced them to hold the war dance in the costume of the American soldier. We went throughout the reservation which covers 100 square miles, and between 2,000 and 3,000 of the many tribes gathered at the edge of the army post Friday night. Even the venerable Apache chief, Alchesay, who is more than 90 years old and about whose exploits several books have been written, condescended to lead the dance of the war of the white men in Washington," and all night this ancient and his men shouted and danced the wild dance of the Apache warpath. Saturday morning the twenty who had been honored by selection, without a minute for rest, climbed on their little cow ponies and set out to ride to the railroad.

Rode Sixty Miles in a Day.

The test for American cavalry officers is a ninety-mile ride in three days. The ancient Apaches did sixty miles the first day and made the railroad on the second. Captain Hazzard had provided a sleeping car for them, and showed them their berths. He woke up sometime after midnight and found all the Indians bunched together on the platform of the train. "The sleeping car was 'heap too stuffy.'"

At El Paso they were transferred to a day coach for the remaining seventy-three miles of their 570-mile journey, and they immediately opened all windows.

When the train was run off on a siding here they were told that they might sleep in the coach for the night. But they spread their blankets out on the ground beside the coach and slept there. Today they are waiting patiently for their little cow ponies which are being shipped and will be here probably tomorrow.

They prefer their own horses, partly because they are accustomed to them, partly because the Government pays them 40 cents more a day when they supply their own mounts. Harry Lauder has nothing on the Apaches.

When the camera men here descended upon them today they turned their backs until some one discovered from the interpreter that they would charge 25 cents apiece for permission to take their pictures. Quarters made quick and voluminous appearance, and the price went up to 35 cents.

Fourteen of these Indians were scouts in the long chase after Geronimo, the Indian medicine man who roused his followers to take the warpath thirty years ago, and led American troops for two long chases. Geronimo was chased through the very country in which Pancho Villa has taken refuge, and it was these Apache scouts who led the American troops to Geronimo.

Patriarch Walking to Border.

One of them, only known as Sharley, was in at the end of the second chase, when Geronimo was captured in the Arizona mountains. There is still living one other Apache who was in at the end of this chase. He is "Peaches," nearly 80 years old, who lives about seven miles from the army post, and Captain Hazzard sent a mounted messenger to ask him to join the present chase. "Peaches" sent back word that he had no pony, but that he would walk. Captain Hazzard had to leave before "Peaches" arrived.

"Unless they stop the old fellow, I'm afraid he will walk all the way to the border in the hope of joining us," said Captain Hazzard this afternoon.

"Peaches" and Sharley are considered the two best scouts on the reservation. They were the two who trailed Geronimo down.

Several of the Indians who are here today were wounded in the Geronimo campaigns. One of them, Loco-Jim, which means in everyday Broadway "Crazy Jim," is said to have been shot and stabbed about sixty times in his long career, most of which was spent as an outlaw.

Patois of the Desert in Names.

One of them is chief of his tribe, which is known as the H tribe. This one's name has long been Americanized. It is John Chasenday, and he is 75 years old and looks a thousand. After mess this evening he accidentally used an indelible pencil for a toothpick, and now he looks like he has been painting up for war. Another of them, also of an Americanized name, Charley Shipp, was graduated from the Haskell Indian School in Kansas, and gave up the duties of Police Magistrate on the reservation to hunt Villa.

Some of the names are mixtures of Indian and American, French or Spanish; some have a meaning of their own. For instance, Ska-lah-hah means "The Trap." He won the name many years ago on the trail. Eskenahdesta, the First Sergeant, is more commonly known as "Chicken." Some of the other names in this unusual roll call are Netta, Chase, Chari, Chisshay, Nakoy.

"They are as good at following a man's trail as they ever were," Captain Hazzard said tonight. "They keep in trim in manoeuvres and tests all the time, and they have a good deal of real trailing to do, too, for during the summer months two or three tourist parties are lost in our neighborhood every month. These fellows go out and lead the way to them without the loss of a step. It's almost uncanny, and they trail, it appears, by instinct, and it's the greatest pleasure of their lives.

"We send a few soldiers out at 3 in the morning sometimes to "steal horses" from our corral, and some time during the next day call in our scouts to find them. The men with the horses pick out the most impossible routes, wade along a river for miles sometimes; but the Indians go right to them every time. They move at a rapid pace, but miss nothing. On a rock ledge that seems to show nothing they will find a little stone lying in a position they know is unnatural. That is often enough to establish the new direction of the trail. They seem to know unfalteringly which way a man will logically turn under certain conditions, or illogically. They are a thousand times as certain as bloodhounds. If these men find Villa's trail, they will find Villa."

Captain Hazzard has done much scout duty himself, and he was in charge of the company of scouts that led General Funston, the man in charge of the present campaign, to Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

SAY DIAZ HAS MILLIONS.

Revolution Financed in This Country, Carranza Agents Declare.

The statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the Department of Justice was no longer in doubt as to the correctness of the report that Felix Diaz had landed in Mexico to engineer a new revolution occasioned little surprise in local Mexican circles. The Consulate General of Mexico, however, is still without official verification of the Diaz report, and it was stated that the latest information in the possession of the Consulate General was that Diaz was in Mexico.

That Diaz is plentifully supplied with money is admitted by the Carranzista agents, one of whom said that between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 has been raised to back the new revolution. Most of this money, it was said, was raised in the United States.

It was announced that Dr. Alfredo Paganel of Mexico City, whose pamphlet, "What the Catholic Church Has Done to Mexico," was sent recently to every member of Congress, a pamphlet which a few weeks ago was denounced as false by Cardinal Farley and other eminent Catholics in this country, would visit the United States shortly and that he would bring with him documentary evidence dealing with certain phases of the Villa and other anti-Carranzista movements in Mexico.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Vigorous denial that he had sent a letter from the United States to Mexico predicting success for a new plan for securing political and military supremacy for the Cientifico Party has been made by Ignacio Valdespino, Bishop of Aguascalientes, now living in San Antonio, Texas. The denial was in the form of a sworn statement by Bishop Valdespino, given out today by Francis C. Kelley, D. D., President of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

The affidavit of Bishop Valdespino quoted the dispatch which said: "An explanation from Governor Calles of Sonora of his order expelling priests from his State was contained in a message received at the Mexican consulate here from a message says: 'Archbishop Valdespino sent a letter from the United States to Hermosillo in which he predicted that within a short time the whole country would rejoice in the success of a new plan which he said conservationists had organized for once more securing political and military supremacy for the Cientifico Party. This caused the order regarding the expulsion of priests from Sonora.'"

The affidavit read: "I hereby authorize the statement that the entire report as coming from me is absolutely false, given out for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the Mexican people against the Catholic people, if not directly against me."

HOW BRITAIN AIDS BELGIUM.

Sir Edward Grey Says $2,500,000 Is Advanced Monthly.

LONDON, April 6.—The British Government's contribution for the relief of Belgium and Northern France is about $2,500,000 monthly Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said today in the House of Commons. He explained that this money was not paid directly, but was given by the Belgian Government from funds loaned to it.

Sir Edward was asked whether the American Government had contributed anything to the fund. He replied: "The United States Government, of course, has not so far as I know, lent any money to the Belgian Government, and is not one of the Allies."

No guarantee, the Foreign Secretary said, had been given that Germany would not commandeer German ships in neutral ports which Great Britain had allowed to be chartered by a Dutch company for use of the Commission for Relief of Belgium.

Sir Edward explained, however, that the ships would not enter Belgium ports, but, like all other ships of the Commission, would discharge their cargoes at Rotterdam.

DENIES BRITISH SEEK TO LAND IN HOLLAND

Dutch Minister Says No Request for Permission to Pass Army Has Been Made.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the Foreign Minister denies the report published in a Dutch paper that Great Britain suggested to Holland that she should allow the passage of an army through Dutch Flanders.

THE HAGUE, April 6, (via London.)—The British Government has asked the Dutch Government to call the newspaper Avondpost to account for spreading a false report of a British ultimatum to Holland, thus sowing distrust between two friendly nations.

The newspaper Handelsblad claims to know that the Avondpost report was inspired by the German Consulate at Amsterdam. The German Consul exuses himself, saying that he "had heard it from The Hague."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—The Dutch Government's official explanation that the sudden recall of furloughed soldiers to the colors is not due to any immediately threatening political complications but is merely a "precautionary" measure, has temporarily stopped the war scare talk without at all relieving anxiety as to the future.

In declining to disclose the reasons for the issuance of the drastic new military orders, Minister Cort Vander Linden has only confirmed the feeling that Holland has very good chances of being called upon to face a serious crisis in the near future with one or the other of its powerful belligerent neighbors.

Speculation as to the nature of the "danger" to which the Minister referred as threatening the nation is widespread. Officials and members of the diplomatic corps seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES representative today expressed the belief that there was no immediate risk of a clash between Holland and other powers, but that in geeing her entire available forces in readiness for instant use she was merely conveying a gentle hint to all concerned that she means to have her neutrality respected.

The press generally has received the Government's announcement with cool reserve and unconcealed dissatisfaction that the public should still be kept in the dark as to the nature of the pending crisis. The view which seems to have widest currency among the people is that taken by the influential Amsterdam paper, Telegraaf, which says: "We are taking precautionary measures simply and solely against a concentration of German troops on our frontiers."

SANK A TURKISH STEAMER.

Russian Submarines Also Destroy Eleven Sailing Vessels.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—The Russian officals bulletin, issued tonight, says:

"In the Black Sea our submarines sank near the Bosphorus a steamer which was being escorted by a torpedo boat of the Miliet type and destroyed eleven sailing ships laden with coal.

"One of our ships of the line bombarded at long range the cruiser Breslau, which rapidly withdrew."

BERLIN DENIES NEW U-BOAT ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

German submarines or not? They belonged to and were used by the enemy and were destroyed. That is all we care about at the moment."

PRESIDENT AWAITS GERMANY'S ANSWER

Discusses With Secretary Lansing Ambassador Page's Report on the Sussex Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary of State Lansing went to the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a conference with President Wilson, which continued an hour. Before going to the White House, the Secretary of State, in response to a direct question, said it was not his purpose to discuss the German submarine situation with the President. After the conference, Secretary Lansing declined to say whether the submarine situation had been considered.

It is currently believed in well-informed quarters here, however, that the situation growing out of the Sussex case was canvassed on the basis of the cablegram that has been received from Ambassador Page, forwarding the results of the joint investigation of the hull of the Channel liner Sussex and of the fragments of metal, supposedly of a torpedo, found in that vessel.

Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, is also at the White House, where he had been in conference with President Wilson. All information regarding the matters canvassed in these talks between the President and Colonel House is withheld.

Secretary Lansing asserted late this afternoon that no report had yet been received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, regarding the investigation into the Sussex, Englishman, and other cases that the German Government has promised to make promptly. While it is the present purpose to await the German answer to the American inquiries before the Administration definitely makes up its mind as to the line of action to be followed, it is understood that the Administration is disposed to wait for the German answer only a reasonable length of time.

Meanwhile circumstantial and material evidence tending strongly to show that the Sussex, Englishman, Manchester Engineer and Eagle Point, carrying American citizens whose lives were jeopardized, were torpedoed without warning, is piling up on the desks of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The cablegram received yesterday by the State Department from Ambassador Page, stating that the American Naval Attachés at London and Paris had completed their investigation, and which summarized the results of their expert inquiry, indicate the belief of these American naval officers that the Sussex was torpedoed, and this statement of expert opinion will carry great weight with the Administration. Ambassador Page has forwarded to the Department of State fragments of metal believed to be parts of a torpedo of German origin, that were found on the Sussex, but these fragments have not reached Washington.

WANTS WILSON TO ACT SOON.

Give Three Days to Investigate Sussex Sinking, Says Educator.

"President Wilson should be given three days longer in which to find out what Germany is going to do in settling the issues raised by the Sussex affair, but if at the end of that time he has not done something definite the American people should realize that the time has passed when it is wise to withhold their opinion for fear of embarrassing the President and by their expression force a decision upon the Executive," said Professor William Star Myers of Princeton, speaking last night before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"The recall of representatives of the Central Powers in this country and of our representatives abroad should follow immediately upon the discovery by this Government that Germany intends to evade the settlement of the submarine question, and there ought, for the sake of our national honor, be no further hanging back by Washington," added Professor Myers.

SQUADRON SINKS U-BOAT.

French and British Warships Take Part—Crew Is Captured.

PARIS, April 5.—A German submarine was sunk today by a squadron of French and British warships, the Ministry of Marine announced tonight.

The crew of the submarine was captured.

SAY ZEPPELIN BOMBS HIT BRITISH GUNS

Three Airships in Attack Which Killed a Child and London Avers Caused Little Damage.

RAIDS TO BE CONTINUED

Metropolis Given as Principal Objective of Campaign Planned to Last All Spring.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty announced today that German airships last night silenced a battery near Hull, England, with bombs, and destroyed a large iron works near Whitby. The statement follows:

During the night of April 5-6 German naval airships destroyed a large iron works, with blast furnaces and extensive establishments, near Whitby, after having put out of action with explosive bombs a battery north of Hull.

The raiders also attacked factories in Leeds and the surrounding region, and several railroad stations in the industrial district. Good effects were observed.

The airships were shelled heavily. All returned undamaged.

LONDON, April 6.—One person was killed and eight persons were injured in last night's Zeppelin raid, it was officially announced this afternoon in the following bulletin:

The air raid of last night on northeastern counties apparently was carried out by three Zeppelins. The first one made an attack about 9:10 P. M., but was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns after dropping five bombs which caused no damage or casualties. Numerous observers state that this Zeppelin was struck by gunfire.

The second raider made its appearance in another locality at about 10:15 P. M. Although it was in the neighborhood for some time no bombs were dropped.

Another raider delivered an attack in a third locality during the night. Although several bombs were dropped only slight material damage was done.

The total number of bombs dropped was twenty-four explosive and twenty-four incendiary. The casualties at present reported are: Killed, one child; injured, eight. No military damage was done.

Another Zeppelin May Be Lost.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—One of the Zeppelins which took part in the raid Wednesday night, according to The Times, received a vital hit from the anti-aircraft artillery and is believed to have gone down at sea.

35 GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED IN MARCH

Paris Reports Only 13 French Aircraft Lost—Differs From Berlin's Totals.

PARIS, April 6.—The War Office issued tonight, as part of the official bulletin, this statement concerning aviation activities during March and the relative losses of aircraft by both sides. Thirty-five German aeroplanes were destroyed during the month. It is said, while only thirteen were lost on the French side. The statement reads:

During the month of March our aviators displayed much activity along the whole front, particularly in the region of Verdun. In the course of numerous aerial combats thirty-one German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots, nine of which fell in flames or were crushed on the ground within our lines, and twenty-two fell inside the German lines.

No doubt exists regarding the fate of these twenty-two aeroplanes, which our pilots had attacked within the enemy lines. Twelve of these were seen to fall in flames, and ten were driven down in spirals under the fire of our aviators.

In addition, four German aeroplanes were brought down by our special guns, one of them within our lines in the environs of Avocourt, and three inside the enemy lines, (one in the neighborhood of Suippes, one near Nouvion, and one near Ste. Marie-a-Py.)

To this total of thirty-five German aeroplanes destroyed during the month of March should be opposed the number of our aerial losses, which reached thirteen aeroplanes, as follows: One French aeroplane, brought down inside our lines, and twelve French aeroplanes, brought down within the German lines.

The great disproportion between the falls effected within the French zone and those within the enemy zone, with reference to French and German aeroplanes, is significant. According to a document found on a prisoner, German pilots received the order to cross their own lines as little as possible.

The results of the month of March prove, on the other hand, that our pursuit aeroplanes have flown incessantly over the territory of the adversary seeking combat.

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This French statement concerning aerial losses is probably intended as an answer to the assertions made in the German headquarters bulletin of Wednesday, which figured that the Allies lost forty-four aeroplanes during March, against the Germans' fourteen.

Says British Air Service Is Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—A high British authority states to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the reports, published in American papers recently, relative to the air supremacy of Germany on the western front, are exaggerated. He also asserts that Mr. Pemberton-Billing's statements in Commons as to the number of accidents which have befallen British aviators, must be considered in relation to the total number of flights made by members of the Royal Flying Corps. This total, it is said, runs to nearly a million, and that 150 out of a million flights should have been unsuccessful or even disastrous is held to be a small percentage.

There was a period during which the Germans, thanks to the Fokker machines, had in certain respects a considerable advantage, but this lead, it is stated, was speedily made up, and during last month the British aircraft in France and Flanders more than held their own.

Flying men, back from the front on leave, are unanimous in their views that the optimistic statements, made by Under Secretary Tennant in Commons, are entirely justified.

AIR RAIDS ON RUSSIAN LINE.

Spring Thaw Renders Roads Impracticable for Army Movements.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—The official statement from General Headquarters, issued today, reads as follows:

On the Dvina front enemy aeroplanes have been very active and have dropped many bombs. The breaking up of the ice continues and the marshes are thawing, the muddy roads rendering movements of troops impracticable.

Lively artillery duels have occurred in several sectors in the Jacobstadt-Dvinsk region.

Our aircraft have made several successful raids. In the region southwest of Dvinsk Aviator Lieutenant Brbass brought down a dirigible which fell inside the enemy's lines.

South of the Dvinsk region the hostile artillery developed a violent fire.

Aeroplanes flew over a great part of General Evert's front, dropping many bombs.

In the Upper Stripa region our scouts dispersed enemy working parties, wrecking trenches which were under construction.

During the occupation of the village of Sverjkovce we unearthed forty-two land mines and seized many cartridges, rifles, and hand renades. Yesterday the enemy tried to recapture the village but was repulsed.

DERBY QUITS AERIAL BOARD.

Lord Montagu Also Out—Dissatisfied with Board's Lack of Power.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—The resignation of Lord Montagu as a member of the Joint Naval and Military Board, in control of the aerial service, is announced by the morning newspapers. The resignation of the Earl of Derby as Chairman of the board was announced by The Evening Standard yesterday afternoon.

"According to the newspapers Lord Montagu, like the Earl of Derby, is dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board. It is said that both the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu wanted the centralization and coordination of the air services into a single department.

"The newspapers declare that the resignations of the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu have not yet been accepted and that there is no confirmation of the statement made by The Evening Standard that the chairmanship of the committee had been offered to Earl Curzon.

ASQUITH SPOILS PLOT TO OUST HIM

Premier Gets Great Reception in Commons on His Return from France and Italy.

DELAYS RECRUITING ISSUE

Bonar Law Says Continuance of Coalition Cabinet Is Necessary to Prosecution of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—Premier Asquith arrived in London in the early hours of yesterday morning from his trip to France and Italy.

Prior to Mr. Asquith's return doubts and fears were paramount among politicians as to his ability to checkmate the moves which have been made to undermine his leadership. The Westminster Gazette on Wednesday said:

"Mr. Asquith will find that in his absence a little group of people who pursue him with unsleeping hostility have prepared what they imagine to be a fatal trap for him. The married men's agitation is to have its climax in Parliament one day next week when, according to their calculation, either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Bonar Law will be driven to resign and in either case the coalition will be broken up.

"Mr. Asquith has said he will not carry the military service act beyond single men. Mr. Bonar Law has said he will not remain in the Government if the Unionist Party votes against him. It only remains, therefore, to obtain a vote of the Unionist Party in favor of compulsion for married men to require Mr. Bonar Law to resign or the Prime Minister to go back on his word, and either course it is considered must be fatal to the Government."

Mr. Asquith appeared in the House this afternoon and received a royal reception. He knocked the bottom out of the conspiracy by declaring that the Government was not going to be rushed into a premature decision on the recruiting problem and the position of unmarried men. He intimated plainly that he was not going to allow himself to be hustled by either the "ginger" groups in the Commons or by newspaper campaigns outside the House.

The Government's position was strengthened by a debate which followed on the payment of M. P.'s. Mr. Law, whose loyalty to the Coalition Government never has been in doubt, made a speech which carried the great majority of Unionists. He expressed his conviction that continuance in office of the coalition was necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Henry Duke, the eloquent K. C., followed with a vehement onslaught on "the intriguers and cabals underground plotting secret tactical manoeuvres."

After that, as The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says, nothing mattered. The conspirators were scattered in confusion. The battle was won, Asquith returned, saw and conquered.

One of the commonest reproaches made against Premier Asquith is that he takes matters too easily. The Daily Chronicle editorially remarks:

"Indolent critics who tax the Prime Minister with their own fault would do well to observe his time table during the last few days. His visit to Italy followed immediately on a busy visit to Paris, and it was one long round of consultations and conferences in which it is universally acknowledged he gave of his best and rendered the cause of the Anglo-Italian alliance a signal service.

"He left Italy on Wednesday and traveled straight through to London without a break in his journey; though not without receiving a visit from the French Premier and Finance Minister at Paris during the stopping of his train there.

"He reached Charing Cross at 4 o'clock in the morning after these exhausting experiences and in the forenoon he was at his place in the Cabinet presiding over an important meeting. The afternoon saw him in the House of Commons answering questions and making a statement.

"Now energy of this kind, which only an extraordinary constitution renders possible, may easily be overlooked, because there is no element of advertisement in it, and for it is precisely the kind of energy which the business and duties of his position demand. Because Mr. Asquith sticks to his work, and because that work allows him little leisure in war time to run over the country making speeches, people who have not a tithe of his industry like to pretend he is idle. If he acted less and talked more such pretense would be impossible.

"It is inevitable that a democracy should appreciate better the kind of work it sees than that kind which it cannot see, and for our part, having regard to this inevitable condition of politics, we wish he could see his way to speak rather oftener, but it ought to be more widely realized that

FISKE ASKS CHANCE TO ANSWER DANIELS

Admiral Has Diary to Uphold What He Said About the Navy Wine Mess.

PADGETT NOT TO PERMIT IT

Committee Fight Likely, as Officer Insists Secretary's Memory Is Faulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—With the statement that the "testimony of the Secretary of the Navy has cast a serious cloud on mine," Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske today made an ineffectual attempt to get another hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Although Admiral Fiske pointed out in a letter to the committee that there were marked discrepancies between the Secretary's testimony and his own testimony and records, Chairman Padgett wrote the Admiral this afternoon that the House committee had closed its hearings and could not hear him.

"I fear the Secretary's memory has led him to do me a great injustice," wrote Admiral Fiske, contributing another chapter to the departmental controversy between the Admiral and Secretary Josephus Daniels.

When he was informed late today that Chairman Padgett had declined to permit Admiral Fiske to appear and reply to Secretary Daniels, Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican member of the committee and stanch defender of the Admiral, asserted he would demand a vote in committee on Admiral Fiske's request. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Britten said, had ruled arbitrarily not to hear the naval officer, although his letter was addressed to the full committee and has not yet been presented to it.

Among the points at issue between Secretary Daniels and Admiral Fiske is the statement of the Secretary that when he issued his anti-wine mess order Admiral Fiske said naval officers would take to using cocaine if deprived of the wine mess aboard ship.

Another discrepancy exists concerning ambitions of Admiral Fiske to be Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and still another point of dispute is whether Secretary Daniels, through Admiral Fiske, directed the General Board to eliminate his recommendation for an increase of 10,600 in the navy personnel.

In his letter Admiral Fiske reveals that he keeps a diary on developments in the Navy Department touching himself and possibly other important matters. He seeks to lay this diary before the committee in support of portions of his own testimony.

In his testimony Secretary Daniels asserted Admiral Fiske's ambition to be commander of the Atlantic fleet brought on unharmonious relations between the Admiral and the Secretary.

The Secretary also testified that Admiral Fiske wanted put at the head of the service men "whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service." Admiral Fiske desires an opportunity to deny both these statements.

Secretary Daniels's testimony regarding the alleged fear of Admiral Fiske that naval officers might use cocaine was reported stenographically as follows:

"The first time Admiral Fiske wrote me a letter showing any difference of opinion was when I issued the order known as the 'wine mess order.' He was greatly aggrieved, and feared if I held to that order the naval officers who were compelled not to have their wines and drinks on the ships would go to using cocaine, and therefore I ought to annul it. I told him I thought naval officers would do nothing of the sort, that it was a good order, and it would stand."

"Referring to my testimony," wrote Admiral Fiske, "I beg leave to request your attention to the fact that the testimony of the Secretary has cast a serious cloud on mine. For this reason I respectfully request permission to appear before the committee to explain certain occurrences concerning which I fear that the Secretary's memory has led him to do me great injustice.

"According to all the papers that I have seen the Secretary said I told him if naval officers were deprived of their wine they would take cocaine. It is true I tried to persuade the Secretary not to prohibit wine and beer; spirituous liquors had been forbidden by law for fifty years. My arguments were expressed in a closely typewritten letter to him, four pages long, dated May 27, 1914, and covered many points. It would be necessary to read this entire letter to get a correct idea of what I told the Secretary. I should like to show a copy of the letter to the committee.

"In the matter of desiring to be Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet I did make application for the command. Such an application was proper as I had served successfully in command of three divisions at different time, and was then Aid for Operations, which many officers thought a more important position. I wish an opportunity, however, to convince the committee I did not tell the Secretary that Fletcher did not want the command. The Secretary's memory leads him into error there. What I did tell the Secretary was that Fletcher had told me some time before that he thought the natural thing to do when Admiral Badger gave up the command was to give it to me, make Fletcher Aid for Operations, and then make Fletcher Commander in Chief when I retired, Fletcher being eighteen months younger than I and my junior in rank.

"I find in my diary under date of June 15, 1914, Secretary of the Navy told me that he is going to make Fletcher Commander in Chief. I told him it could make no objection, that I had continually praised Fletcher as a fine Admiral, and that he could make no mistake in making Fletcher Commander in Chief. I have never had the slightest ill-feeling about this episode, and I have told every one to whom I have talked about it that if I had been in the Secretary's place I would have appointed Fletcher, because he had made good in important practical work in Mexico. For many years Fletcher and I have been close friends, and we are so still.

"As to my telling the Secretary not once but many times, that 'if we did not put men at the head of the navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service, we would never be able to obtain any degree of preparedness.' I have never entertained such ideas.

"Referring to that part of the Secretary's testimony that bears on my testimony that the Secretary directed the omission of a recommendation for 10,600 men from the General Board's report of December, 1914, I should like an opportunity to convince the committee of the correctness of my recollection, by showing the entries made in my diary at the time."

DRIVE ITALIANS OUT.

Austrians Recapture Trenches They Lost East of Selz.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austrian troops have expelled the Italians from the position east of Selz recently taken from the Austrians, according to the Austro-Hungarian Army. Headquarters statement issued today in Vienna. The statement says:

The trenches recently taken by the Italians east of Selz have been completely cleared of the enemy. Italian counterattacks failed.

Italian artillery is active in the Ledro and Giudicarian sectors. Feeble attacks by the Italians on our positions northeast of Ledro and in the Daone Valley were repulsed.

ROME, April 6.—The official communication issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

Our detachments are active along the front from Stelvio to Giudicaria. There have been artillery duels from Garda to Upper Astico. In the Sugana Valley there have been artillery engagements. In the zone of the Larganza torrent, in the vicinity of Brenta, the enemy was repulsed with serious losses.

In the Upper Isonzo rain and fog have hindered operations, except artillery, which has been intense on the heights northwest of Gorizia. On the Carso on Tuesday night we repulsed two small attacks on Monte San Michele.

BRITISH ON TIGRIS CAPTURE FELAHIE

Win Two Victories in Two Days in Advance to Relieve Beleagured Kut-el-Amara.

LONDON, April 6.—The town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, has been captured by the British, it was announced officially today. All the positions gained have been consolidated, and counter-attacks by the Turks repulsed. The official statement says:

General Lake reports that the Tigris corps under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on April 5. Our trenches had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position and the leading battalions of the Thirteenth Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession.

The third line was captured by 6 A. M. under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fires. The Thirteenth Division continued their victorious advance and by 7 A. M. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines.

Aeroplane reconnoissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Felahie and Sannayyat, positions respectively 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As those positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening.

In the meantime, on the right bank, the Third Division under General Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Felahie position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counterattack with infantry and cavalry, supported by guns. This counterattack was successfully repulsed and the position won was consolidated.

About 8 P. M. General Gorringe continued his forward movement on the left bank and carried the Felahie position.

The reports indicate that the Umm-el-Henna position was strongly entrenched, its left flank resting on the Suwaichi marsh and its right on the river. The front trenches are stated to be nine feet deep and the whole system extended in successive lines for a depth of 2,500 yards.

TURK SHIPS ROUT RUSSIANS.

Former German Cruiser Breslau Also Sinks Enemy Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6, (via London.)—The official statement issued today from General Headquarters reads:

Irak Front.—No change.

Caucasus Front.—An engagement occurred between reconnoitring parties. An enemy cruiser fired 100 shells against the coast near Eduindjik, west of Negri, but without effect.

On the 3d our fleet successfully bombarded the enemy positions on the Caucasian frontier. The enemy troops, surprised by this attack, abandoned their positions and fled in disorder, leaving a multitude of dead and wounded. The same day our fleet shelled and sank a Russian ship laden with ammunition.

On the night of the 3d the cruiser Midullu (formerly the Breslau) sank a large enemy vessel laden with war implements and other material and took the crew prisoner.

On the morning of the 4th the Midullu met a Russian fleet consisting of a large vessel of the Imperatriss Maria class, a cruiser and three torpedo boats, which contented themselves with firing at the Midullu from a distance and without effect.

NEW BLACKLISTED SHIP LIST

Tonnage Reaches 115,000—Value of Condemned Cargoes Exaggerated.

LONDON, April 6.—The total net tonnage of blacklisted neutral shipping on the latest list reaches 115,000, as against 80,000 on the previous list. The present issue represents the fourth list, which cancels all previous issues. While exemptions prevent the total withdrawal of this tonnage from allied trade, enough has been withdrawn to form a serious factor in the existing shortage of tonnage.

The estimate of $150,000,000 worth of cargoes condemned by prize courts is shown to be greatly exaggerated by returns just completed by the Treasury for the consideration of Parliament.

Figures in the returns, which include only courts in the United Kingdom up to the end of March, show that condemned cargoes brought a total of $2,428,278, while proceeds from cargoes of freight uncondemned and still awaiting adjudication and release represent a total of $10,561,355. Much of this, according to the returns, represents perishable cargoes, which had to be sold, and therefore a large proportion of this sum may yet reach the original owners.

GERMANS AT NIGHT STORM HAUCOURT

Continued from Page 1.

to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading.

Hard Fighting at St. Eloi.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Early this morning after a very heavy bombardment the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Eloi strongly. The fighting proceeded all day and still continues.

At Hooge a small hostile raiding party which entered our trenches was promptly ejected, suffering several casualties.

The artillery on both sides has been active today about Lievin, Lens, and south of Boesinghe.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery duels of considerable intensity occurred in the region of Dixmude and Steenstrate.

Haucourt Victory Called Important.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"German newspapers today carry comment on the capture of the village of Haucourt, northwest of Verdun, by German troops," says the Overseas News Agency. "They point out that the village was exceedingly well fortified by all means of modern military art, the place being a redoubt, with machine guns disposed in terraced formation, dominating the whole Forges Brook Valley.

"While Haucourt held out, the Germans could not cross Forges Brook. For this reason the French defended it with the utmost tenacity.

"The capture of Haucourt is an important step in the systematic rolling up of the French front. The German losses were insignificant."

HARD FIGHTING IN CAILLETTE.

German Correspondent Reports Steady Gains in the Forest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Cologne Gazette, Dispatches.

GERMAN GRAND HEADQUARTERS, April 4.—While the French resistance in the Malancourt-Bethincourt district of the sector of the battleline west of the Meuse is steadily crumbling away as the result of German successes in Avocourt wood, new and bitterly-fought actions are developing in the area between Douaumont and Vaux, east of the Meuse. In these also the Germans are making slow but sure progress.

Important French flanking positions northwest and west of the village of Vaux were taken on March 31 and successfully defended against a heavy French counterattack on April 2. Today a further victory was announced, in which the after effects of these successes were to be seen.

Following a severe fight, a number of strong defensive works were captured from the French southwest and west of Fort de Douaumont and in Caillette forest. This action was really won on Sunday, but the victory was not made known till today, after the expected French counterattack had been repulsed with heavy losses.

On March 31 we took 11 officers and 720 men unwounded prisoners and five machine guns and on April 2 10 officers, 745 men, and eight guns, altogether nearly the equivalent of one and a half battalions.

The French made furious but costly efforts to retake their lost positions in the Bois Caillette, but they were fruitless.

Caillette forest is a triangular wood with the sides each about one kilometer long. It covers the southeastern declivity of Fort de Douaumont heights, which slopes southward toward the ravine wherein the village of Vaux is situated.

In a ravine at the western end of the village lies a pond about 400 meters long. The French right wing now rests on this pond, running thence on an east and west line through the centre of Caillette forest.

PARIS IS PUZZLED BY GERMAN ATTACKS

Believes Verdun Is Impregnable and Thinks the Germans Should Realize It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—The situation at Verdun is puzzling military critics here. After deciding that the Germans had renewed their attacks to prevent a French counterstroke elsewhere, the experts have been startled by today's news that yesterday's battle brought into the field furious massed German charges like those of February.

The general opinion of these is illustrated by Raemaeker's cartoon in the Journal, showing the Crown Prince and Kaiser staring through glasses from the summit of a heap of corpses and the former saying:

"Papa, we cannot see Verdun. The heap isn't big enough."

The Temps suggests the possibility that the recent fighting is merely preliminary to another gigantic effort, but qualifies this statement by criticism of the reported German theory that Verdun is thought so important in France that its fall would be followed by an appeal for peace.

Meanwhile, however, Paris believes Verdun is impregnable, and cannot understand why Germany does not realize it.

Henry Bidou in the Journal des Débats draws a parallel between Verdun and Austerlitz. Both were defensive battles for France. In both the enemy offensives were pushed by a young Prince against the advice of wise old Generals. In both the French gave ground at first, and even lost, but afterward retook what seemed to be the key position. The incident of Heudelet's corps being taken by Merles for the Austrian enemy coincides with the rumors of early confusion at Verdun.

Only the duration of the battles is different, but, says M. Bidou, that is squared by the fact that days in a modern war are equivalent to hours of former battles. The writer wonders whether the French will snatch a victory by a well-timed counterattack.

BIGGER COAST GUNS TO GUARD NEW YORK

House Gets Fortifications Bill, Carrying $17,000,000 More Than in 1915.

TO HAVE 30,000-YARD RANGE

Giant Cannon and Mortars to be Placed at Rockaway and Elsewhere If Measure Carries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A fortifications appropriation bill nearly $17,000,000 in excess of last year's budget was reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee as a part of the national defense programme. The bill carries $21,997,050 in direct appropriations, and $12,300,000 additional in authorizations.

A striking disclosure of the report is that there are to be placed at New York and other seacoast defense points 12-inch guns with a range of 30,000 yards, or about seventeen miles, which is approximately 8,000 yards greater than the range of the guns aboard battleships of the newest Queen Elizabeth type.

The report also says that immediate provision is made for six 16-inch guns, four of which are to be placed at Cape Henry, Va., guarding the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and the aproach to the capital, and two at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. These 16-inch guns will likewise have a range of 30,000 yards, or approximately seventeen miles. The sum of $1,400,000 is appropriated for the acquisition of sites, the major portion of this amount being required for additional land at Rockaway Beach.

Increased appropriations for reserve supplies of ammunition and for improved types of field artillery, including large cannon, are authorized.

To Buy Radio Torpedo Control.

An important new provision is the appropriation of $750,000 to acquire the patent rights, after further investigation, of the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the wireless control of torpedoes.

A provision similar to that inserted in the Hay Army Reorganization bill for the standardization of parts used in the manufacture of arms and munitions for the United States is carried in the fortifications budget. This provision is for "the procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, tool fixtures and other special aids and appliances for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other material necessary for the defense of the country, and for plans and the installation of such material in private plants of the United States under such contracts and agreements as may be made by the Secretary of War." The sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated for this purpose.

The object of this authorization is to expedite in private manufactories the making of material needed by this country in the event of war.

Details of fortifications at the various points of seacoast defense are withheld, as a matter of policy, in the committee report, but the following statement is made regarding the $96,000,000 fortifications program worked out by the Board of Review of the War Department, toward which the pending bill is a start:

"While it may not be proper to state in detail the proposals made, it is proper to state that the ends sought by the additional armament are at certain points to defend the harbors and existing defenses against attack by naval bombardment, made necessary by the increased range of guns of modern battleships; to increase the volume of gun fire at certain places in order to make it adequate to meet the increased volume of gunfire that could be directed against the fortification by a fleet of modern warships, and in a few instances to cover water areas not covered effectively by existing armament, and to deny to an enemy the use of certain harbors not now protected.

Big Guns and Mortars.

"The total additional armament for continental United States included in the above projects comprises twenty-two 16-inch guns, twenty-four 12-inch guns mounted for long-range fire, twenty-three 6-inch and four 3-inch guns, and forty-eight 16-inch mortars; four 14-inch guns mounted for long-range fire, and twelve 16-inch mortars.

"In addition to the above, the projects of the board include 134 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for the seacoast defenses of Continental United States, seventeen 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for the insular possessions, and eight 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for Panama Canal.

"The board also recommends the construction of six 16-inch movable howitzers and an experimental 14-inch gun on railroad car mount for defense against hostile landings in unfortified harbors."

Concerning the fortifications at New York and elsewhere the committee report, presented by Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, says:

"The Board of Review in its report recommends the use of mobile mortars and guns of large calibre, transported by rail, as auxiliary defenses for our coast, and the committee has recommended an appropriation for the building of one such mortar and gun. The Ordnance Department is engaged at present in working out detailed plans for such gun and mortar, and it is believed they will solve successfully the problem, in which event provision can be made for the rapid acquisition of a number of such mortars and guns.

To Buy Land at Rockaway Beach.

"Aside from the usual estimates submitted in connection with the maintenance of existing fortifications and those for the completion of fortifications recently started, the estimates submitted by the department had in view the procurement of necessary land at Rockaway Beach in connection with the defense of New York City, and for additional land at San Francisco and San Pedro. Sums adequate for all these purposes are carried in the bill. Estimates also were submitted and allowed for the building of emplacements and mounting seven twelve-inch guns upon barbette carriages, with high-angle fire, so as to give such guns a range of 30,000 yards.

"It is contemplated that these guns shall be placed at New York, Boston, and either Portland or San Francisco. Estimates also were submitted, and sums are carried for the emplacement of fifty-four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns at various fortifications.

"Sums were asked and allowed for pushing forward the fortifications at Cape Henry as fast as physical conditions would permit. Provision also was made for the construction of six 16-inch guns, four of which will go to Cape Henry and two to Rockaway Beach."

PRINCE NICHOLAS DEFENDS GREECE

In Letter to Lord Burnham He Pleads for Better Treatment of His Country.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—Prince Nicholas of Greece in a letter to Lord Burnham, pleads for better treatment of Greece by the Entente Allies. He says:

"The great grievance of the Greeks is that their maritime communications have been paralyzed to such an extent that the country has repeatedly been on the verge of starvation. Ever since German submarines made their appearance in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas the rumor has persistently been set afloat that they had bases in Greek waters. Such preference would be explicable if these boats needed to have their base close to the radius of activity. Proof to the contrary is that it is now commonly believed that the Arabs in Egypt and Tripoli were supploed with arms and ammunition direct from Pola by submarines."

The letter mentions as an aggravated instance of the Allies rigorous control of Greek commerce the case of a ship carrying a quantity of telephone apparatus from America for use in the palace of King Constantine. The same ship, the letter asserts, carried as passengers General Moschopoulos, commander of the Saloniki army corps, with all of his staff, but despite the standing of these passengers, the ship was taken into Mudros and detained there many hours without adequate reason. The letter after a reference to the close ties between Great Britain and Greece says:

"The Greek nation is under the painful impression that full justice has not been done them and the Greeks resent accusations constantly made against Greece of not having kept the Greek-Serbian treaty and of fostering hostile intentions toward the Entente Allies, especially the Allied Army in Macedonia. Happily, however, it appears that the British public has begun to appreciate matters more justly.

"The absurdity of secret hostile designs seems to be coming self-evident. A study of the case has made it clear that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Greek-Serbian treaty obliged Greece to intervene, while from a practical point of view it is obvious that such intervention would have brought disaster for Greece and no material benefit to Serbia.

"Greece on several occasions offered to place herself at the disposal of the Entente Allies, and these offers were sacrificed to a chimerical desire to befriend other powers. Every unbiased onlooker recognizes that the Hellenic General Staff acted purely on military grounds when, in February, 1915, they foretold the failure of the first Dardanelles expedition, and when months later they showed that the only way to reach Constantinople and enlist Bulgarian help was to march through Thrace with a large army."

ALLIES COMPLAIN TO GREECE.

Object to Arbitrary Arrests Made by the Local Police.

PARIS, April 6.—The Entente powers have complained to the Greek Government of arbitrary arrests declared to have been made by the Greek police. The reply to the complaint was not conclusive.

A new inquiry will be made, and the Greek Government, it is said, will take measures according to the result of this investigation.

CABINET CONSIDERING NEW RECRUITING CRISIS

Asquith, Fresh from Italy, Is Asked Whether Single Men Must Come Up First.

LONDON, April 6.—The whole question with reference to obtaining recruits for the army is under the consideration of the cabinet and its decision will be announced before Easter, Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Premier's statement was made as a response to the agitation of married men that all single men should be called up before the married men enlisted, and the equally insistent demands of political leaders that service be made compulsory for all men of military age.

The Premier said that the Government was engaged in examining figures of recruits obtainable under the present system and was estimating what additional number of recruits would be necessary. Premier Asquith, who arrived today from Italy, was bombarded with questions from various members, but in most cases his replies were non-committal.

His answer with respect to recruiting was hardly calculated to satisfy Unionist advocates of conscription, who demanded from Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist leader in the Commons and Secretary for the Colonies, an immediate decision, threatening to put a motion of want of confidence in case of an unsatisfactory reply.

SEE AMERICA'S HOPE IN UNPREPAREDNESS

Carnegie Hall Rings with Cheers for Henry Ford and Prowess of the Raw Recruit.

PLEA FOR A BLIND NAVY

"If Our Fleets Do Not Hunt Trouble, Why Do They Need Battle Cruiser Eyes?" Asks Callaway.

Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors last night with an audience that went there to applaud opposition to military preparedness for the United States. They cheered for a full minute when a speaker uttered the name of Henry Ford, and they cheered even longer when Congressman Oscar Callaway of Texas shouted that the American raw recruit is as good a soldier as there is in the world, a fact which he added was proved by old Sam Houston, who nearly seventy-five years ago defeated 2,000 "Mexican regulars" under Santa Anna, with a force of 750 untrained recruits.

Other speakers, all of whom denounced the policy of preparedness advocated by President Wilson, were Miss Lillian D. Wald, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos Pinchot, Oscar J. Bolton of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Rev. Dr. Adolf A. Berle of Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, John A. McSparren of the National Grange, and James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who, among other things, declared:

"I positively refuse to fight, because I have nothing to fight for."

It is doubtful if a more demonstrative audience ever jammed Carnegie Hall. And it was a gathering of one mind. In the whole course of the evening not a voice was raised against the anti-preparedness utterances of the speakers. Henry A. Wise Wood wanted to attend and talk preparedness, but those in charge told him they did not care to hear his views, and besides, they had all the speakers they could place.

Opening of Campaign.

Above the stage, stretching across the hall, was a banner reading "Democracy versus Militarism," and hanging from the boxes were the twenty-one flags of the twenty-one North and South American republics. The meeting opened a campaign to combat the progress of the preparedness sentiment and is to be followed by meetings in various cities, the next in Buffalo tonight. After that the campaigners will visit Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, and Omaha, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, the route being practically that followed by President Wilson in his preparedness tour.

Miss Lillian D. Wald opened the meeting. She said she could hardly hope to convey adequately to the uneasiness, the sorrow and unhappiness, of men and women who see in the military propaganda of the day a great peril to the America that has the passionate love of its true patriots.

"Under the seemingly reasonable term, 'preparedness,' militarism has invaded us from every side," she added, "and even marched into our schools, threatening by legislative enactment where exhortation fails to establish conscription there. Extraordinary and unprecedented measures have been taken to promote a public demand for military and naval expansion, and these have brought in their train hysteria and the camp followers of self-interest.

"Fear has dethroned reason, and people are seeing things at night. In all sincerity one man declares that at 2 o'clock in the morning he saw Germans drilling in Van Cortlandt Park, and yesterday I was told by a Boston friend that women there were registering their automobiles as available to carry women to safety," if necessary.

Hunted Navy Needs No Eyes.

Dr. Jefferson, as Chairman, introduced Congressman Callaway of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Callaway said he did not see need for battle cruisers in the navy of this country. Battle cruisers, he said, are the eyes of a fleet, and as our fleet will not do the hunting, but will be the hunted, it won't need any eyes. The defense of the United States, he added, does not depend on the regular army and navy, as the officers of those services would have the people believe.

"The defense of this country," he added, "rests on the shoulders of every red-blooded American who loves his country. Sam Houston never went to West Point and with 750 red-blooded Americans he defeated at San Jacinto 2,000 Mexican regulars under Santa Anna, and Santa Anna called himself the Napoleon of the West. Andrew Jackson had raw recruits at New Orleans, and with them he whipped the English, and in that English army were veterans who had fought under Wellington."

The speaker then read from the printed testimony of General Nelson A. Miles before the House Military Committee and said the General declared it was foolish to consider the possibility of a foreign army landing on our shores. "General Miles," said the speaker, "ought to know more about this than anybody else, oughtn't he? General Miles knows what he is talking about, and, furthermore, he knows America through and through, and inside and outside, too."

Makes a Queen of His Prince.

The speaker then paid his respects to those who argue for a greater navy, and cited as an example of the doubtful value of dreadnoughts the activities in the Dardanelles of the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, which vessel, he added, "was the Prince of the ocean."

"I mean the Queen of the ocean," he added, when the audience laughed.

Andrew W. Boulton, speaking for labor in New York State, assured the audience that labor is against preparedness, while Mr. Maurer, speaking for the organization in Pennsylvania, declared that the workmen of that State would never "fight for the military capitalists." When he spoke for an embargo on the exports to Europe the audience cheered long and loud.

"I positively refuse to shed a drop of my own blood," said Mr. Maurer, "or to advise any of my class to shed theirs in fighting anybody's battle but their own."

Mr. McSparren said the farmers were against preparedness, while Dr. Holmes caused a storm of applause when he referred to the City College student who had been "suspended or dismissed" for daring to assert his views when General Wood visited the college.

Dr. Berle eulogized Henry Ford and then asked why, if the navy was as good ship for ship and man for man, as any in the world, a few years ago, advocates of preparedness were now referring to it as "a lot of old hulks manned by cowards." Nobody disputed the correctness of this statement. The Ford peace ship, he said, would be remembered "long after the Oyster Bay bludgeon has sunk to rise no more."

Rabbi Wise said the next Presidential campaign may be fought with military conscription as the issue. He did not believe President Wilson would ever consent to a program of conscription.

Amos Pinchot, the last speaker, referred to Mexico as a country that it would be well for the United States to leave alone. "Mexico should be invaded, and so should Wall Street," he said, "by a corps of reliable Secret Service agents to find out who is responsible for the pressure and violence that has been stimulated to force our country into war."

WANTS PEACE AT ALL COSTS

Prof. Phelps Would Have Nation Make Sacrifices to Prevent War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—That the only royal road to peace was through the degradation and ignominy of a martyred nation, and that he hoped the United States would be this nation, were statements made by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, in a lecture on "War and Peace," delivered this afternoon under the auspices of the Connecticut Peace Society. Professor Phelps spoke strongly against national defense, saying that the flag and patriotism were largely an illusion, and that to spill on the flag was not to disgrace it nearly so much as to spill the nation's blood on it.

"We may be called upon in the future to make tremendous sacrifices," he had said. "I am one of those people who are willing to make sacrifices for peace, to make sacrifices to prevent war, and not for war. I think we've got to do it, if we really believe in peace. I'm perfectly willing to take the consequences of my conviction.

"It seems to me that Christianity condemns war. I can't quite see the consistency of going to church, if we mean to murder those who interfere with our personal liberty. I can't quite see the sense of talking about the brotherhood of man, if there is a whole section of the human race which we ought, I think we ought to get rid of that American motto, 'Safety first.' Honor, love, and charity come first. Let safety take care of itself."

DECRY PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Section of Columbia Students Sees No Use in Attending.

Columbia's Anti-Preparedness League held a mass meeting in Earl Hall yesterday noon to voice dissent with the present movement rapidly growing on the campus to send a large delegation of undergraduates to Plattsburg next Summer. About 400 students, with a generous sprinkling of young women, attended. Silas F. Seadler, the student who criticised the Plattsburg camp in the first issue of "Challenge," spoke, but avoided repeating the charges he made in the magazine article.

Edward M. Earle, Captain of the debating team, said:

"What did the presence at Plattsburg of such men as President H. F. Drinker of Lehigh University, S. S. Menkel of the National Security League, and Theodore Roosevelt mean? Dr. Drinker is the President of a college subsidized by the du Ponts. Mr. Menken is a mere propagandist. Mr. Roosevelt, despite his presence at San Juan Hill, has a military knowledge that is of minor quantity. What we need is an investigation of our army and navy expenses rather than increased expenses. Our army men should strive to increase the efficiency of the regular army before undertaking to train the citizens of our country."

Professor B. B. Kendrick of the History Department said the training camp served no useful purpose. Leon Fraser, an instructor in the Politics Department, said the movement was a bandwagon affair. President Danahy of the league insisted that the movement spelled profit for the backers of the Army and Navy Co-operating Company.

CONTINENTAL ARMY UPHELD BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

man of unusual military ability. He is probably the only officer connected with the National Guard in any State in this country who has been invited to take the course in the War College in this city, and he has completed it. In the opinion of regular army officers he is a born soldier. I am sure that the subordinate officer who wrote the offensive note to me was not voicing the sentiments of the patriotic citizens of the State of New York who are identified with the National Guard in that State, and that this volunteer army provision will not impair the efficiency of the National Guard is shown by a letter written by General O'Ryan under date of Jan. 17, 1916."

The section under dispute provides for the organization by Congressional districts of 281,000 Federal volunteers, wholly under the control of the President, and for their training in peace times under such regulations as the President may prescribe. It was designed to provide for Summer training camps, similar to those held last year at Plattsburg, N. Y., and elsewhere, and also for the organization of volunteer army units in country districts where its members could spare time during the Summer for a month or more of intensive military training during each of the three years of their service with the colors.

An amendment accepted by the Senate last week fixed thirty days annually as the period of training. Senator Williams has announced, however, that he will offer a further amendment, fixing the maximum time at ninety days should any unit be found able to devote that amount of time to its work.

Senator McCumber offered a substitute for the section providing that high school, academy and college students be assembled in military training camps, those of suitable age being liable for service in the regular or volunteer army in time of war and to remain in the class of available reserves for ten years after graduation. It was defeated without a roll call.

Senator Chamberlain reflected the anxiety of the Administration for more prompt action on the bill when he gave notice today that he would ask for night sessions in future in order to hasten consideration of the measure. He made several attempts to limit the debate today by appeals to the Senate, but took no parliamentary steps to that end.

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BIG CONCERNS TO AID MILITARY TRAINING

50 Banking and Business Houses Will Pay Salaries of Workers While at Camps.

COST WILL TOTAL $2,000,000

30,000 Employes Will Be Enrolled in the Summer for Thirty Days' Training Each.

The big financial and industrial concerns in this city have responded favorably without exception to the request that their employes be granted a full month's leave with pay to attend the Summer camps for military training at Plattsburg and elsewhere. More than fifty of them, including banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and industrial organizations have agreed to give a full month's leave without loss of pay or prejudice to advancement.

The list of employers, which was given out yesterday by the Military Training Camps Association at 31 Nassau Street, represents only a few days' canvassing. It was said yesterday at the office of the Association that in no case had a concern refused to give the vacation. New names were being added every day to the list, it was said, and employers in large number were writing to the association to subscribe to the declaration.

Representatives of the association said yesterday that the willingness of the employers to give the services of their men for military training showed conclusively that the objections raised in the Senate against the volunteer provision of the Chamberlain bill to the effect that employers would not be willing to let their men off for military service were not valid.

The following concerns have agreed to let their men attend the camps with full pay for a month:

Banks.

The National City Bank.
J. P. Morgan & Co.
First National Bank.
Speyer & Co.
National Bank of Commerce.
American Exchange National Bank.
The Chatham & Phenix National Bank.
The Chemical National Bank.
The Hanover National Bank.
The Fifth Avenue Bank.
Northside Bank of Brooklyn.
Irving National Bank.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
The National Park Bank.
The Bank of America.
The Citizens Central National Bank.
The Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Lincoln National Bank.
Battery Park National Bank.
Union Exchange National Bank.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
The National City Bank of Brooklyn.
The Market & Fulton National Bank.
Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn.
Sherman National Bank.
New Netherlands Bank.
Union Dime Savings Bank.
The New York Savings Bank.

Trust and Insurance Companies.

Guaranty Trust Company.
Columbia Trust Company.
The New York Trust Company.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.
The Equitable Trust Company.
Commercial Trust Company.
Hudson Trust Company.
Bankers Trust Company.
Franklin Trust Company.
Lincoln Trust Company.
Metropolitan Trust Company.
Broadway Trust Company.
The Peoples Trust Company.
Central Trust Company.
United States Trust Company.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
New York Life Insurance Company.
The Travellers Insurance Company.

Industrial Corporations.

United States Steel Corporation.
Standard Oil Company of New York.
The Western Union Telegraph Company.
American Telegraph & Telephone Company.
New York Telephone Company.
W. R. Grace & Co.
Rogers Peet & Co.

It was calculated that the additional vacation time over the usual period allotted, which the employers have agreed to, will cost the companies something like $2,000,000 additional. Besides this, each man attending the camp pays an average of $60 for uniform, transportation, &c., so that the men themselves will contribute a total of nearly $2,000,000 to perform military service.

More than 3,000 have already enrolled for the Plattsburg camp, and the other camps are filling up just as rapidly. About 30,000 men are expected at the camps this Summer, as follows: In the East, (Plattsburg and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.,) 16,000; in the Middle West, 7,000; in the Southwest, 2,000; in the Far West, 5,000.

The camps will be at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; San Diego and Monterey, Cal.; Fort George Wright, Wash.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Antonio and Galveston, Texas.

MEAT CARDS IN GERMANY.

Bavarians and Saxons to be Limited to One-third Pound Daily.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—Meat cards will be introduced in Bavaria and Saxony on April 15, permitting consumption of a third of a pound per capita daily except on two meatless days each week.

Bavaria has forbidden the sale of canned meats, whole hams, whole sausages, &c., to individuals, to prevent the accumulation of stocks in advance.

Individual meat cards probably will not be issued in Berlin. Regulation of distribution will be effected by limiting the supply for each retailer.

Bush Terminal Co., Brooklyn.
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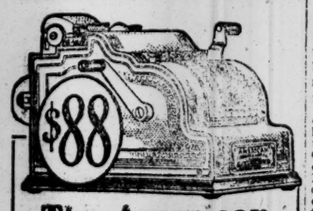

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STRIKERS SUMMONED TO SHORE UP SUBWAY

Contractors Fear Danger in Broadway, Lexington Av., and the Bronx.

STRIKE MAY END SOON

Employers and Representatives of the Union Arrange for a Conference Today.

Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, announced last night that the union had received a request from the contractors for timbermen to help brace up the shoring in the new subways along Lexington Avenue, Broadway, and in the Bronx. Work of this kind, it was explained, made continual bracing necessary because the vibration caused by passing street cars and vehicles loosened the supports.

"We thought it best to investigate the conditions before complying with the request," said Mr. Sullivan, "and we sent an engineer into the works to make an inspection. He reported that the bracings were loose and that if a storm occurred there would be a cave-in."

Two of the strikers were accordingly sent to do such work as was immediately needed, and more may be sent after the conference today.

Mr. Sullivan also asserted that he had received several letters from persons in business in the vicinity of the new subway lines on Broadway between Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, complaining that the water had been shut off in the fire hydrants.

Members of the General Contractors' Association and representatives of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union will meet today in an effort to settle the strike of workers in the new subways. Preliminary negotiations for the meeting were carried on yesterday after several of the contractors had held a long conference with labor leaders. It seemed, from the nature of the discussions, that an agreement was probable and that the labor disturbance that had almost completely tied up millions of dollars' worth of construction would be over by the end of the week.

One of the problems in the way of a settlement was a demand by the hoisting engineers employed in the new subways for a general advance in wages of $5 a week for each worker. Combined with what had already been asked in the way of increases of pay by the laborers, timbermen, and timbermen's helpers, this promised a heavy addition to the financial burden sought to be imposed on the employers. It was explained. The average pay of engineers engaged in hoisting operations is $25 a week.

That the engineers would seek the $5 a week advance became known weeks ago. It was announced that a new prevailing rate would go into effect on May 1 on all work in the city upon which men of this class were employed. The engineers are a very important branch of the workers engaged in subway work, and the contractors thought it wise to take up their demands now, in order that, if a settlement was reached, no problems would come up later to renew the disturbance and trouble brought on by the laborers and timbermen.

International Secretary Carraher of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union announced at labor headquarters, 206 and 208 East 128th Street, yesterday that all the foremen blasters had responded to the order of their leaders and had gone on strike. He asserted this raised the number of strikers to 15,000. It was stated, also, at the labor headquarters that 1,500 hoisting engineers had given notice of their willingness to join the walkout. The Richard Carvel Company, Inc., one of the contractors, had asked for a settlement, it was asserted. No news that any such request had been made had reached the office of the General Contractors' Association at 51 Chambers Street, however.

Yesterday was pay day for the workers at some of the shafts of the contractors, and several details of policemen were sent to preserve order among those who came to draw their wages. No trouble, as far as could be learned, was reported. The strikers seemed in high humor, but they attempted no demonstrations as they passed in lines past the cashiers' windows.

There was a report during the afternoon that a gang of strikebreakers had been sent to a section of the subway being built in the Eastern Parkway district of Brooklyn, but the picket committee hurried there at once from the labor hall could find no substantiation of the rumor, it was said.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, asked last night about the subway strike, said:

"I should suggest that the first thing is that both sides come together and discuss their differences face to face. The hearing room of the commission is always at their disposal for such a conference."

PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER.

Meet Today to Discuss an Executive Committee Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, left for New York late this evening to attend a conference of Republican leaders tomorrow, preparatory to the meeting of the Republican State Committee.

One matter which will come up at the conference will have to do with the selection of a successor to Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Lewis, who has been at the head of the Executive Committee during four of the most eventful years in the history of the Republican Party in this State, said today that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Lewis did not seek re-election to the State Committee in the primaries.

Alexander M. White, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, will not serve any longer in that capacity, according to a report which reached the Capitol today.

It is understood that Frederick C. Tanner will have no opposition for re-election to the place he now holds, although some of Mr. Tanner's friends at the Capitol were somewhat disturbed today by a report that Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has called upon members who cannot attend the meeting of the committee on Saturday to send their proxies to him instead of to Chairman Tanner, as has been customary.

Friends of Colonel Gleason, however, characterized as absurd the suggestion that he might be a candidate for election as State Chairman.

STANDS BY TRACK BILL.

Senate Refuses to Reconsider Eleventh Avenue Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Under a suspension of the rules the Senate today defeated a motion of the majority leader, Mr. Brown, to undo the action taken last week on the Thompson bill, which is supposed to provide the New York City authorities with a club to hold over the New York Central to compel the removal of its tracks from the surface in Eleventh Avenue and along Riverside Drive. Senator Thompson's bill contains an omnibus prohibition against the use of steam locomotives in Manhattan after Jan. 1, 1919.

It is directed chiefly against the New Your Central and would compel the electrification of its lines on the west side of New York City. There is another bill before the Legislature favored by the Citizens Union which has already passed the Assembly, which would give the Board of Estimate power to order these tracks placed underground at the expense of the New York Central, unless the railroad company reaches an agreement with the city authorities for the removal of the tracks from the surface within the next fifteen months.

The Thompson bill came up under Senator Brown's motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed last week. In the course of the debate several Tammany members took occasion to criticise the Board of Estimate while Senator Thompson himself took a dig or two at Controller Prendergast.

Senator Brown said that he understood that an agreement had been reached between the New York Central and the New York City authorities which would insure the abatement of the smoke nuisance by the removal of the tracks from the surface.

"The City of New York does not favor this measure," said Senator Brown, and he followed this by reading a letter from Controller Prendergast in which the Controller said that the legislation was not wanted.

"I would like to hear what Senator Thompson has to say about that?" said the Senate leader.

"I have only this to say," he replied, "that there is a great deal of official hypocrisy within the boundaries of Greater New York. When the Controller with all his far-famed lung power declaims about a satisfactory agreement having been reached he fails to give us any details. What we want to know is what the agreement is, who is satisfied with it, and why the details are being held back. The fact is that no legal agreement has been reached, and that they don't dare to let the people know what has been done until after the Legislature quits, so that they can dilly-dally along for another year. They complain that this bill is too drastic. Of course it is drastic. It demands that something be done."

When it came to a vote Senator Brown's motion was lost, only 18 Senators voted with him, against 25 who voted with Senator Thompson.

AMENDS BOND TAX BILL.

Committee Indorses Change for Protection of Brokers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—An amendment offered at a hearing today by New York City bond brokers to the Mills bill amending the secured debt taxation law, was accepted by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the bill was reported favorably tonight.

The amendment, which was advocated by Francis Lynde Stetson, is for the protection of bond brokers, who under the original bill would be subjected to the regular rate of taxation on bonds which they acquired for customers. The Mills bill provides that securities purchased in the future shall pay a tax without exemption for debt.

The amendment to the bill allows bona fide brokers to have the benefit of the debt exemption for eight months from the time of the purchase of bonds. This means that a broker may purchase bonds and immediately pledge them at banks and secure exemption from taxation up to the amount he borrows.

If the bonds are held by him more than eight months they are taxed as investment.

Mr. Stetson also advised a change in the Mills bill aimed to impose an inheritance tax on persons who made their money in New York and conducted business in this State, but claimed residence in other States. The bill provided that four and a half months' continuous stay in this State shall be construed as establishing a New York domicile. On the advice of Mr. Stetson it was made six months.

PASSES BAKING POWDER BILL

Assembly Adopts Measure Opposed as Favoring One Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Assembly today passed a Baking Powder bill which has appeared periodically at Albany for about ten years. The opponents of the measure say that the effect of its final passage and enforcement would be to put all baking powder concerns but one practically out of business. Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence introduced the baking power measure. Mr. Everett, who fathered the underworld bills, which were killed at the request of the New York City Police Department, after it had been disclosed that "Edward King," who had been lobbying for them, was an ex-convict.

The Everett bill was passed today under somewhat remarkable circumstances. Upon a viva voce vote to kill the bill by recommitting it, Speaker Sweet ruled that the motion was lost. It was then attempted to pass the bill by a rapid roll call, but, upon insistence, there was a slow roll call, which showed a majority of 4 votes over the 76 necessary for passage, the Republicans voting pretty solid with the member from St. Lawrence.

The measure provides a fine of $50 for the sale of every can of baking powder which does not bear a label telling the number of cubic inches of gas which will be generated by dissolving an avoirdupois ounce of the powder. Opponents of the measure say that there is one concern in the State which has a patent process under which it would be easy to comply with the proposed law.

Restricts Use of Silencers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Governor Whitman today signed the Joseph bill making it a felony to manufacture, sell or possess a firearm equipped with a silencer. Members of the National Guard, Sheriffs and other peace officers are exempted from the provisions of the law.

AITKEN ESTATE HAS VALUE OF $2,219,075

Great Trade Boom Shown in the Balance Sheets of Dry Goods House.

PROFITS GROW RAPIDLY

Wealth of Merchant Invested in Railroad, Bank, and Power Securities.

Papers filed yesterday in the appraisal of the estate of John W. Aitken, the retired dry goods merchant, who left property valued at $2,541,558, illustrated the tremendous stimulus which trade has received during the last year. In showing that there was no assessable good-will in Aitken Son & Co., Inc., wholesale dry goods and millinery, at 417 Fifth Avenue, balance sheets of the firm were given. They showed that the profits for 1913 were $21,166, for 1914, $17,202, and for the first six months of 1915, $51,786.

The net value of the net estate was fixed at $2,219,075. The assets consisted of realty, $327,979; bank deposits, $28,425; personalty, including notes, automobiles, mortgages, and jewelry, $262,763; stocks and bonds, $1,846,947, and an open account due from Aitken, Son & Co., $75,437. The realty was 28 West Fifty-fourth Street, appraised at $125,000; 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, $71,000; 146 East Fifty-third Street, $30,000; 9-13 East 129th Street, $16,000; 67-69 Spring Street, $75,500; 71-73 Spring Street, $69,000; 238 Lafayette Street, $8,000, and 38 West Houston Street, $29,500. There were mortgages aggregating $76,020 on the parcels at 67, 69, 71, and 73 Spring Street.

There were notes of John Aitken aggregating $34,888, and notes of Aitken, Son & Co. aggregating $196,754. The largest item in the schedules of stocks was 525 shares Aitken, Son & Co., Inc., appraised at $472,500. Other large holdings were 500 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred, $48,937; 200 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, common, $20,300; 222 shares Baltimore & Ohio, common, $18,259; 200 shares Chicago & Northwestern, common, $25,550; 300 shares Consolidated Gas, $38,262; 400 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred, $48,350; 450 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, common, $37,125; 134 shares Corn Exchange National Bank, $40,200; 455 shares General Electric Company, $77,805; 500 shares Great Northern, preferred, $59,125; 331 shares Niagara Falls Power, $51,305; 700 shares Northern Pacific, $74,900; 484 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $26,490; 408 shares Pullman Company, $64,974; 800 shares Reading Company, first preferred, $32,000; 104 shares Second National Bank of New York, $42,900, and 200 shares Southern Pacific Company, $18,000.

The largest items among the bond holdings were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, $32,080; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, $16,113; New Orleans Great Northern Railroad, $34,063; St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad, $30,542, and Consolidated Gas Company, $11,625.

L. C. GRISWOLD'S WILL FILED.

Hunter, Accidentally Shot, Directs Paying Debt to Mother.

The will of Le Grand C. Griswold, who on March 10 was accidentally shot while hunting at Aiken, S. C., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. In the hunting party with Mr. Griswold at Aiken were Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Frank R. Hitchcock.

The decedent directed his executors "to pay to my mother, as soon after my decease as possible, $87,000 which I now owe her, or such part of said sum as shall remain owing to her and unpaid at the time of my decease." The decedent's mother is Mrs. Grace C. Griswold of 23 West Forty-eighth Street.

All the rest of the estate is left to the decedent's wife, Mrs. Esther Tone Griswold of the same address. The will was executed July 17, 1907. A brother, Chester Griswold of Smyrna, Turkey, is named as executor. Bowers & Sans, 46 Cedar Street, are attorneys of record. The size of the estate is not yet known.

LITTLEFIELD ESTATE $177,395.

Former Maine Congressman Left All to Family.

An appraisal of the estate of Charles E. Littlefield, who died on May 2, 1915, and who was for many years a member of Congress from Maine, but who before his death became a resident of New York, was filed yesterday by Appraiser George Brokaw Compton. The total assets were $185,551, the net estate being $177,395.

Mrs. Clara N. Littlefield, the widow, a daughter, Caroline A. Littlefield, and a son, Charles W. Littlefield, each received $39,131. The assets consisted of bank deposits to the amount of $10,010; notes and mortgages, $35,969; library and office furniture, $949; personalty, $1,498; stocks and bonds, $83,507, and the decedent's interest in the law firm of Littlefield & Littlefield, $44,613.

Maurice Rothschild's Will Filed.

The will of Maurice Rothschild, who died on April 1, and who was for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of Miller & Co., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Rothschild was the founder and a Vice President of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, and an active member of its Board of Directors. He left two-thirds of his estate to his wife, Mrs. Bella Rothschild, and the remainder in trust for his daughter, Kathryn E. Rothschild, who is to receive the principal outright at the age of 25 years. The wife and a brother, Louis F. Rothschild, are named as the executors. No petition was filed yesterday with the will and the size of the estate was not given.

$6,700 Raised for Jews in Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—At a meeting held last night in Memorial Hall $6,700 was raised for the relief of Jews in the war-stricken countries of Europe. The Rev. Charles A. Campbell, pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, participated and contributed $50 for his church. The meeting was addressed by Albert Lucas, Chairman of the Central Jewish Relief Committee of New York City.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 569 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
"The Smart and Unusual" in Younger Womens Apparel
The *chic* and *smartness* of *youth*, combined with the *conservatism* of *good taste*—just a touch "here and there"—a "*different*" *lining*—a new facing—an *unusual button*—an *adaptly placed pocket* in the jacket or skirt of the suit—*these* are *little things* that go toward making our *youthful suits* so DISTINCTIVE.
FOR MISS OR MATRON——GIDDING STYLES ARE THE SUPREME EXPRESSION OF FASHION——AND SELECTIONS ARE MOST EXTENSIVE.

FIGHT IS NARROWED TO HUGHES AND T. R.

Continued from Page 1.

would run only on a platform of America first, last, and all the time, and that no one must expect him, if nominated, to pussy-foot on anything he had said.

The Colonel had no further comment to make on the subject, and would add nothing today to what he said in the conversation. His supporters were overjoyed at his declaration of principles.

One of the visitors today was a political leader from California, who came on to tell him of the strong sentiment for him in that State. The Colonel has made it plain to all visitors, however, that he has not entered a campaign which might appear to be a scramble for delegates, and is not seeking a nomination which would come to him as the result of factional fights in the primaries.

It is probable that at the conferences tomorrow in New York the campaign which the Colonel is to make "to arouse the patriotism of the country" during the month of May will be discussed with particular reference to centres of population to be reached in the effort to stir the people to what the Roosevelt leaders call a proper realization of the needs of the country, if its safety and honor are to be guarded. The details of this campaign have not yet been settled definitely. As a result of recent developments, the Colonel has received many requests to deliver addresses.

Colonel Roosevelt will spend most of the day tomorrow at the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine, 432 Fourth Avenue. He has an appointment to meet Miss Frances Keller and a delegation of women members of the Progressive Party. The Colonel will motor back to Oyster Bay early in the evening, and will remain here until Sunday morning, when he will start on a three days' trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

THINK T. R. HAS AIDED HUGHES

Few Washington Republicans Surprised at Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Some practical Republican politicians here believe, so they said today, that Colonel Roosevelt's statement yesterday indicating that he was to be counted as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, would have the effect of increasing the rather formidable strength which Justice Hughes was developing in connction with the nomination. The Hughes boom had received momentum, they said, through two factors, first, that it was believed he could defeat President Wilson, and, second, that Republicans regarded him as the only man who would be able to head off the Roosevelt boom should the Colonel become a formidable competitor for the nomination.

Most of the practical politicians do not favor either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes, but they hold that it would be a great mistake for the Chicago Convention to choose as the Presidential candidate the man who wrecked the party four years ago, and on that account they are inclined to work for Justice Hughes if the Roosevelt candidacy becomes dangerous.

In some quarters the statement made by Colonel Roosevelt yesterday created surprise, for since the luncheon at Robert Bacon's house in New York at which Colonel Roosevelt and ex-Senator Elihu Root buried the hatchet and laid the foundation for a political alliance, the impression has been growing here that the Colonel would not permit his name to be entered in the Presidential nomination race.

See a Change of Mind.

According to the story that politicians have heard as a result of inquiries in the proper quarters, Colonel Roosevelt was provoked on his return from his trip to the West Indies when he learned of the effort to send pledged Roosevelt delegates to the Chicago convention. It is being asserted that he told his friends that in no circumstances must he be regarded as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and since the luncheon at Mr. Bacon's house these politicians have become convinced that he was not to be counted on as an important factor in the convention unless circumstances arose that started a Roosevelt boom among the delegates that could not be checked and that would make him the convention's choice practically by acclamation. That is, politicians were of this opinion until they read in the newspapers this morning the statement of his position attributed to the Colonel.

But in the face of this statement Republican politicians here today still clung to the belief that Colonel Roosevelt was not as anxious to be the Republican standard bearer as many people suppose. They had heard that the Colonel believed that he would be a weak candidate against President Wilson, and as his main desire was to accomplish the defeat of the President for re-election he would not be willing to take the chance of Republican vanquishment.

In this connection it was asserted that nearly all the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected in the Wisconsin primaries this week, while they differed on other questions, were fixed in their determination not to vote for the ex-President.

Party primaries will be held in Illinois next Tuesday. The Republicans have two tickets in the field for delegates to the Chicago convention, but with one exception the candidates on both tickets are pledged to support Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of their State. The exception is John M. Harlan, candidate for delegate at large. He declared Colonel Roosevelt to be his choice for the Presidential nomination when he entered his name in the primary lists, but subsequently withdrew that preference and announced that he would stand unpledged.

James M. Cox, former Democratic Governor of Ohio, who called on President Wilson today, said at the White House that Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated by the Republican convention. He predicted that President Wilson would be re-elected. Even Colonel Roosevelt, he said, could not get back in the White House "by the Wilson route." Among Democrats here the impression prevails that Colonel Roosevelt would make a poor race for President on account of his unpopularity with German voters, the desire of the country for peace and the feeling against him on the part of a large number of Republicans.

Few Senators Would Comment.

Few Senators would be quoted today regarding Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, but in general they did not seem to be surprised by it. One old line Republican was asked his view, and he said:

"Well, I am not in an heroic mood."

Senator Page of Vermont, a regular Republican, said:

"I should prefer Justice Hughes to Colonel Roosevelt, but I can support the Colonel. Today's report from Oyster Bay shows Colonel Roosevelt as an aggresive candidate."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Progressive Republican, who has always been friendly toward Colonel Roosevelt, but who differs with him on the question of defense, said:

"Colonel Roosevelt is strong out in my country, but a great many of his old friends will not support him. I believe he has lost some strength on the question of preparedness. If he ran with preparedness as a paramount issue, I should oppose him myself."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a Progressive Republican supporting the Presidential aspirations of his colleague, Senator Cummins, said:

"I hope the contest will narrow down to a struggle between Colonel Roosevelt and Cummins. I believe Mr. Cummins would be the stronger."

TO CHOOSE CHAIRMAN TODAY.

G. O. P. Sub-Committeeman Doesn't Think T. R. Will Affect Action.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee will meet at the Congress Hotel tomorrow for the avowed purpose of picking a Temporary Chairman for the convention on June 7 at the Coliseum. The advance guard maintained tonight that the news from Oyster Bay would have no effect on the sub-committee's plans.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio came to Chicago tonight. He put Taft in nomination in 1912, and at the last meeting of the sub-committee he was ranked as a favorite for the "keynoting" honors. He is to make one of the chief addresses at the annual banquet of the Hamilton Club at the La Salle Hotel Saturday night. The sub-committee put its meeting a week ahead in order to attend the dinner. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is also on the program.

The gossip in the hotel corridors tonight was that the choice for Temporary Chairman will be one of the following: Senator Harding of Ohio, Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Elihu Root, New York; James R. Mann, Illinois, and Senator Borah.

Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, one of the Republican committee, expressed the opinion that the appearance of Roosevelt's hat in the arena had not changed the situation.

"Roosevelt's receptive attitude has been known and discounted for a long time," he said, "and it will have little bearing on the committee's action. It has been pretty generally understood that he would take the Republican nomination if he could get it. I cannot predict who the Temporary Chairman will be, but I shall support Senator Borah."

The news that Roosevelt had come out in the open as a candidate was widely discussed, and the Colonel's interview was interpreted in divers ways.

Mayor Thompson agreed with Colonel Roosevelt on one point—the preparedness issue.

"I agree with Teddy on that," said the Mayor. "My great-grandfather owned eight clippers, merchant ships, which sailed out of Portsmouth, N. H. A few weeks ago wheat was quoted at $1.05 in Chicago and $1.75 in Liverpool. There were no American boats to deliver it. What we need is a larger navy. Along with that would come a larger merchant marine."

WILL HELP THE BIRD TICKET.

Roosevelt Headquarters Welcomes the Colonel's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt's expression of willingness to be nominated on an anti-hyphen, straight Americanism platform, was hailed with enthusiasm at Roosevelt headquarters in Boston today. Campaign Manager Lufkin and other leaders declared it would add a lot of impetus to their fight to elect delegates pledged to Colonel Roosevelt and his policies.

Roosevelt candidates for delegates and alternates held an organization meeting at the City Club last night, and heard Charles Sumner Bird, Grafton D. Cushing, City Solicitor Beckwith of Springfield, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., in speeches.

Mr. Bird declared that while Colonel Roosevelt could refuse the assistance of the Roosevelt men in this State, they were bound to nominate him in any event. He said:

"The Hughes talk developed only after our delegation was announced. It is largely a bluff—a blind behind which the anti-Roosevelt forces are hiding.

Grafton D. Cushing said:

"I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is the one man who has all the qualities that the country needs at this particular time, but I am always willing to be governed by the decision of the majority, and if the people do not want Theodore Roosevelt, I do not want to see him nominated."

B. Altman & Co.
Women's Spring Suits
are displayed in a great variety of styles, in which reproductions of smart Paris and London models predominate.
Special attention is devoted to the quality of materials and workmanship.
The new silk Tailor-mades are particularly worthy of notice, and interesting assortments of Riding Habits and Sports and Travel Suits are shown.
Others ready for immediate selection are
Choice Silk Suits, in several styles, at $68.00
Dressy Suits, of superior quality, at 48.00
Mannish Tailor-mades . . . at 38.00
Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)
Fifth Avenue, New York

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We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate
$2,750 at 5% on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value $4,500
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135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
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DAY SEES A NEW ROOSEVELT.

Chancellor Says Country Might Be Safe in His Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University said tonight:

"My objections to Colonel Roosevelt in the past were twofold. In the first place I opposed his attitude toward 'big business.' Secondly, I could not agree with his views regarding the recall and referendum, especially as applied to the courts of the country. I understand that recently he has modified to a considerable degree his views on both these subjects."

The declaration of principles just made by Colonel Roosevelt, stating terms upon which he would accept the Republican nomination, was a remarkable pronouncement, Chancellor Day thought.

"If that is the present-day Roosevelt he is not a very 'dangerous' candidate for the Presidency," he said. "If he follows out that policy the country would be safe in his hands. The statement has all the vigor and positiveness of the Roosevelt we all know so well, together with an even balance and conservatism essential to these critical times. It has none of the 'watchful waiting' policy, and at the same time gives no indication of a reckless attitude toward any possible menace of war."

REPUBLICANS ARE COLD.

New Haven Leaders Not Aroused by Oyster Bay Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—Republican leaders in this section of Connecticut are decidedly opposed to the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, while the Progressives hail his stepping into the ring with delight. Professor Yandell Henderson, Town Chairman of the Progressives; Frederick L. Leighton, President of the Bull Moose Club; Dr. Delmar Croft, and scores of others feel now that he will be nominated and elected.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Blakesley, now candidate for Governor; Seymour Judd, Town Chairman; Colonel Robert O. Baton, one of the leaders in the State Republican machine, and Frederick L. Gaylord, County Commissioner, all emphatically declared Roosevelt ought not to be considered.

Colonel Ernest L. Isbell, majority leader in the State Senate and an important cog in the State machine, could say nothing in approval of the Roosevelt declarations. All the Republicans seen threw ice water on the Roosevelt candidacy.

COLORADO LIKES ROOSEVELT.

McLaughlin, Republican Leader, Says He'll Have Delegation.

DENVER, Col., April 6.—Coincident with Colonel Roosevelt's statement from New York came a declaration today from State Industrial Commissioner E. E. McLaughlin, recognized leader of the Republican Party in this State, that the Colorado delegation to the National Convention in June will be for Roosevelt.

It is reported that McLaughlin contemplates a visit to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in the near future, but he denied this. He declared Colonel Roosevelt to be the only logical candidate for the Republicans.

"Roosevelt is the only man who can beat Wilson," he said. "The Colonel comes nearer representing what Western Republicans desire than any other man. He is the only man in America commanding the respect of foreign nations with which the United States will have to do considerable dealing in the future. I predict that the Colorado delegation to the Chicago convention will be for him. It may or may not be an instructed delegation, but it will be for T. R.

"I doubt if two-thirds of the delegations will go to the convention with instructions."

Whitman Not Cut In Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 6.—It was reported previous to the primaries that because Governor Whitman did not appoint a Westchester politician to be Superintendent of Prisons the organization Republicans would cut him as a delegate at large to the National Convention. The official vote made public today shows that Whitman ran second in Westchester County. Senator E. R. Brown received 5,531 votes, while Whitman's vote was 5,518. Senator Wadsworth was third and State Chairman Tanner was the low man.

INDIANA FOR FAIRBANKS.

Delegates to Republican Convention Instructed to Present His Name.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—The State Republican Convention, which today nominated two candidates for the United States Senate and a complete State ticket, adopted a platform and elected four delegates at large to the National Convention to be held at Chicago in June, was enlivened by a number of contests for places on the State ticket, but was regarded as harmonious throughout.

The twenty-six delegates to the National Convention and the four delegates at large were instructed to present the name of Charles W. Fairbanks to the National Convention as Indiana's choice for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Fairbanks's name was cheered every time it was mentioned in the convention. Late today the entire delegation called on Mr. Fairbanks at his home and pledged him its support.

The platform adopted criticises the National Administration's "foreign and Mexican policies, pledges the party to work for a program of preparedness, and the re-enactment of a protection tariff."

AGREE THAT FORD HAS WON.

Detroit Newspapers Concede Primary Victory to Automobile Maker.

DETROIT, April 6.—Detroit newspapers which compiled returns of the Presidential Preference Primary held in Michigan on Monday agreed today that Henry Ford of Detroit defeated United States Senator Smith of Grand Rapids for the Republican nomination by a majority of from 3,500 to 4,500. An extremely light vote, probably not more than 130,000 was cast.

Incomplete returns from seventy-six of eighty-three counties compiled today gave Ford 62,030, and Smith 57,749. The State Board of Election Canvassers will meet at Lansing in about two weeks to count the ballots.

BRUMBAUGH TO WITHDRAW.

Action, However, Will Not Be Taken to Bring About Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 6.—Governor Brumbaugh will withdraw as a Presidential candidate. This was practically conceded tonight at the Capitol, but his action will not be taken as a compromise step to bring about party harmony in the State. It is said that Penrose will force his withdrawal from the race.

The Governor had a statement of withdrawal prepared, it is said, but was influenced not to use it yet.

HADLEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Asks Missouri Republicans Not to Instruct Delegates for Him.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., April 6.—Missouri Republicans meeting here today in State Convention named four delegates at large to the National Convention and elected Frank Bahler of St. Louis as National Committeeman to succeed Thomas K. Neidringhaus. The following were elected as delegates at large: John C. McKinley of Unionville, ex-Governor Hadley of Kansas City, John Schmoll of St. Louis, and Mr. Neidringhaus of St. Louis.

Mr. Hadley announced he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and asked that nothing that could be construed as an indorsement be put in the resolutions.

ADVERTISEMENT.
No More Milk and Nursery Diet for Me!
Declare your independence from diets and drugs! Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *today* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while high effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next to the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. HERALD SQUARE STREET
50 S. H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More
CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY
This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, April 7.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 4-7-16. 148
GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR
Women's Silk and Kid
GLOVES
Nearly 6,000 pairs of Women's Silk Gloves representing "seconds" from a world-famous manufacturer.
50c and 75c Short and Long Silk Gloves—pair, today, at 38c
$1 and $1.25 Short and Long Silk Gloves—pair, today, at 68c
Black, white and all colors in the assortment.
We offer a newly received shipment of Women's Glace Kid Gloves in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Gray—also White Gloves artistically embroidered on the back in black; specially priced 85c
Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

Days Devoted to the Boys and Girls

There is pleasure in shopping for the younger members of the family at a store built especially for them.

Friday afternoon and Saturday are the particular days for boys and girls.

They are given an opportunity, which exists here alone, to judge between many things, all of which are correct and appropriate.

Easter is in the air, on every floor and in every department.

Easter Suits and Dresses for Girls Who Are Growing

De Pinna tailored suits in many new models, meeting the requirements of every stage of growing girlhood.

Those first suits, in which a girl feels pardonable pride—simple and graceful—designed to look well on the youngest of girlish figures.

Tailored as carefully as a woman's smart suit, and appropriately silk lined.

In English serges, gabardines, velour checks and tweeds.

De Pinna tailored linen dresses for girls from 4 to 14, in a wonderful assortment of Spring colorings.

Made of imported materials, guaranteed in color, as all De Pinna apparel is guaranteed.

Girls' Spring Coats and Hats

Whether you are starting for the country early, or are remaining in town—the exactly suitable coat and hat for dress, school or vacation.

Coats that are the extreme of plain tailoring.

Hats designed to go with the coats.

DE PINNA Boys' Norfolk Suits and Spring Topcoats

Possessing the points the boy is quick to detect, which make them brothers in tailoring to the clothes of young men.

Norfolks, English in pattern and in line, the materials having been selected with reference to wear as well as appearance.

Spring topcoats of distinguished appearance with the same air of lightness and smartness that a man's topcoat has.

Clothes a boy likes to wear.

Spring Hats and "Anniped" Shoes

Boys' hats of correct English shape, to go with every suit and coat.

Soft felt hats, stitched knockabouts and straws; English caps.

"Anniped" Shoes, the special designs of this house—made to meet the exact demands of boys, young men, girls and misses.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

ROSES DRAW CROWD TO FLOWER EXHIBIT

George J. and Howard Gould, Ralph Pulitzer, and William Ziegler, Jr., Winners.

WILD BLOOMS CHARM MANY

Silver Medal Awarded J. B. Duke for His Collection of Orange Trees—Carnation Day Today.

Rose Day drew a great crowd to the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the rockeries, the special new feature of this year's show, again attracted great attention. Trailing arbutus is one rock garden flower that delights many people who have never before seen it growing, and there are checkerberries, cowslips, columbine, hypatica, and blood root among other wild flowers. Bleeding heart, dianthus, also attracts attention, a picturesque old-fashioned flower that many people have not seen for years.

The Princess Patricia, a new white orchid grown by Clement Moore, being in a class by itself, received a special silver medal yesterday. The case in which he shows the process of hybridization of orchids and their process of growth was surrounded by crowds all day. This exhibit received a special honorable mention, being in a class by itself. The Princess Patricia is expected to visit the exhibition and her namesake on the last day of the show, the 12th, Canadian Day. The orchid Princess Patricia is to be sold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. A new Cattley, "Olympus," raised by Arthur W. Cooley of Pittsfield, Mass., also received a silver medal.

Winners in Cut Rose Class.

Howard Gould, Port Washington, L. I., carried off the greater number of prizes in the cut rose class, the exhibit of the day. His Ophelia roses were excellent, as well as his My Maryland and Hadley roses. W. B. Thompson of Yonkers took first with some Mrs. Charles Russell. He also won first premium for the best display of cut roses of six or more varieties. Mrs. Oliver Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., was the first prize winner in American Beauties. J. D. Brady of Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., was also a prize winner.

The commercial rose growers made some remarkable exhibits, L. A. Noe of Madison, N. J., scoring first for both the vase of 100 and the vase of fifty American Beauties. F. R. Pierson, Mayor of Tarrytown, was second in these classes, and scored first for fifty Francis Scott Key and fifty Richmond roses. L. B. Coddington of Murray Hill, N. J., was the first prize winner for fifty sunburst roses. An exhibit coming a long distance was the first prize exhibit of French & Salm of Union Grove, Wis. These flowers had been shipped a week previously, but they were in perfect condition.

The Bedford Flower Company of Bedford Hills, N. Y., received first prize for a vase of 100 Killarney Queen roses and Robert Simpson of Clifton, N. J., received first for his Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Awards to Private Exhibitors.

Among private exhibitors Ralph Pulitzer received honorable mention for a pot of Iris Jamanica; Mrs. Oliver Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., received a certificate of merit for a specimen of Asparagus Sprengeri; George J. Gould of Lakewood, N. J., won a silver medal for his display of fifty Gloxinia plants, and William Ziegler, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., won a silver medal for a group of hydrangeas. These plants were one year old and an innovation in exhibition plants. He also carried off a silver medal for a group of new varieties of pansies.

Among the special awards made yesterday was the silver medal to J. B. Duke for his collection of orange trees. F. E. Lewis of Richfield, Conn., received a silver medal for Antirrhinum Crimson Queen, and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was awarded a silver medal for seven plants of Spiraea.

A new tulip was put on exhibition by Mrs. A. N. Booth of Great Neck, N. Y. The judges awarded the silver medal to her on account of the novelty of the variety.

Today is Carnation Day, and a fine collection of the blossoms were on hand last night. Yesterday was New Jersey Day, and members of the State Legislature and officials of the different large New Jersey cities attended the show in a body. At 11 o'clock this morning George V. Nash of the New York Botannical Garden will lecture on "Water Gardens and the Reclamation of a Swamp." The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides.

NURSES SERVED THE TEA.

American Committee in Charge at the Flower Show.

The American Ambulance Committee had charge yesterday of the tea garden at the International Flower Show with the American Red Cross. Mrs. Robert Bacon, the Chairman of the committee, was present, and other members, who are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. C. H. Sherrill, and Miss Elsie Nicoll, arrived during the afternoon.

There was exhibition dancing in the dance hall opening off the tea garden, and Mme. Cerutti of Paris danced, but Marie Dressler's voice was so hoarse in the morning when she telephoned Mrs. Bacon that she could scarcely be heard, and she dared not sing last night, the evening, therefore, being devoted to roller skating and music.

The costumes worn in the tea room by the American Ambulance waitresses were designed by F. V. Hoppin, and were of pale blue voile, the skirts divided into panels by bayadere strips of white striped with scarlet satin ribbon. The Garibaldi blouses were finished with white fichus tied in the back, and the hats were small, black Continental turbans, edged with military braid and showing the French cockade, each topped by a broom aigrette.

The girls were the Misses Martha M. McCook, Elsie Nicoll, Pauline Robinson, Civilise Alexandre, Gabrielle Warren, Carol Harriman, Beatrice Pratt, Cornelia Landon, Claire Bird, Leonie Burrill, Camilla Morgan, Maud Kahn, Mrs. J. S. Stevens, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. L. D. Morris. Yesterday's Red Cross Waitresses, all last Winter's débutantes, were the Misses Antiss de Veau, Alma de Gersdorff, Hope Williams, Dorothy Greer, Constance Chappell, Margaret Busk, Florence Lincoln, Lester L. Denny, Marion Perry, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Grace Bristed, Eleanor Stevenson, Mary Francke, Angeline Krech, Pauline Bacon, Mary Knapp, and Frances Towsend Ecker.

Miss Belle Gurnee, who is enrolling Red Cross members, was assisted yesterday by Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Newbold le Roy Edgar, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, and General T. Coleman du Pont were among those seen taking tea yesterday in the garden. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is expected to attend today.

SANG AS HE LAY DYING.

Opera Tenor Retained His Art Through His Delirium.

Shortly after singing faintly, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," John Bardsley, a tenor who formerly was a member of the Covent Garden Opera Company in London and the Century Opera Company here, fell back on his bed and died yesterday at his home, 520 West 129th Street. He had been delirious for the last two days and sang constantly until death put an end to his sufferings from pneumonia.

Mr. Bardsley was an Englishman and studied abroad. After singing at Covent Garden for several seasons he came to America and sang at the Century Opera House in 1913. Since that time he had sung in concerts. He leaves a wife and three small children, in addition to four brothers, two of whom are now with the British army in Flanders.

To Oust the Marriage Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The Assembly today passed the Marsh bill designed to put an end to the so-called Marriage Trust in New York City. It provides for the designation by the City Clerk of deputies to perform civil marriage ceremonies. A room in the Municipal Building is to be set aside for the ceremonies and a fee of $2 is to be charged.

5 STABBED, 14 HURT IN RAID BY STRIKERS

Band Besieges Brooklyn Factory and Wounds Employer and Workers.

GIRLS AMONG THE INJURED

Armed Gang Flees Down Fire Escapes as Police Approach and Get Away.

Five men were stabbed, and fourteen other persons, five of them girls, were otherwise injured by a band of alleged shirtwaist strikers in a raid on the Albert Kaplan shirtwaist factory, 860 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. The five men, all of whom were seriously hurt, were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, after the raiders had made a spectacular flight down the rear fire escape of the building. Three ambulance surgeons worked for three hours attending the injured.

The raid, according to the police, was inspired by men formerly employed by Mr. Kaplan, and who were discharged following the general walk-out in the needle trades weeks ago. Late yesterday afternoon twenty of these men walked into the office of the factory and began a heated argument with Mr. Kaplan. According to the story told by him to the police, the leader of the band was Carmelo Trovno, 24 years old, of 210 Meserole Street, a former employe whose place, like those of his followers, had been taken by other workers.

Several men employed by Mr. Kaplan, hearing the argument, gathered about the office door, and their arrival was the signal, it was said, that began the fighting. The raiders, drawing knives, first stabbed Mr. Kaplan in the chest, and then charged the crowd, which in the meanwhile had provided itself with chairs and other missiles available for fighting.

In the general melée that followed girls were knocked and kicked about, and flying weapons filled the room. The raiders, by a vigorous use of their knives, forced their way toward the fire escape at the rear of the factory, where they were halted for some minutes by the men who had gone to Mr. Kaplan's aid, and who tried hard to capture the raiders.

The surgeons and police found Mr. Kaplan bleeding from a knife thrust in the chest and from other hurts. The cut was not a deep one, but it was serious enough to have him removed to the hospital.

The other four men were also slashed about the chest and face. They were: John Albert, 16 years old, of 118 Varet Street, Brooklyn; Charles Albert, 21, his brother, of the same address; Harry Rose, 20, of 19 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, and Gustave Sober, 21 years old, of 211 East Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan. They also were sent to the hospital.

The surgeons gave treatment, also, to the ten other men and five girls who had been injured. Most of these had been bruised by chairs and other missiles thrown in the fighting, but their hurts were not serious.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station at once began a vigorous search for the members of the gang. Mr. Kaplan told the police he could not be mistaken about the leader, whom he had known for some time, but Trovno could not be found at his home when the police went there in the evening. A search was also made for those alleged to have assisted in the attack, but no arrests had been reported several hours after the raiders had made their escape.

TRAINMEN UPHOLD DEMAND.

Contend That Eight-Hour Day Will Benefit Shippers and Merchants.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—In a statement issued here today by four railroad brotherhoods which are demanding an eight-hour day from 400 railroads in the United States, it is contended that the shippers and merchants in the country will be benefited if the brotherhoods win their fight because the eight-hour day demand is based on freight trains making 12½ miles an hour in order to escape paying crews overtime. The statement says:

"All merchants and most manufacturers try to buy in as small quantities as possible and make quick turnovers in their stock, but with slow freight shipments it is impossible to do this. Railroads in order to increase their train earnings per train mile are loading their locomotives with every car that they can possibly pull. If the demand of the men for an eight-hour day, with payment of time and one-half for overtime, is granted, the railroads will see to it that there is very little overtime and will move their trains faster and if necessary make shorter trains to get them over the road quicker and cut out unnecessary delays."

Whitman's Financial Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The Assembly today passed the Argetsinger bill providing that all State expenditures of $1,000 or more shall be made by contract, and that the contract shall not be valid until after the Controller has certified that he has set aside a sum for the payment. The bill now goes to Governor Whitman. This measure was one of the bills constituting the Governor's financial program. It is intended to prevent the expenditure of moneys by department heads in excess of appropriations.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Issues a Supplementary Report on Its Work.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave out yesterday a further report of its disbursements in 1915. The list follows:

To subsidiary organizations of the Rockefeller Foundation:	
International Health Commission, 1914 account	$1,093.00
International Health Commission, 1915	441,801.23
China Medical Board	157,628.40
War relief	582,339.58
Department of Industrial Relations	19,509.77
Scientific study of Governmental problems	50,000.00
National Committee Mental Hygiene	5,000.00
Mental Hygiene—Administration	6,999.96
Total to subsidiary organizations	$1,263,866.94
Payments made to unaffiliated organizations, on account of Foundation appropriations	940,948.50
Payments to unaffiliated organizations on account of Mr. Rockefeller's designations	1,341,561.11
Grand Cheeler Tract—taxes, fees, &c.	6,250.34
Merchandise held in stock for hookworm work	11,341.28
Furniture and library	12,753.71
Administration expenses	66,646.22
Total	$3,643,377.10

These disbursements were paid out for war relief:

War Relief Commission—		
Administration, salaries and expenses		$51,757.10
Belgian Relief—		
Food supply	$2,829.54	
Belgian relief work in Holland	78,410.94	
Belgian University of Professors	20,000.00	
Commission for Relief in Belgium	200,000.00	
		301,250.48
Serbian sanitation and relief		104,322.00
Persian relief		30,000.00
Armenian relief		40,000.00
International Committee Y. M. C. A.		25,000.00
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research		25,000.00
Advanced for war relief, but not expended		25,000.00
Total		$582,339.58

The office of the foundation is at 61 Wall Street, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is its President.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN WINS.

Senate Favors the Proposal—Brown Bills Are Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Brown Committee bills, proposing legislation changing New York City's system of financing, were advanced to the order of final passage in the Senate today after debate on the pay-as-you-go policy measure had caused many political personalities. The fight forced a division on party lines before the debate was over, although at the outset several New York City Republicans were against the bills.

It was charged by Senator Ogden L. Mills that the minority members were opposed to fastening a pay-as-you-go policy upon the city by the legislative enactment because in the event of a Tammany victory in New York next Fall the Democrats did not want the purse strings too tight.

"I believe the people of New York will retain the Fusion Administration in power," said Senator Mills, "but it is possible they may not, and it is in anticipation of that contingency that I want to see this bill enacted into law."

Then Senator Carswell, Democrat, of Kings, said that, inasmuch as the present Fusion Administration had pledged itself to the pay-as-you-go policy, the bill was premature.

"We do expect to replace the present city officials with able men," he said. "But we know of no reason for tying up the City Government in this way. It will mean the end of permanent improvements in New York City."

Senator Wagner, the minority leader, said that placing the cost of every non-revenue-producing improvement in the annual budget would ruin the New York City taxpayer.

Senator Brown said that it was the duty of the State to see that its greatest municipality remained solvent. He referred to the danger of bankruptcy which he saw confronting New York City. A group of bankers, because of civic pride, he said, had saved the city from bankruptcy when it was called upon to settle its foreign loan in 1914.

The bill was advanced by a vote of 22 to 9. It was then agreed by both sides to advance all the bills and consider them at one time at a session next week. There will be a bitter fight on the proposed referendum in New York City on whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of New York City employes or whether that power shall be given to the Board of Estimate.

PHILIP MORRIS

PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Spring Suits and Overcoats for the Chauffeur, $25

Demonstrating in forcible fashion that Saks clothes for chauffeurs solve the problem of finding perfect-fitting, correctly styled garments at a popular price.

Suits at $25

Norfolk or plain styles, made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with trousers or breeches.

Overcoats at $25

Double or single-breasted, with convertible collar. Made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord.

Saks Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

Our New Chauffeur Clothing *Is Ready*

A VISIT to our new Chauffeur Clothing Section on the fourth floor will reveal the completeness and excellence of this specialized clothing.

Of more than ordinary interest and importance is our offering of

Complete Chauffeur Outfit

for

Only $39.50

The outfit consists of

Chauffeur's Suit
Chauffeur's Overcoat
Chauffeur's Cap

Better than printed description is for you to come and see these garments. The more you've seen of others the more impressive will be the value of these we offer.

The Suit is made of dark gray whipcord cloth; Norfolk style coat and long trousers.

The Overcoat is made of dark gray whipcord cloth in full length model, with inverted pleat on each side; convertible collar and slash pockets.

The Cap—a new shape, made of dark gray whipcord cloth to match the coat.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

For New Yorkers Looking for Style

Saks Suits

at $17.50, $20 and $23

are it

¶ We don't believe in framing a $20 suit in $35 worth of prose.

¶ But it would be equally wrong to give a Saks $20 suit an average $20 send-off.

¶ Saks popular suits haven't an average feature in them—except the price.

¶ They toe the line when it comes to figures, but they buck the line when it comes to style!

¶ They are ready-to-wear suits with tailored-to-order touches—they are popular-priced suits with every evidence of a costlier origin—they afford a latitude of choice in fabrics which is frankly unusual in their class—they offer many variations of treatment which are exceptional at their figures—and they are, without question or qualification, ahead of any popular-priced suits in New York on the score of character and style!

We are closing out

125 COVERT TOPCOATS

that were $25 to $30

Can you use one at $17?

All smart models, earmarked with the skill and style of Saks workmanship—ideal garments for light Spring wear.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

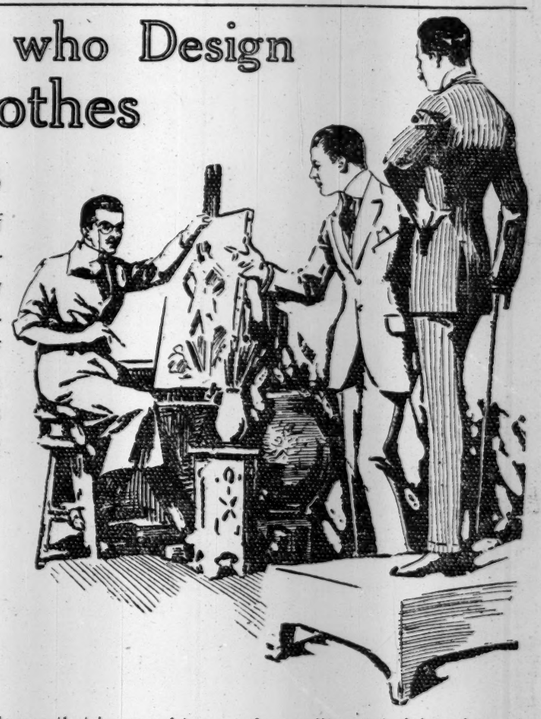
R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Men who Design Macy Clothes Are Artists



They study the effect of every line in the appearance of the suit. They are well informed in regard to the demands of fashion and every style that leaves their hands is right in every sense of the word. The finest examples of their art are shown in our

Spring Suits for Men at $19.75

If you desire a distinctive suit, one that is second to none for quality, materials and smart appearance, you should visit Macy's Men's Clothing Department, Fifth Floor.
The variety of materials and styles is large and the prices are right, for they are Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

The large assortment of American Woolens, fancy and unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels in rich, soft tones of stripes, mixtures and solid colors is sure to meet your approval.
The style most popular with the young man this season is the English Soft Roll Sack, with one or two buttons, narrow shoulders and high waist effect.
For the man of affairs we have more conservative models, cut for comfort as well as style.
Some of the suits have patch pockets, and are full half or quarter lined; some with silk. Other suits from **$14.75** to **$38.50.**

Spring Top Coats That Command Attention, $14.75 and $19.75

Silk lined Chesterfields, smart yet conservative models, in Oxford or Black Vicuna. Other styles cut in the fashionable English Box style and buttoning through are made of mixed cassimeres, homespuns, and the new knitted fabrics in many of the leading new shades.

Suits for the Man and Young Man At $14.75

If you will examine these suits and then compare them with those sold elsewhere at much higher prices, you will get an idea as to their real worth. It is the well-known Macy policy of cash buying that enables us to sell suits like these at the price quoted above.
The snappy new Soft Roll model is the leading style for the young man. It is represented in many materials and colors, some of which are certain to please you. There is also a large assortment of more conservative models for the man whose years and profession demand more dignity in clothing.

Ask the Clerk to Show You a Guaranteed Blue Serge Suit at $14.75

Youths' First Long Trousers Suits, $14.75

Ages 15 to 19 Years.

No years are more critical in regard to sartorial correctness than those between boyhood and full grown youth. It is a difficult age, too, for men's clothing seems awkward and a boy's too small, and this is the problem Macy's between-age suits gracefully solves. The Norfolk or plain English models are carefully tailored from mixed cheviots, cassimeres and flannels in stripes and plain colors. The ever desirable blue serge is represented, and each detail is up to the demands of the fastidious, observant youth. Others at **$9.75** to **$16.75.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

W. H. HANSON SLAIN, HIS SON TESTIFIES

As Wife's Witness in Her Alienation Suit He Says the Tragedy Was Hushed Up.

HE CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Tells California Referee His Father and Mother Taught Him to Gamble and Drink.

That his father, the late Walter H. Hanson of Brooklyn, was killed by being "blackjacked" and the matter hushed up, that his parents taught him to drink and smoke, and that his mother, Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson of 275 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, had conspired with her attorney, former Judge Nash Rockwood, to have him declared incompetent and exiled to Canada, as a part of a scheme to deprive him of his inheritance of between $500,000 and $750,000, are some of the allegations contained in the affidavit of Walter Lathrop Hanson, filed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The affidavit was made on Feb. 26 in San Diego, Cal., where Hanson is working as chauffeur for Dr. C. L. Stoddard, and is filed in connection with the action brought by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Reutti Hanson, who is suing Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson for $100,000 for the alienation of her husband's affections. Hanson married his wife in Newark on Nov. 5, 1912, when he 22 years old.

After considering Hanson's affidavit Justice Ford placed the alienation suit on the "ready calendar," so that his charges against his mother and former Judge Rockwood may soon be investigated in open court. In addition to this suit there is an action pending, brought by the elder Mrs. Hanson, to have her son's marriage annulled.

Wife Was Once An Actress.

Mrs. Henrietta Reutti Hanson was formerly a vaudeville actress, and it is said that Hanson met her when she was singing in a Harlem theatre. In the case now on file, her address is given as 446 Central Park West. In his affadavit, Hanson, who is a grandnephew of the late United States Senator Leland Stanford, the founder of Leland Stanford University in California, says that he intends to remain in San Diego, Cal., because he is afraid that his mother and her attorney, former Judge Lockwood, would have him locked up in an institution for the insane if he came to this State, where he was declared incompetent in June, 1915, on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Justice Francis B. Delehanty appointed Arthur Wright to take Hanson's deposition in San Diego, and says that at his father's death he inherited $50,000 and that he wished to use it to go into business. With this end in view he consulted Bob Cusack and Judge Rockwood, and the latter advised him to place the money in his mother's keeping until he was ready to enter business.

"On the day after your father's funeral," Hanson was asked, "did you call at Judge Rockwood's office in New York and sign a paper relating to your inheritance?"

"Not in New York," he answered, "but at his Saratoga office. I thought I signed a document which placed the money in my mother's hands for me and that I could have the income and the whole principal when I desired to go into business.

"Would you have signed the paper prepared by Judge Rockwood if you had known that it was an absolute assignment of all your property and interests?"

"No, sir, absolutely not. I brought an action through Vincent S. Lippe to recover or get my income and Judge Rockwood kept putting off my lawyer on the ground that he was trying to persuade my mother to settle without trouble."

Says Mother Urged Divorce.

In answer to the question of how his mother treated him after his marriage, Hanson says: "She was against me but stated that if I would leave my wife she would get me a divorce or an annulment and then everything would be as smooth as ever."

In November, 1912, Hanson says he engaged Mr. Lippe to bring suit against his mother and Rockwood to have the assignment set aside, and then Rockwood got the injunction. "They restrained me for about three months," he says, "while they were framing up the incompetency proceedings against me," and that it took him five months to start his suit.

In regard to the incompetency proceedings Hanson was asked, "After your marriage did your mother ever threaten you with insanity proceedings if you did not leave your wife?"

"Yes, Sir," he answered, "she threatened to put me where I could never make any more trouble for her."

"Were insanity proceedings begun shortly after your marriage?"

"Yes, Sir," he answered.

Hanson then goes on to say that he worked to support his wife, and he was asked: "When did you first leave your wife?"

"I think it was May, 1913."

"What were your reasons?"

Hanson said that his lawyer thought his mother in the humor to settle and that he went to Saratoga with his attorney. His mother agreed there that if he would go to Canada and stay there while she put the incompetency proceedings through, she would give him $4,000 a year. If he did not do so she would have his marriage annuled. Hanson says that he was on excellent terms with his wife at that time. At the same time he was asked to settle the suit he had brought against his mother and Rockwood, and with his lawyer went to Rockwood's home and "got him out of bed, and then they tried to bulldoze me into an agreement which I could not accept, but later my mother made different terms, which after my return to New York I decided to meet."

He says that this agreement was that he receive $4,000 a year, and his mother told him that while there was no grounds for divorce she thought the incompetency proceedings would be better and the annulment of the marriage would come after them. He agreed to this with the stipulation that he would not have to be present when the incompetency proceedings were brought. So, in May, 1913, he went to Canada.

Accuses Ex-Judge Rockwood.

In answer to the question of why his mother did not sign the settlement agreement, Hanson said: "She said Rockwood would not allow her to because if she did Henrietta would have grounds for suit for alienation of affections." Hanson also says that his mother threatened to kidnap him and that he is heir to one-third of $1,000,000.

In regard to his learning to drink liquor, he was asked: "Were your parents accustomed to serve liquor on the table?"

"Yes," he said, "all the kinds you can buy in a café."

"How old were you when you were first permitted to take any liquor?"

"I always was."

"Who taught you to play poker and bridge for money?"

"My mother and father both."

He then tells of an occasion when he played his mother's hand at poker and won $4 from his father and a friend.

In regard to his father's death, Hanson was asked:

"How did your father meet his death, as far as you know?"

"My father was held up and blackjacked and died of concussion of the brain, so I was told. I was told that by my mother and Edward T. Dempsey, and was told by them not to mention it outside the family."

Hanson then tells how a private detective was hired by the family to recover some jewels his father had pawned and how he paid $2,500 to redeem them.

LAST ZULU ELEPHANT DIES.

Was Survivor of Immense Herd That Once Roamed Native Forests.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—There is not a single elephant left in Zululand, once a paradise for the great animals. The last survivor was found dead the other day on a farm on the banks of the Unfolozi River, where he had lived since the early part of the reign of the great chief, Cetewayo.

An immense herd once roamed the Dugugugu forest and along the Unfolozi, but it was diminished by incessant hunting, until Cetawayo one day finally drove it away forever. The Chief used to make medicine of certain portions of their bodies. On the occasion referred to he organized a mighty drive in which two elephants were killed and many wounded. One of the latter turned and trampled one of his pursuers to pulp. It was this animal which was captured and whose death is now reported.

The remainder of the herd broke away and thereafter none was seen again in Zululand.

STRIKERS ATTACK WOMAN.

Six Arrests Made at Garfield Worsted Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—There was some excitement at the plant of the Garfield Worsted Mills early this morning when the 300 striking weavers of the company pelted workers with bad eggs and stones. Six women strikers were arrested.

The trouble started when one woman made a move to go into the mill. There were cries of "At her!" and eggs and stones were freely thrown. Many struck the woman. She did not enter the mill. The six women arrested were seen by the police to throw eggs. In all there were over 400 at the mill gates this morning.

The Forstmann & Huffmann mill weavers, more than 800 in number, are still on strike. They have been out nearly two months and there are no signs of a settlement now. The Botany Worsted Mills averted a serious strike last week by increasing the wages of nearly 1,000 weavers 25 per cent.

IN GAMBLERS' GUISE POLICE RAID 'CLUB'

"Players" Who Drew Pistols as "Al" Levy's Doors Fell In Were Bluecoat Rookies.

37 PRISONERS IN DRAGNET

65 Plainclothes Men Make Successful Descent on Seven Alleged Gambling Houses.

"Al" Levy's social club, at Forsyth and Grand Streets, which had the reputation with the police of being the most scientifically protected gambling resort in the United States, and six other places were raided yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock by Lieutenant Dan Costigan and sixty-five policemen and detectives. Thirty-seven prisoners were arrested, and a large amount of gambling and pool-selling implements and $2,200 in money taken.

The social club had every defense that could be thought of except a standing army and barbed wire entanglements. It was fortified, in the first place, with an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of New York against police "persecution." Next, the club employed a detective agency, which looked up the records of candidates for membership and rejected those not dependable. Then there were the ordinary physical barriers, such as lookouts and thick oak doors.

There were about forty men in the club rooms yesterday when Lieutenant Costigan's axe crashed on the outer door. One man ran to a safe for the legal documents which had kept the police in awe for the past year. Others began to hide dice, cards and racing charts. They were suddenly checked, however, by orders to hold up their hands from two men who had been playing the races a few minutes before. Both had revolvers in their hands and displayed police badges. The players were lined up against the wall a few seconds later when Costigan's axe battered down the inside door. Ten of the players were arrested on warrants which had been issued earlier in the day by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Players Were Policemen.

The two men with revolvers were new policemen who had formerly been iron workers. They and four other iron workers, who had just got on the force, were sent out five weeks ago to get evidence against the social club. The forces of law and order had been invoked so successfully by the social club through judicial process and detective investigations that repeated efforts by Lieutenant Costigan, under the direction of Police Commissioner Woods, had ended in failure.

Several members of the club were found to be ironworkers and traced to a boarding house in Jersey City frequented by ironworkers. Commissioner Woods then sent the six police "rookies" from that trade in the boarding house or near it. They became companions of the ironworkers, who belonged to the social club and about five weeks ago began to accompany them to the clubhouse. Forming a wide acquaintance with gamblers, they were able to visit the six other places which were raided.

The young policemen then began to promote a "syndicate," which was planned to get underground advices on a sure winner and to have bets placed on the day of the race by different members of the syndicate in all seven of the resorts. On the pretext of working up to this big coup, the six young policemen have made daily visits during the last two weeks to all seven of the places raided.

The six policemen spent all morning yesterday in making affidavits, on which Magistrate McAdoo issued the sixty-six warrants. In the afternoon Lieutenant Costigan drew on the police school for forty raw "rookies," and with them and twenty-five experienced men he carried out the seven simultaneous raids. Only twenty-nine of those for whom warrants had been issued escaped arrest. The greatest disappointment to the police was the fact that "Al" Levy was not found at his club rooms.

Politicians Caught in Raid.

All those found in the seven places were forced, under penalty of arrest, to give their names. One of those compelled to give his identity was a prominent official of Massachusetts, according to the police, and several others are well known in New Jersey politics.

A roll of bills worth $2,000 was captured by the police on a table in poolrooms at 34 West 114th Street, where ten men were arrested.

The names and addresses given by the prisoners, and the places where they were arrested were:

At 102 Fulton Street: George Kessler, 302 West 116th Street; Sidney J. Frank, 1,367 Fifth Avenue; Daniel Siegel, 6 West Sixty-sixth Street; Isidore Siegel, 121 West 116th Street; Samuel Franklin, 87 Springfield Avenue, Long Island City; Max Linde, 838 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx; John Brown, 148 Bowery and Bernard Thomas of 221 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

At 34 West 114th Street: Sol. Lichenstein, 14 Brown Place; James Buckley, 633 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Samuel Lefkowitch, 121 West 114th Street; Herman Solomon, 40 West 111th Street, George Miller, 156 Park Row; Peter Butler, 237 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Cohen, 2,007 Marion Avenue, the Bronx.

At 2 Monroe Street: James Vincent, 140 Frost Street, Brooklyn; James Farina, 37 Division Street and John Dugan, 430 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Edward Mackey of 403 West Forty-ninth Street was arrested at 225 Fifth Avenue, and the following at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 116th Street: Jacob Leife, 117 West 117th Street; Solomon Lewis, 22 East 114th Street; Joseph Davis, 294 East 112th Street; Samuel Frankel, 140 East Tenth Street; James Kahn, 30 West 120th Street, and Saul Meyer of 40 West Eleventh Street.

In the "Al" Levy clubrooms were Joseph Brocton, 243 West Fourteenth Street; Frank Kelly, 1,280 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; James Casey, 1,248 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Harry Wilson, 124 Second Avenue; William Marshall, 867 East Sixty-seventh Street; John Lewis, 56 East Seventh Street; Max Cohen, 106 West 116th Street; Frederick Brown, 211 East Twenty-first Street; Harry Wolff, 56 Forsythe Street; Max Gross, 920 Longwood Avenue; Isidore Brown, 330 East Fifth Street, and Harry Friedlander, 959 Tiffany Street, the Bronx.

GREAT AFRICAN CHIEF DEAD.

Lewanika of Barotseland an Amazing Product of the Dark Continent.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—Lewanika, King of Barotseland, on the Zambesi, is dead, and his demise closes one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the old-time Darkest Africa. Thirty-two years ago, after six years of savage warfare with his uncle, Nguanawina, he had established his claim to succeed Sepopo as ruler of his tribe. Sepopo had made himself unpopular in the Zambesi region by his predilection for a sport which consisted in hunting down native children, rowing them over in large numbers to an islet in the great river, and feeding them to the crocodiles. He was deposed in 1878.

When Lewanika in 1884 found himself in undisturbed possession of his figurative throne, he was not less of a savage than Sepopo had been. There were no chiefs left to dispute his authority, for he had slaughtered with their followers all those whom he had suspected of any disposition to oppose him. Poison, the stake, and strangulation were the usual methods he employed to dispose of individuals who incurred his displeasure. Witches and wizards were burned almost daily to furnish amusement to himself and the population.

When Coillard, the great Zambesi missionary, first sat down to a meal with Lewanika in the late 70s the terrible chief squatted naked on the ground, tearing a duck to pieces with his teeth. In recent years, attired à la white man, he has dined at tables spread with European napery.

It was Coillard who converted him from paganism. He found the chief to be of unusual intelligence and quick to see the advantages of civilized methods once his confidence had been gained. This was a long process, but Coillard succeeded in gaining such an ascendency over him that when a day appealed to him to teach him how to govern his country. Coillard's reply, as the missionary gave it in his diary, was:

"Take the secret spear from under your cloak and throw it away; renounce vengeance once far all; attach your people to yourself by making their welfare your first object; put a stop to theft; give them justice, quiet sleep and food to eat."

Lewanika took the advice to heart and remained a firm friend of the whites to the day of his death. Thus an immense territory, little by little, was opened to civilized government. The transformation was completed when the chief journeyed to England to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria. On his return he set about establishing schools.

He even settled the Suffragette question among his people in a way that proved eminently satisfactory—to the women. He ordained that once a year on one day the head woman of the Barotse tribe should be permited, in the presence of other women, free freedom to criticise the Council of the nation at a council meeting, a privilege which she exercised with great gusto.

Her criticisms of the men usually were prolonged and scorching and their manifest discomfiture under her tongue lashing was a source of unalloyed delight to the female portion of her audience, who had helped prepare the list of grievances and shortcomings. It kept the women quiet and contented for another year.

GUNMAN RECANTS BAFF CONFESSION

Arichiello Now Says Police Beat Him Until He Admitted the Murder.

DENIES HE FIRED THE SHOT

Prosecutor Says Case Against Accused Is Only a Wedge to Get the Men Higher Up.

Recanting all the confessions he had made to the police and the District Attorney, Giuseppe Arichiello, a young Italian, who was described by his own counsel as a "rat without the slightest semblance of brains," took the stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and denied that he had killed Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. He admitted that he did sign the confessions which were presented as evidence of his guilt during the course of the trial, but he insisted that he was bullied and beaten by the police into swearing to things that were not true.

"I did not kill Baff," he declared on the stand, "I never killed anybody."

Even to his counsel, William G. Keir, Arichiello's stubborn denial of guilt was a surprise. Only as recently as Wednesday night, Mr. Keir believed that his client would admit the confessions to be substantially true, with the further contention that he had been forced to kill Baff by the older members of the conspiracy, who threatened to "get him" if he did not "get Baff."

But as soon as he took the stand Arichiello showed an entire change of front. He had nothing to do with the Baff killing, he swore. As to his confessions, he said they were statements beaten out of him by Detectives De Martini and Banano. He said the detectives, after arresting him, took him into a room in the basement of Police Headquarters, where there was a brick flooring.

The detectives, Arichiello testified, when he denied that he killed Baff, kicked and punched him and threw him against a pile of bricks. According to his testimony, they continued to handle him in this fashion until he admitted everything they wanted him to admit.

By this time, he said, he was so terrified and so weak that it was an easy matter for the detectives to make him repeat what he had said to them, before Inspector Cray and District Attorney Swann. During the entire course of the examination in the District Attorney's office, Arichiello says he was unconscious of making any confession of guilt. After the ordeal was over he said he was handed a printed statement in English which he could not read and to which he put his signature for fear that the detectives would take him back to Police Headquarters and beat him up again if he did not sign.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney O'Malley the young Italian continued to insist that he did not kill Baff. The confessions, he said, were lies. He would never have signed them if he had had his senses with him or had known what they were about.

As a character witness for his client, Lawyer Keir called a laundryman to the stand, for whom Arichiello had worked, and who testified that the defendant, so far as he knew him, was very well behaved. A brief rebuttal followed the closing of the case for the defense, during which the prosecutor produced several witnesses to prove that Arichiello in appearance, and especially in the fact that he was left-handed, matched the description given by an eyewitness of the Baff murder, who saw one of the shots fired by a gunman who held a revolver in his left hand.

In summing up for his client, Lawyer Keir attacked the District Attorney's office for granting immunity to Carmine di Paolo, who was originally hired to kill Baff, but who withdrew from the conspiracy because he could not get enough money for the "job." Mr. Keir said it would be a gross injustice to allow such a man freedom and to send Arichiello, "who was nothing but a poor rat without any semblance of brains," to the electric chair.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, in his summing up, however, declared that the case against Arichiello was merely "an opening wedge with which the District Attorney hoped to reach the men higher up." Di Paolo had to be used by the prosecution, Mr. O'Malley declared, because, without him as a witness to corroborate Arichiello's confession, none of the Baff murderers could have been brought to trial.

"We never will get the men higher up in this conspiracy," said Mr. O'Malley, "until we first get the men lower down."

Justice Shearn will charge the jury today.

WOMEN HONOR MISS HAY.

Suffragists Give Dinner at Which 1,200 Cheer Leader.

Members of the Woman Suffrage Party gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Mary Garrett Hay at the Majestic. Covers were laid for 1,200, and several hundred women who wanted to attend were disappointed for lack of room.

There were many addresses. Marcus M. Marks spoke for the Borough of Manhattan and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, made an address. The tables were decorated with yellow jonquils and white carnations and the hotel orchestra played.

THUNDERER IN HIGH FAVOR.

Horsemen Accord Colt Best Chance in Kentucky Derby.

For the first time in twenty-five years a winner of the Futurity, the richest of all three-year-old races in this country, bids fair to rule favorite for the Kentucky Derby this season. While the running of this $10,000 classic is over a month off, the impression prevailed among local horsemen yesterday that the first choice would be Harry Payne Whitney's chestnut colt Thunderer, which, in its breeder's colors last season, won the Futurity as well as both of its other starts.

The first Futurity winer, Proctor Knott, was in 1889, a warm odds-on favorite for the Derby. Since then there have been Futurity winners among the nominations, but from Proctor Knott's year down to Thunderer's time, no Futurity winner entered in this important classic has ruled favorite.

Proctor Knott was beaten in 1890, in a desperate finish, by Spokane, virtually an outsider, but which had to cover the mile and half course, in record time to win.

In winning the race last year, the Broomstick filly, Regret, which was leased by Harry Payne Whitney to L. S. Thompson, established a record for her sex. But brilliant as was the field last season, it will hardly compare in class with that eligible for the rich stake this year. The fifty-five other entries for the race not only embrace the best three-year-old prospects of this country, but include a splendid representation of English and French thoroughbreds.

REVOLT AMONG SWIMMERS.

New Body in Canada Seeks Authority Over Contests at Baths.

Swimming circles in Canada are stirred up over the appearance of a new organization known as the Amateur Athletic Association of the Public Baths of Montreal. The new body is open to all swimmers who pay a membership fee of $1, and in its constitution it is stated that the Directors shall all be caretakers of permanent baths, and that all competitions at the public baths shall previously be authorized by the Board of Directors by resolution.

The Amateur Swimming Association of Canada and the Quebec Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society have combined in a fight on the new body. These associations, which are affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, claim to have jurisdiction over all swimming competitions in Canada and any swimmer whom they declare to be a professional, which is likely to be the punishment meted out to any registered Canadian A. A. U. swimmers who join the new organization, cannot compete in events conducted under the supervision of either the United States or Canadian branches of the Amateur Athletic Union.

BIG DOG RACE STARTS APR. 11

Nome-to-Candle-and-Return Event Will Have Six Teams In It.

NOME, Alaska, April 6.—The ninth annual All-Alaska Sweepstakes dog team race, the great sport event of the north, will be run April 11 over the snow trail from Nome to Candle and return, a total distance of 412 miles, according to announcement made today by the Nome Kennel Club.

It is probable that six or seven dog teams will be entered, including that of Leonard Seppala, whose Siberian wolf dogs won last year's race in 78:44:37. Two famous drivers will not be represented this year. John Johnson, who established the record of 74:14:20 in 1910, and A. A. (Scotty) Allan, driver and part owner of the Allan-Darling team which won in 1911 and 1912, are in the States.

Navy Beats Cornell at Lacrosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The Naval Academy won at Lacrosse from Cornell this afternoon, 5 to 2.

SEES A NITRATE LOBBY.

Illinois Lawmaker Declares Two Concerns Work for Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Martin B. Madden, Illinois Republican, introduced in the House today a resolution seeking an investigation of an alleged lobby for and against the provision in the Hay Army Reorganization bill for the construction of a government nitrate plant.

The preamble of the resolution asserts that a member of the Senate "charged the Du Pont Powder Company with using improper methods to defeat Section 82 of the Hay Army bill," which was striken from that measure.

It also is declared in the preamble that "it is said among those favoring the adoption of Section 82, or some other similar section, are Frank S. Washburn, President of the American Cyanide Company, and J. W. Worthington, President of the Alabama Power Company."

The Madden resolution says further that it is charged these two companies would have been benefited had the nitrate plant section of the Army bill been approved, and that army engineers, without specific authority, have been persuaded to make borings at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, one of the points proposed for the nitrate plant.

Mr. Madden says the cyanide company and the power company have interlocking directorates, "and the men now lobbying in behalf of the Muscle Shoals have steadily attempted to conceal the fact that they are working in behalf of the American Cyanide Company and the Alabama Power Company, the latter of which is just about to attempt to float $100,000,000 in bonds."

Investigation of the two alleged lobbies by the House Committee on Judiciary is sought in the resolution.

The nitrate plant provision of the Hay Army bill was stricken from that measure during debate, and efforts since have been made to have the House consider as an independent proposition the appointment of a commission to investigate the practicability of such a plant.

W. H. Mead Struck by Auto.

William H. Mead, 67 years old, a lawyer living at 157 West Fifty-fourth Street, was struck by an automobile owned by Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of 41 East Forty-ninth Street last night at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Frank McGowan, the chauffeur, of 143 East Sixth Street, with the aid of Patrolman Solomon of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, carried Mead to the sidewalk, where it was ascertained that he

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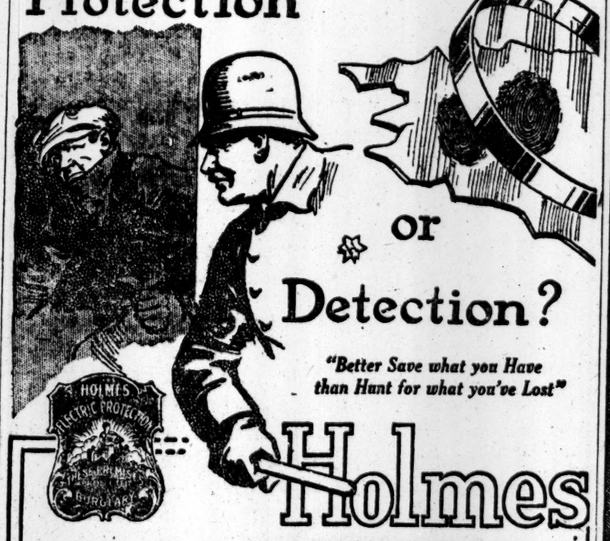

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SELL SPITZBERGEN MINES.

American Interests Dispose of Arctic Coal Properties.

LONDON, April 6.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says a syndicate of Norwegian bankers and shipowners has purchased for 7,500,000 kroner from Norwegian and American interests large coal districts at Advent Bay and Green Bay in Spitzbergen.

It was reported from Copenhagen last month that the Russian Government had purchased coal properties in Spitzbergen from Norwegian and American interests for $20,000,000.

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NOTABLE STATUES RUINED

Vanderbilt Busts and Figures of J. P. Morgan and John Burroughs Lie Chipped and Broken.

The $100,000 estimate of the damage caused by Wednesday night's fire in the building at 630 Fifth Avenue grew to $350,000 yesterday after account had been taken of the art objects destroyed in the studio of C. S. Pietro, on the sixth floor. His $250,000 loss, Mr. Pietro explained as he took sorrowful stock among the wreckage, includes the entire collection of paintings and sculpture of young American artists only recently exhibited in New York in the Blakeslee Galleries in Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Friends of the Young Artists, of which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is a leading spirit.

In ashes also is the collection of 375 drawings that art students had just prepared for the exhibition that was soon to have been given in Mrs. Whitney's studio, at 8 West Eigth Street. Mr. Pietro fixes his loss at $250,000. It includes, he said, two old masters that were destroyed, and there was no insurance on these works of art. This estimate of loss, it is said, does not include the Young Artists' collection, exclusive of Mr. Pietro's exhibits, or the drawings for the Whitney studio contest. These were in the office of the Friends of the Young Artists, in a corner of the studio.

The sufferers are young artists from New York to California. Matthew Morgan, manager of the exhibition, said, and it will be a more than financial loss in that the work represented the best efforts and the first recognition of some of those whose pictures were hung in the Blakeslee Galleries. Of the entire lot only one is whole today. That is Jonas Lie's "Moorings," which is valued at $2,100 and which was sent away from the studio only a few days ago. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's head of a Spanish peasant, in bronze, was also destroyed.

List of the Losers.

Here is the list of the works in the Young Artist collection and the price at which each was valued:

Vanity—Daniel Chester French	$150
Gypsy—Robert Henri	100
Study—Alonzo Kimball	50
Summer Days on a New Hampshire Farm—Arthur Dawson	300
Fragment—Paul Manship.	
Peasant Type—Cecil Jay	75
Spanish Peasant Head—Gertrude V. Whitney	400
Nymph—James Vaccaro	250
The Road to Chilham, England—J. Alden Weir	200
Monte Cuccio—C. S. Paolo	250
Vina—Sid S. Paolo	100
John Burroughs, (Summit of the Years) —C. S. Pietro	500
Turiddu—C. S. Pietro	175
Proletarian—C. S. Pietro	350
An Etching—John F. Kaufman; donated by Mr. Pietro.	
Autumn—Cullen Yates	150
Head—S. Hirano Danzi	50
Bear Island Light—De Witt Parshall	250
Palisade Amusement Park—Marie H. Tannahill	50
Five Volumes of Photographien of His Sculpture—Anton Bergdum; each	10
Peggy—Hamilton King	250
The Storm Line—Elliott Dangerfield	225
Mountain Goat—James E. Fraser	40
Seal—Chester Beach	20
Seal—Chester Beach	20
Blues and Whites—Prince Pierre Troubetskoy	400
Gold Lustre Vase—Louis C. Tiffany	90
Cup-Bearer—F. Tolles Chamberlin	225
Marine—Mathews.	
Etching Mouck—Paul Roche.	
Augustus Saint-Gaudens—Miss Mears	100
Virgin and Child—J. Sterling Calder	400
Head—Harriett Phillips	100
Bronze Donated by Mr. Bertelli—Roman Bronze Works.	
Christmas Wreath in the Studio—J. Carroll Beckwith	150
Home Pastures in New England—J. A. S. Monks	700
The Youth of Buddha—S. K. Heah	250
Caryatid Fountain—Gertrude V. Whitney.	
A Sketch—Mario Korbel	75
Laughing Fawn—Sarah Morris Green	125
The Visitor—S. Werner	200
Midnight Sunset, Alaska—Leonard M. Davis	60
Sea Foam—Augustus V. Tack	250
Landscape—Albert Groll	150
Blue Dace—Paul Swan	175
Lion—Eli Harvey	25
Brooklyn Bridge—C. S. Paolo	500
Afternoon Sun—Jonas Lie	300
High Tide—Louis Mora	250
Cigarette—S. Montgomery Roosevelt	1,000
Marine—C. S. Paolo	50
A Study—Paul Swan	
Dream—C. S. Pietro	1,500

Vanderbilt Busts Destroyed.

In Mr. Pietro's studio was a marble bust of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, which he had just completed, and which was a companion piece to the bust by Pietro of the late Mr. Vanderbilt. In a heap of wreckage near the rear door are the shattered busts of Mrs. Vanderbilt's children. These were done at Mrs. Whitney's studio several months ago, and only recently Mr. Pietro obtained the loan of them to have them photographed.

One of the paintings destroyed by the fire was, Mr. Pietro said, from the brush of Franz Hals, and this is said to have been worth, according to Mr. Morgan, about $150,000. It was a lifesize portrait of a cavalier. Mr. Pietro was not prepared to make known the name of the owner of this painting. He said that its loss fell upon him, for it belonged to the family of a man who is comparatively poor. The painting had been intrusted to his care and was for sale. The other old master was, he said, by Paolo di Veronese. This was a canvas four and a half feet by five feet in a heavy old Italian frame. All that is left of it is the charred frame. This painting belonged to the artist, and he did not estimate its value.

The whole of the studio was wrecked. In the centre is a great gap in the roof where the skylight was. This glass-covered dome was some twenty feet above the ceiling of the rest of the room, and directly under it had rested the plaster model of a $50,000 monument upon which Mr. Pietro was engaged. He had just completed the work, after five months' effort. The model was fifteen feet high and about ten feet at the base.

From one corner upon what had once been a stand a blackened, chipped bust of Caruso looked out while from another corner the wreckers dug out what had been before the fire a bronze figure of the same singer. On a fire escape at the rear was what was left of a great bronze bust of Elihu Root. Almost under the skylight is a cracked marble pedestal, the base of what had been a marble bust of the late J. P. Morgan. The head was buried under the wreckage of the roof. Under the debris is what Mr. Morgan said had been Louis XV chairs and gothic furniture. A few charred books were pointed out as the remains of Gutzon Borglum's autographed books on his works.

Figures of Notable People.

Among the works of Mr. Pietro also destroyed are, according to Mr. Morgan, a bust of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, a bronze head of the late Mr. Morgan, three bronzes of John Burroughs, the naturalist; a lifesize bust of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, a model of a Booth memorial, and the model of Mr. Pietro's statue at the San Francisco Exposition. In addition he lost the collection of souvenirs given to him by his patrons.

The fire killed the hopes of many who had contributed for the competitive exhibition at the Whitney studio. Wednesday was the final day for submitting drawings for the contest, and when the studio was closed on Wednesday night some 375 exhibits were in Mr. Morgan's office. Many students in art schools here had entered the competition. The first prize was to have been $200, contributed by Otto Kahn; second prize, $150, given by J. Stewart Blackton, and third prize, $100, given by the society. In addition, Mrs. Whitney was to have given ten prizes of $25 each.

"I hope the loss of this collection will induce patrons of art in this city to come to the assistance of these young artists," said Mr. Morgan. "Some of those who contributed drawings have met a bitter loss. It was only on Monday that an old man and a young girl called at the studio to enter one of the girl's drawings. The man was very proud and explained to me how hard the girl had worked to finish the drawing and how high her ambition was. Just try to imagine what her feelings were when she learned that her drawing was gone."

There will be a meeting of the Friends of Young Artists in Mrs. Whitney's studio today to consider what can be done toward arranging for another competitive exhibition.

WINTER LEAVES THE CUNARD

Objection to Assistant Manager Because of His German Blood.

Herman Winter, an American born in Baltimore of naturalized German parents, and one of the best-known steamship men in the United States, who has been Assistant Manager of the Cunard Line since 1911, announced yesterday that he had resigned from the company. He said that his action was due to the fact that the officials of the main office in Liverpool had objected to Charles P. Sumner, General Manager of the Cunard Company in this country, against the retention in the service of a man of German descent.

Mr. Winter said that he was leaving on the most amicable terms with Mr. Sumner and the office staff, and knew of no reason why the Cunard Line should have taken such a step. His father and mother had lived in the United State twenty-four years before he was born.

The news of Mr. Winter's resignation caused considerable comment in shipping circles, where he had become so well known during his twenty-six years with the North German Lloyd Company in this city. It is understood that the British Admiralty requested the withdrawal of Mr. Winter in the same manner that the demand was made eighteen months ago for the retirement of Ernest Farenheim, the victualling Superintendent.

In view of the fact that the British Board of Trade still permits men of German birth like Captain Bergner of the Matoppo to command vessels flying the British flag which are engaged in carrying war munitions, the demand or the resignation of Mr. Winter caused surprise.

HOSTS AT BUENOS AIRES.

Count and Countess Minotto Entertain McAdoos and Other Guests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—Count and Countess James Minotto, the latter the daughter of Louis F. Swift of Chicago, gave a dinner at the Plaza Hotel tonight in honor of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo. The guests included the whole American delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires.

Among other guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Stimson, the Ministers of Italy, Spain, and Sweden; the President of the Argentine Government, Manuel Iriondo; the delegates of the Chilean Government, Luis Izquierdo, and leading members of Argentina society.

Count Minotto is now visiting the Argentine in the interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

REBELS TAKE SWATOW.

American Gunboat Protects Foreign Interests in Chinese City.

AMOY, China, April 6.—Revolutionaries have the entire city of Swatow in their possession. Business is at a standstill. The native population is reported to be panic-stricken, fearing an attack by Government troops from Canton.

The American gunboat Wilmington is protecting foreign interests. The commander of the warship and the American Consul are co-operating to prevent fighting in the foreign property area if an attempt is made by Government troops to recapture the city. The rebel forces are well disciplined.

OPERATE ON MRS. NICOLL.

Surgeon Again Has Lawyer's Wife Under Knife in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who is at Claridge's Hotel, and who was seriously injured in a motor accident at Northampton several months ago, underwent another operation Monday for removal of plates and draining of injured bone and removal of the dead bone.

While there is a long period of convalescence ahead, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the distinguished British surgeon, who performed the operation, confidently expects recovery.

NEW WAITE LETTER USES KANE'S NAME

Embalmer Must Tell Why Poisoner Planned $15,000 Gift Besides $9,400 Check.

SOLD STOCKS FOR THE CASH

Dentist Began Preparations for Murder with Disease Germs a Few Days After Marriage.

Eugene Oliver Kane, to whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite said he gave $9,000, and promised $25,000 as "hush money" on Kane's agreement to testify that he used arsenic in embalming the body of John E. Peck, Waite's father-in-law, will be summoned to the District Attorney's office today and asked to explain why Dr. Waite should have written the following letter to his brokers, Spaulding, McLellan & Co., of 74 Broadway:

Dear Mr. Spaulding,
I want you to do me a favor. I send check for $1,085, and a draft for $7,398. Will you please pay these in to your account and sell sufficient stock (say New York Central,) to bring the amount up to $15,000, and make a check out for that amount, ($15,000,) payable to Eugene O. Kane, and mail said check to me immediately?

You might put this letter away so no one else can refer to it, and of course I depend on you to favor me with the utmost discretion at all times and to all questions.

Can you do this for me?
Yours sincerely,
A. W. WAITE.

The letter, which was turned over to the District Attorney yesterday by the brokers, was written by Dr. Waite on his private stationery, which bore at its head the address of Dr. Waite's apartment at 435 Riverside Drive.

What Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling considers one of the most significant features of the letter is that it was dated and mailed on March 20, 1916, the day on which Dr. Waite said he gave Kane $9,000, and on which Kane has admitted that he received a roll of $7,800. Furthermore, within a few hours after he had mailed the letter Dr. Waite telephoned to Mr. Spaulding and told him not to make out the check for $15,000 to Kane, but to hold the money and await further instructions. Mr. Dooling has in his possession the letter written by Mr. Spaulding to Dr. Waite, acknowledging receipt of the letter, notifying him of the sale of stock according to instructions, and agreeing to wait for further instructions regarding the money.

Dr. Waite mailed his letter to Mr. Spaulding at about the time when he delivered the check to Kane, and Mr. Dooling pointed out that the $9,400 of the check plus the $15,000 provided for in the letter would make a sum of $24,400, just $600 short of $25,000.

Some hours after Kane received the check, according to Dr. Waite, he returned and said that John S. Potter, the undertaker whom Dr. Waite had charged with suggesting the whole conspiracy, had advised him not to bank it, and that, therefore, he wanted his money in cash. Dr. Waite then made arrangements, Mr. Dooling, the District Attorney, to meet Kane later, and in the meantime he drew $9,300 in cash from the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. $9,000 of which he said he gave to Kane the same day in a cigar store in Fifty-ninth Street near Ninth Avenue. Kane has admitted that Dr. Waite pushed a roll of bills into his pocket while he stood in the cigar store, which roll—intact, according to the embalmer's statement—was dug up last week on Long Island, where Kane had buried it, and found to contain $7,800.

"I make no charges," Mr. Swann said yesterday, "but I am not satisfied with what Kane and Potter have told me. I do not propose to let the matter of their dealings with Dr. Waite rest where they seem to desire to have it rest. We have learned all of the important facts bearing upon every other ramification of the Waite case, and we intend to have all of the facts, whatever they are, in this direction. We want to know the whole truth concerning Kane and Potter and their relations with Dr. Waite."

Assistant District Attorneys Dooling and Mancuso learned yesterday that Dr. Waite began the study of deadly disease germs on Sept. 17, 1915, under Dr. Louis Heitzmann of 110 West Seventy-eighth Street, who received him in good faith upon the recommendation of Dr. Richard W. Muller, who accepted Dr. Waite's word that he was a wealthy young physician interested in research work. This evidence indicates that within eight days after his marriage to Miss Clara Peck Dr. Waite began to equip himself for the murder of his wife's parents, his wife herself, and her aunt.

Dr. Heitzmann gave Dr. Waite instruction in his West Seventy-eighth Street laboratory, and later in his laboratory at Flower Hospital, where Dr. Waite met and studied under Dr. P. L. De Nyse, associate pathologist with Dr. Heitzmann at the hospital. Dr. De Nyse was in Mr. Dooling's office yesterday and delivered to him a large quantity of virulent disease germs purchased by Dr. Waite and left at the hospital.

Dr. De Nyse described to Mr. Dooling what symptoms probably would appear in persons to whom these germs had been given, and Mr. Dooling said afterward that both Mr. and Mrs. Peck had manifested these symptoms. Dr. De Nyse also said that Dr. Waite had always seemed to want the most virulent germs he could obtain. He complained, the pathologist said, that the germs he had were not "live enough," and, upon Dr. De Nyse's suggestion, he wrote to Parke Davis & Co. of Detroit for more virulent bacilli.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Waite left yesterday for their home in Grand Rapids.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Emma Morris for the benefit of a deserted family in distress for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

"CHARITY TRUST" DEFINED.

Krackowizer, in Pamphlet, Gives Views of Provident Loan Society.

E. W. Krackowizer, whose name does not appear in the City Directory, and of whose identity nothing could be learned yesterday, is the latest contributor to the literature growing out of the inquiry into the State Board of Charities. A pamphlet entitled, "What Is the Charity Trust?" bearing Mr. Krackowizer's signature and the address 42 West Forty-fourth Street, which is the Bar Association, where the hearings took place, is being distributed.

The pamphlet, which is addressed to Commissioner Strong, attempts to explain the term, "the Charity Trust," as follows:

What is dubbed the "Charity Trust" is fairly comparable to the famous "Gary Dinners," which in effect constituted the "Steel Trust," likewise to the more general term, "Gentlemen's Agreement," applied in euphemistic paraphrase to "pools," "corners," and similar colloquially clear definitions of academically vague developments in contemporary economics.

The pamphlet refers to the Vice President of the Provident Loan Society as "a philanthropic poohbah," an officer of ten organizations, which he names, and then goes on:

In further illustration let us again take the Provident Loan Society as a shining example. Devoted to the succor of self-respecting and self-supporting persons in financial straits from the proverbial "loan shark," this society, operating a "chain" of model pawnshops, after paying 5 per cent. on its borrowed and 6 per cent. on its contributed capital; and after writing off gilt-edged real estate to the amount of nearly $1,500,000, has further accumulated (practically within ten years) surplus profits approximately $2,000,000 as an avowed endowment fund for subsidizing charitable institutions at the pleasure of its Trustees, all of them dominant in the councils of the Charity Organization Society and dominating organizations affiliated in "friendly co-operation"—the C. O. S. thus being de facto either the foreordained beneficiary or the potential grand almoner of this philanthropic pawnbrokers' philanthropic foundation.

Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society, said last night that evidently he was the person referred to as "the philanthropic poohbah." "I am happy to say, however," he added, "that I no longer hold most of the offices mentioned. I have held them at different times, but I have been relieved of many of them. The screed contains some facts, but most of the statements are conclusions, and 'wild and woolly ones.' The statement about the existence of an endowment fund is absurd. It would take me some time to explain to you the constitution of the society, with its safeguards against exploitation. There is no element of profit in the organization."

SHUBERT SUIT DISMISSED.

Justice Philbin Finds No Fraud on Part of Selwyn.

Justice Philbin, in Special Term, Part VI. of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of Joseph W. Jacobs, in behalf of the Shubert Theatrical Company, who has been suing Arch Selwyn, the American Play Company and Selwyn & Co. for one-quarter of all profits of "Within the Law" from April 29, 1912, up to the present date. In his dismissal Justice Philbin held that Jacobs failed to show fraud on the part of the defendants, and dismissed the complaint on its merits.

Jacobs in his complaint said that on April 29, 1912, he had entered into an agreement with the American Play Company to produce "Within the Law." He alleged that that company was a cloak for Selwyn & Co., and that the latter concealed the fact that they had acquired the interests of both the authors of the play, Bayard Veiller and George Broadhurst. After the case had been in court all the week, William Rand, Jr., of Ernst & Cane of 31 Liberty Street, moved yesterday that the complaint be dismissed.

Justice Philbin said in doing so that it appeared on the face of the agreement and appended contracts between the Shuberts and the American Play Company that Selwyn & Co. was named as owner of the play and was to receive the royalties for its own account as owner. He expressed astonishment that such a claim as Jacobs made should come from Lee Shubert and Jacobs, as they were experienced in theatrical affairs.

ACCIDENT DELAYS OSCAR II.

Miss Jane Addams Too Ill to Leave for Stockholm.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced yesterday that on account of a crack in one of her piston rods the steamer Oscar II., which was to have sailed for Copenhagen at 2 o'clock this afternoon, would not be able to leave before the same hour tomorrow afternoon. More than 800 letters and telegrams were sent out to the passengers late on Wednesday night, but in the hurry the agents omitted to notify the newspapers.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York yesterday to sail on the Oscar II. was Miss Emily G. Balch, Professor of Economics at Wellesley College, recently appointed to replace Miss Jane Addams as one of the delegates at the International Peace Conference now in session at Stockholm, as Miss Addams is seriously ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Miss Jane Addams has become ill again. She was taken from Hull House today to the residence of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 1,430 Astor Street, an old friend. Dr. James B. Herrick said rest and quiet would do much for her.

"Miss Addams has tuberculosis of the kidneys," he said, "which is not necessarily dangerous. The trip to California resulted in a marked improvement in her condition, but she has been advised to give up all thought of a trip to Europe."

MITCHEL SAYS CITY NEEDS PRESS AGENT

Appeals to Advertising Men for Plan to Arouse Interest in Administration.

FEARS FOR ALBANY BILLS

Mayor Says He Federated All the Civic Organizations and Results Were Discouraging.

New York City needs a press agent, according to Mayor Mitchel, who spoke yesterday after luncheon to the Advertising Club in its rooms at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street on the subject of "Good Publicity and Good Government."

"Good government," said the Mayor, "depends upon good advertising, and a government succeeds by carrying to the people a knowledge of its acts and purposes. Many important measures affecting the city are threatened and killed because the public does not understand them or take any interest in them."

The Mayor instanced his failure to arouse public sentiment—or even public opposition—concerning his legislative program of eight bills which, if enacted at Albany, would save the city $25,000,000 a year in taxes, according to his estimate. He told how he had been successful in bringing together for conference the city members of the Senate and Assembly, and of how he had won their support for most of the proposals.

"But," he continued, "these bills will not be made laws unless public opinion supports them. The Legislature will not act unless there is strong demand from voters in this city. I have attempted to arouse the people, therefore, but have not met with encouraging results.

"Some one suggested that I federate all of the civic organizations and organize them for support, and I tried this plan. We held two mass meetings, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, and I feel almost ashamed to confess that the halls where we held our meetings were not half full. The people simply were not sufficiently interested to attend.

"And yet these same people will rise up and criticise the administration when these bills fail and the taxes are consequently high. They will say that we have not done our duty in the matter of tax reduction.

"What are we to do? We know of no way in which to place information before the people and command their interest. The city cannot get paid advertising and we have no press agent. We must rely upon the statements of officials made through the columns of the newspapers, and we cannot hope to advertise our affairs fully in this way.

"This problem of publicity is really one of the most difficult we have. I wish you advertising men, experienced in such manners, would come to our assistance. If you could devise some effectual means by which any city administration could make the citizens interested in what it was trying to do, you would be rendering a great service and the difficulties of government would be divided by 100."

When the Mayor had finished, O. C. Harn, Chairman of the meeting, put the question of the club's assistance to a vote.

"Can we help the Mayor in this problem?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, we can," came from all over the room.

A resolution in which the assistance of the club was promised was then passed unanimously.

"And we are going to get something definite done," said Mr. Harn after the meeting had adjourned.

VICTIM OF NERVES A SUICIDE

Clerk Shoots Himself in Prudential Building, Newark.

Suffering from a nervous disorder, De Witt Smith, 35 years old, of 77 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J., ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple in the retiring room of the Prudential Insurance Company's Building, Newark, where he had been employed as a supervising special clerk for several years. The body was ordered removed to Holle's morgue by County Physician McKenzie.

Smith went into the retiring room at the close of business, and a short time later a shot was heard by other employes. Entering the room, several clerks found Smith lying dead with a revolver by his side. He had suffered for a long time from nervousness, and a short time ago was forced to take a vacation. He leaves a wife and two children.

Seek Gardens for Crippled Children.

The New York City Visiting Committee yesterday issued an appeal for flowers, shrubs, flower and vegetable seeds, children's gardening tools, "and above all a little money," for the purpose of making gardens on Blackwell's Island for the benefit of permanently crippled children in the City Hospital, and neurological patients in the City Home. Contributions should be sent to the pier of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, directed to Dr. Charles B. Bacon, Superintendent of the City Hospital; contributions of articles for the other garden should be sent in the same manner to Edward E. McMahon, Superintendent of the City Home, and contributions of money should be sent to J. F. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street, City.

BUILDING AND UPBUILDING

The mechanics of construction we call Building, but the extraordinary efforts we make to save to the Owner every possible dollar on the cost and every possible day on the time may be properly described as an Upbuilding process, in that it contributes to the value of the Owner's investment from a purely economic point of view.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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Green River Rye

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NEW YORK CITY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
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SCHILLER FIGHTS REMOVAL.

Denies the Capture of the Matoppo Was an Act of Piracy.

Ernest Schiller, who captured single handed the British steamer Matoppo as she was sailing with a cargo of barbed wire for Russia, was brought yesterday before Commissioner Houghton in removal proceedings. He is wanted in the Delaware Federal District on the charge of piracy, and Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood wants to send him there. Schiller, however, has decided to fight removal, and has retained Joseph W. Keller, a former Deputy Attorney General of the State, to represent him.

He denied yesterday that in the affair aboard the Matoppo he was acting as a pirate. His capture he urged was an act of war and the Captain and Chief Officer acquiesced in that view of it when they joined him in drinking the health of the Kaiser. Commissioner Houghton adjourned the case for hearing until 10 o'clock tomorrow, and fixed the bail bond at $25,000. As Schiller could not provide that he was sent back to the Tombs.

George Haller and Otto Milleder, who are alleged to have been accomplices of Schiller, were brought yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court on a short affidavit alleging felonious assault. They were held for forty-eight hours, and Assistant District Attorney Dunham of Bergen County, New Jersey, said that the papers would be so drawn that the men must answer the charge in New Jersey.

PRINTS SALE YIELDS $15,857

Flower and Bird Panels in Blanchard Japanese Collection.

The closing sale of the Blanchard collection of Japanese color prints at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $3,130, making a total for the collection of 383 numbers of $15,857. The beautiful flower and bird panels, "masterpieces of poetic design and rhythmic drawing," were sold yesterday. The first, "Kujaku to Botan: Peacock and Peonies," No. 492, one of the gems of the collection, went to Rudert for $90. Five of the same beautiful prints, which went to Seaman, agent, were No. 496, "Oshidori to Mubekazura: Mandarin Ducks and Clematis," which brought $80; No. 498, "Shijukara to Tsubaku: Titmouse and Camelia," $50; No. 499, "Kawasemi to Hydrangea," $80; No. 503, "Kinkei to Matsu-no-ki: Golden Pheasant and Young Pines," $80; No. 504, "Omu to Ringo-no-ki: Parrot and Apple Tree," $50. These were all of the first size, 15 by 7 inches.

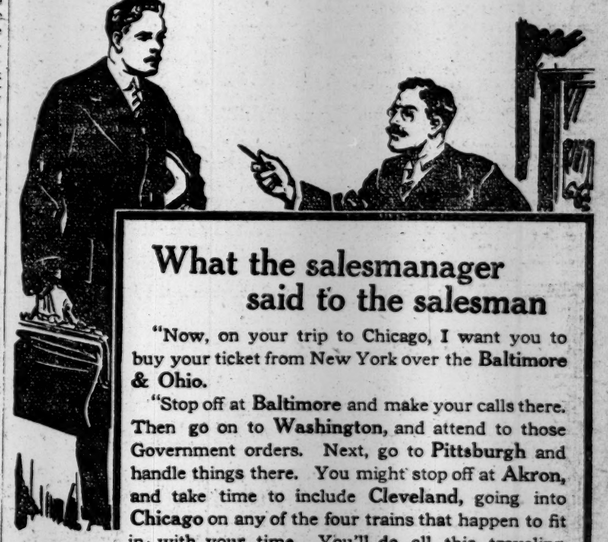
"Sekirei to Fusoka: A Golden Wagtail and Hibiscus," No. 505, the second size of the Flower and Bird Panels, 13 inches by 5, went to Church for $50, and No. 507, "Sekichiku: Pinks," 9-in. to Howard Mansfield for $60. "Aoji to Fusoka: Blue Bird and Hibiscus," No. 509, went to Church for $50, and Spalding paid $55 for No. 511, "Kiji to Matsu-no-ki: Pheasant, Pine Tree and Snow," No. 515, Uz Uru to Nami: Stork and Wave," went to Spalding for $100.

FOUNDED 1856

Students of Williams College and Cornell College, who began their Easter Holidays April fifth, will find everything they may require for dress or play in our broad showing of Spring Suits, Overcoats, Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes and Clothes for Sport—typifying refinement of design and thorough tailoring.

We are fully equipped to furnish all the Spring clothing requirements of "Prep. school" boys too.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET



What the salesmanager said to the salesman

"Now, on your trip to Chicago, I want you to buy your ticket from New York over the **Baltimore & Ohio.**

"Stop off at **Baltimore** and make your calls there. Then go on to **Washington,** and attend to those Government orders. Next, go to **Pittsburgh** and handle things there. You might stop off at **Akron,** and take time to include **Cleveland,** going into **Chicago** on any of the four trains that happen to fit in with your time. You'll do all this traveling ***on the same ticket.*** Be sure and deposit ticket at the station where you stop off.

"You ought to be bright and fresh and full of 'pep' all the trip, for you'll travel as we like our men to do—on the very best trains that are run anywhere, over the finest track and road-bed, and in the very latest models of Pullman sleepers. Incidentally, you'll save the house some money by using this stop-over through ticket.

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JOSHUA CRANE QUALIFIES TO PLAY JAY GOULD FOR THE COURT TENNIS TITLE

CRANE IS VICTOR IN COURT TENNIS FINAL

Defeats Whitney Handily and Will Meet Gould in Challenge Match Tomorrow.

LOSER CAPTURES ONE SET

Boston Expert's Wily Tactics and Force Too Much for Local Player —Doubles Begin Monday.

Joshua Crane of Boston defeated Payne Whitney in the final round of the national court tennis championship tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, and by his victory won the right to play Jay Gould in the challenge round to-morrow. Whitney proved to be unequal to the task of defeating the veteran, who won by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Crane played excellent tennis, usually having reserve power in hand for critical moments. Whitney, too, played sturdily, but he was no match in craftiness for the Boston expert, who was content to let Whitney play himself out against clever placing.

Whitney won the second set by heroic endeavor. It was a costly victory, for he exhausted himself, and could not play with the same aggressiveness in the succeeding sets, so that it was comparatively easy for Crane to run out the match. The weakness of Whitney was especially noticeable in the final set, which Crane closed out, allowing his opponent but one game.

Strategy was the keynote of Crane's game from the first instant of play. He judged his strokes so well that the burden of court covering was placed on Whitney, with a consequent wearing down of his strength. Crane's shots flashed with the speed of a bullet, the ball shooting low to the corners, so that in many instances the return was impossible. He also caught the tambour a number of times for the most baffling stroke of the game, and while Whitney was frequently able to make returns of these shots, he did not have the opportunity to sense direction. His play from such strokes was one of his weak points, mainly because of the speed with which Crane drove the ball.

The grille was not a particular object of attention from Crane in yesterday's match. Though he made some strokes to this vantage point, he depended more largely on the corners, with a view to weakening his opponent by playing first one and then the other. The dedans, one of the prime movers in the old New York Interscholastic League, and Rowland Patterson, Inspector of athletics in the Board of Education.

Fifteen schools have already joined the new league. The main features of the organization are Faculty control and responsibility for all interschool athletic contests, scholarship requirements for every athlete, the limitation of each student to four years of interscholastic competition, a maximum age limit of 21 years, and an attendance of twenty school days after Oct. 15 of each year for eligibility to play on a representative team.

The following schools have joined the new league: Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn Prep, Ethical Culture School, Horace Mann School, Poly Prep, St. John's Prep, Barnard School for Boys, Collegiate School, Franklin School, Kirmayer School, Buckley School, De La Salle Institute, Kelvin School, St. Francis Prep, and Xavier High.

The officers are as follows: President, Virgil Prettyman, Horace Mann School; Vice President, F. R. Lane, Poly Prep; Secretary, W. H. Hazen, Barnard School; Treasurer, Father Clarke, Brooklyn Prep.

BOXING PERMITS DELAYED.

New Jersey Clubs Disgruntled Over Retarding of Sanctions.

General dissatisfaction is manifest among officials of a number of New Jersey clubs over the failure of the Amateur Athletic Union either to act on their applications for sanctions to conduct amateur boxing tournaments or to give a reason for failure to do so. Amateur boxing is legal in New Jersey under the recently enacted Dugan law, which provides that the A. A. U. shall decide on the matter of permits to hold bouts, and that no club can receive a sanction that has not been incorporated for three years.

In Hudson County the clubs are appealing to Tom Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for the district, and he has promised to take up the question with the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, which has authority to grant or deny sanctions. Senator Charles Egan of Jersey City is reported to have threatened to ask the repeal of the Dugan measure unless action is taken soon on the applications of the clubs.

The only club in Jersey City which has as yet received permission to conduct an amateur tournament is the Warren A. C. This club received two dates, April 29 and 30, after applying for six. What has become of the other applications the Registration Committee has not announced.

CHARLEY WHITE WINS BOUT.

Chicago Lightweight Gets Decision Over Matt Wells.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, received the decision over Matt Wells, English lightweight champion, in a fifteen-round bout here tonight.

TWELVE RACES IN REGATTA.

Schuylkill River Events Announced to be Rowed May 13.

The program for the fourteenth annual regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill River has been announced by the regatta officials. Twelve races will be held on Saturday afternoon, May 13, with the Childs Cup race between the crews of Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis as the chief attraction.

The other events are single sculls for the Farragut Cup, intermediate single sculls, double sculls, centipede, four-shell, special four-oar shell race for the United States Navy Cup, open to crews from colleges and boat clubs eligible as second fours; eight-oar shell race, open to colleges and boat clubs except the crews competing for the Childs Cup; but the winning crew in the Childs Cup race may make a post entry in the eight-oar shell race; special interclub eight-oar shell contest for second eights, junior collegiate eight-oar shell race for New England Challenge Cup, open to oarsmen who have not had a seat in the 'Varsity boat up to the day of the regatta; interscholastic eight-oar shell race, for the Franklin Challenge Cup, and a freshman eight-oar shell race, open to all colleges and universities in the country.

The distance for the Childs Cup race is a mile and a half, and for all other races a mile and 550 yards.

Wanderers Vanquish Quebec on Ice

BOSTON, April 6.—The Montreal Wanderers defeated the Quebec team in a professional hockey match tonight, 6 goals to 3.

GENTLEMAN RIDERS MANY.

Two Dozen of Them Seek Licenses for Hunt Club Meetings.

The Saratoga Racing Association received a license to hold jumping races during its Summer meeting from July 31 to Aug. 26, inclusive, yesterday at the regular meeting of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held at 18 East Forty-first Street.

Six members of the organization attended the conference, with the President, August Belmont, in the chair. More applications for licences, both riding and training, than in any recent year, were acted upon favorably. Besides the applications of professional steeplechase jockeys, who asked for permission to ride across country and at the hunt meetings, there was a large increase in licenses applied for by gentleman riders, many of whom have not been seen through the field for many seasons.

Certificates were granted to E. A. Russell, Jr., and Harry Lee. Twenty-two other amateurs made applications, which were temporarily held up to wait the approval of the Hunt Committee. This delay is only a matter of form and the other riders will receive their licenses in a few days. They include A. W. Porter, G. Allen Lee, E. H. Carle, James G. Leiper, Jr., Karl Whittindale, Charles A. Appleton, Thomas Wright, Raymond Belmont, Bayard Tuckerman, Henry L. Bell, George Brooke, 3d, Welsh Strawbridge, W. R. Martin, James Park, Richard Mortimer, Jr., C. Mahlon Kline, Alfred Borden, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., John Tucker, David Dows, Lawrence B. Smith, and S. I. Stich.

A number of new names appeared among the trainers who received licenses. There were seventeen in all, as follows: John L. Coyle, Patrick Deegan, E. Finnegan, S. C. Hildreth, T. Madden, J. Murphy, James K. Frayling, J. Merryman Black, Silas Veitch, A. Allen, William Hogan, A. Stewart, J. F. Newman, T. J. Healey, A. G. Lewis, T. J. Donohue, and Frank Greeves.

Several more professional jockeys applied for licenses than last year. They include most of the steeplechase riders seen in jumping events around the metropolitan circuit. Among them are Allen, Henderson, Waugh, Helder, Booth, Chandler, Bush, Thomas O'Bryan, Boyd, and F. J. Levi.

ARBITERS FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

New Committee to Solve Knotty Athletic Questions for A. A. P. S.

A committee of revision, which will make decisions in matters of dispute among schools, was appointed at a recent meeting of the Athletic Association of Private Schools of New York, an organization formed in January to control athletics in the private and preparatory schools of the metropolitan district. This body will consist of Douglas Bomeisler of Poly Prep and Yale football fame; John Harsen Rhoades, a graduate of Harvard University, and one of the prime movers in the old New York Interscholastic League, and Rowland Patterson, Inspector of athletics in the Board of Education.

Fifteen schools have already joined the new league. The main features of the organization are Faculty control and responsibility for all interschool athletic contests, scholarship requirements for every athlete, the limitation of each student to four years of interscholastic competition, a maximum age limit of 21 years, and an attendance of twenty school days after Oct. 15 of each year for eligibility to play on a representative team.

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Wanderers Vanquish Quebec on Ice

BOSTON, April 6.—The Montreal Wanderers defeated the Quebec team in a professional hockey match tonight, 6 goals to 3.

Dunning Victor in Casino Squash.

C. A. Dunning won the Class C squash championship of the Heights Casino when he defeated W. H. Thurston in a five-game match Wednesday night. Every game was closely contested. Dunning won the first at 16—14, only to have Thurston defeat him in the second at 16—13. One point won the third game for Dunning, the score being 17—16. He lost the fourth at 15—11 and won the deciding game at 15—13.

Parker Reaches Casino Final.

In the semi-final round of the men's tennis tournament at the Heights Casino yesterday, Harry Parker defeated B. L. Dodge at 6—2, 6—2. An exhibition tennis match in doubles will be played tomorrow afternoon, Harry McNeil and Harold Throckmorton being paired against Dean Mathey and Watson M. Washburn. The match will start at 3:15.

RED SOX CRUEL TO PETS OF BROOKLYN

World's Champions Whirl Their Deadly Bats at Pfeffer and Win by Score of 6 to 0.

The world's champion Boston Red Sox paid their first visit to Brooklyn yesterday. They were not very much taken with the scenery as seen from the elevated train windows, and they did not care for Brooklyn weather, which was not on its best behavior, but they did like the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The Red Sox are fond of any team they can beat as easily as they did the Dodgers. Boston won by a score of 6 to 0.

Brooklyn was deeply mystified by the pitching of Caarl Mays. His underhand delivery held them spellbound for the six innings during which he lingered on the rubber. They got two infant hits off Mays, but the total length of both was about six feet. A bunt by Wheat in the second sputtered a few feet in front of the plate and another scratch by Daubert in the sixth got a few feet away from the catcher. Brisk running made hits of these wee taps.

When Mays was succeeded by Marty McHale in the seventh inning, every one who remembered Marty's work for the Yankees last season, expected that Brooklyn would at least catch up with the visitors. But McHale, who is perhaps the best tenor singer in the major leagues, seems to have started life anew. The Dodgers couldn't hit him either. Jimmy Johnston, the Brooklyn's newly imported speed boy from the Pacific Coast, was the only batsman to bruise McHale's pitching. In the ninth inning Johnston laced a two bagger to left field.

Big Ed Pfeffer pitched six innings for Brooklyn, and it was while he was on the job that the Boston bats were most destructive.

The far-famed Duster Mails, who brought a big reputation here all the way from the coast, succeeded Pfeffer, and this overgrown southpaw looks like a pitcher. He has a cross-fire ball which shoots past a batsman's vision without a word of warning. Mails has several nicknames, including "United States," "Delayed," and "Duster," but his folks know him by the name of Walter.

The Bostons got all their runs promptly in the first three innings. Hooper singled in the first and Scott sacrificed him to second. Speaker was thrown out at first by Getz, and Hoblitzel singled. Hobby and Hooper then inaugurated a double steal. Lew McCarty threw badly to second and Hooper scored.

With both in the second inning, the Red Sox got very familiar with Pfeffer's pitching. Cady singled and so did Mays. Hooper slashed a tripple over Zack Wheat's head, and scored Cady and Mays. Scott doubled to right centre and Hooper counted, while Scott tallied on Speaker's two-base smash to left. Hoblitzel then walked, but Henriksen was out at first and end ed the flood of runs.

In the third Jack Barry was safe on Getz's error, and he went down on Cady's out at first. Mays drove Barry home with his second hit of the afternoon. Mails showed good nerve in the eighth inning when he had the bases full with two out. Speaker was at the bat and the situation was enough to discomfort any youngster, but Mails dusted the ball over so fast that the only thing that Speaker could do was to pop a fly out to Wheat. Speaker, by the way, is still a hold out. He has until Wednesday to sign.

At no time did the Brooklyns show any symtoms of the hitting fever. They were powerless against Mays and almost as weak against McHale. The Dodgers have hopes of doing better today and tomorrow against the champions. The score:

BOSTON, (A. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..5	2	3	2	0	
Scott, ss..4	1	2	0	1	
Sp'ker, cf..5	0	1	2	0	
Hobl, lb..3	0	1	9	0	
Janv'n, lb..1	0	1	2	0	
H'ksen, lf..3	0	1	1	0	
Sh'ten, lf..2	0	1	1	0	
G'din', 3b..3	0	0	1	1	
McN'y, 3b..2	0	1	1	2	
Barry, ss..5	1	0	1	3	
Cady, c....3	1	1	3	1	
Mays, p...3	1	3	0	1	
M'Hale, p.1	0	0	0	1	
Total...41	6	15	27	10	

BROOKLYN, (N. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss..3	0	0	1	3	
D'bert, 1b.4	0	1	9	0	
Stengel, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
Wheat, lf..3	0	1	8	0	
Myers, cf..2	0	0	1	0	
J'son, cf..2	0	1	2	0	
Getz, 2b...4	0	0	0	3	
M'Carty, c..2	0	0	4	2	
Pfeffer, p.1	0	0	0	3	
†Miller...1	0	0	0	0	
Mails, p...1	0	0	0	0	
†Mowrey...1	0	0	0	0	
Total...32	0	4	27	11	

Errors—Gardner, Getz, McCarty.

Boston (A. L.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	15	1
Brooklyn (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

*Batted for Pfeffer in sixth inning.
†Batted for Mails in ninth inning.

Two base hits—Scott, Speaker, Johnston. Three base hit—Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Stolen base—Hoblitzel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Mays, 6; by Pfeffer, 2; by Mails, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off McHale, 1; off Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McHale (McCarty). Hits—Off Mays, 2 in six innings; off McHale, 2 in three innings; off Pfeffer, 9 in six innings; off Mails, 6 in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Klem. Time of game, 1:40.

BOEHLING WEAKENS IN NINTH

Washington Pitcher Batted for Five Hits and Three Runs.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Boston Nationals made the series even today by winning from the Washington Americans, 4 to 1. With the score 1 to 1 in the ninth the Braves found Boehling for five hits and three runs. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'v'le, ss..5	0	3	1	5	
Evers, 2b..3	0	0	3	2	
Whott, rf..2	0	0	0	0	
C'lins, rf..2	1	1	0	0	
Mages, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
K'chy, 1b..4	0	0	11	0	
Smith, 3b..3	1	1	1	0	
C'pton, cf..1	0	0	1	0	
S'dg's, cf..3	2	2	2	0	
Gowdy, c..2	0	0	5	3	
Tr'gr's, c..2	1	1	2	1	
Rud'ph, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Tyler, p...1	0	0	1	2	
*F'pat'k...1	0	1	0	0	
†Egan 1	0	0	0	0	
Total...35	4	11	27	13	

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Gan, 2b..4	0	0	2	7	
Foster, 3b..4	0	0	1	5	
Milan, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
Judge, 1b..4	0	0	11	0	
Sh'ks, lf..3	1	1	0	1	
J'son, rf..3	0	1	1	0	
McB'e, ss..3	0	0	3	3	
Ghar'y, c..3	0	2	9	2	
Ayers, p..1	0	0	0	1	
Boehl'g, p.1	0	0	0	1	
‡Rondeau..1	0	0	0	0	
Total...31	1	5	27	18	

*Batted for Rudolph in sixth inning.
†Batted for Wilhoit in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Ayers in fifth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Boehling.

Boston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	11	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Two-base hit—Magee. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Washington, 1. Double plays—Gharrity and McBride; Ayers, Morgan and Judge; Morgan, Gharrity and Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 1; off Boehling, 4. Hits—Off Ayers, 1 in 5 innings; off Boehling, 10 in 4 innings; off Rudolph, 4 in 5 innings; off Tyler, 1 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ayers, 3; by Rudolph, 4; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Umpire—Mr. Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

GIANTS AND YANKS TO CLASH

New York Teams to Play at Polo Grounds This Afternoon.

New Yorkers will have their first chance to look over the Giants and Yankees at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when McGraw's clan, fresh from Texas and way stations, will grapple in Harlem with Bill Donovan's Yankees. The Yankees have been exposed to public view in Brooklyn and everybody knows about Frank Baker, Lee Magee, Frank Gilhooley, et al.

Now come the Giants, with Benny Kauff and Eddie Roush in the outfield. As to Benny and Eddie, much is known from the reports from the South. New York will reserve decision until the inhabitants see these boys in action. The game this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, the Dodgers will continue their strife with the Boston Red Sox and will endeavor to do their best.

GIANTS' TRAIN LATE.

Anderson or Tesreau to Pitch Against Yankees Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 6.—Either Fred Anderson or Jeff Tesreau will face the Yankees tomorrow at the Polo Grounds in the first game of the city series. McGraw has not decided which one of these moist ball pitchers will start, but it is Anderson's turn to work. The Giants passed through here tonight an hour late on their way to New York, where they will arrive about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, if they lose no more time.

Pitcher Rube Benton, who has a sore arm, will be allowed to linger a few more days in the South. Benton left the team here tonight and started for Norfolk, where he will join the second team Saturday. Manager McGraw wired Bill Martin, manager of the Colts, to send Ralph Stroud and Rube Schauer home Saturday night.

The batting order of the Giants tomorrow will be the same as in the last few exhibition games, with Rariden catching.

If Manager Donovan uses a right-hander tomorrow Kelly may play right field instead of Roush.

Red Sox Get Clarence Walker.

BOSTON, April 6.—The acquisition of Clarence Walker, heavy hitting outfielder of the St. Louis Americans, by the world champion Red Sox was announced today. Walker, Lewis, Boston's left fielder, is out of the game at present with an injured thumb and Walker may play his position.

Stevens Pitcher Hurt in Practice.

Charles Struppmann, one of the mainstays of the Stevens Tech pitching staff, was severely injured in practice yesterday when he collided with the second baseman, who attempted to touch him out at first base, and may be kept out of the game for some time. Stevens will open the season with Manhattan at Hoboken on April 12.

Results of Other Games.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 3; Philadelphia Nationals, 2.

At Louisville, Ky.—Pittsburgh, 3; Louisville, 2.

At Wilmington, N. C.—Philadelphia Americans, 3; Rocky Mount, 1.

YANKEES IN PRACTICE GAME.

Defeat Colonial A. C. at the Polo Grounds with Yale Man Pitching.

"Wild Bill" Donovan and his Yankees opened the Polo Grounds baseball season yesterday by defeating the Colonial A. C. of New Haven, 5 to 0, in a listless game. Pie Way, the former Yale star, who was in the box for the New Haven club, held the Yankees well in hand until he became tired in the fourth inning, when Gilhooley scored on his single to right field, following an error on an attempted double play by the ex-collegians and a sacrifice fly by Gedeon.

In the fifth inning Peckinpaugh sent a hot bounder through shortstop to left field and got around to third base on a two-bagger that Alexander treated himself to before retiring from the game in favor of Nunamaker. From this vantage point he scored easily when Ray Caldwell was removed from the umpire's position long enough to bat for Tipple and to score the runner on a sacrifice fly to Hanes in right field.

Way was showing the effect of poor condition and in the sixth inning the Yankees again hit his curves with ease. Gilhooley made his second hit of the game, a double to right, and after Magee went out on a fly to Harry Falsey, Baker produced a single to left that scored Gilhooley. Not having made a hit up to this time, and having been informed that the game was to be called in the next inning, Gedeon thought it the proper time to introduce himself as a slugger, so he slammed out a three-base hit to deep right-centre which scored Baker, and a moment later he came home himself when Dugan at second for the Colonials threw wild to catch him turning third base. The score:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf..5	0	1	0	0	
Gilh'y, rf..3	2	2	0	0	
Magee, lf..3	0	1	4	0	
Baker, 3b..3	1	1	1	1	
Gedeon, 2b..2	1	1	1	3	
Pipp, 1b..2	0	0	5	0	
Peck., ss..3	1	1	2	1	
Alexander, c..2	0	1	5	3	
Tipple, p..1	0	0	0	2	
Nunmaker, c.1	0	1	0	2	
Cook, rf...0	0	0	0	0	
B'mann, 3b.0	0	0	2	0	
Boone, ss..0	0	0	0	0	
Ligh, cf...0	0	0	1	0	
Mollen 0	0	0	0	0	
*Caldwell.1	0	0	0	0	
Markle....0	0	0	0	0	
Total...25	5	10	21	12	

COLONIAL A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P. F'sey, lf..2	0	0	0	0	
H.F's'y, 3b..3	0	0	0	2	
Brown, cf..3	0	0	3	1	
Hanes, rf...2	0	1	0	1	
Pepe, ss...3	0	1	1	0	
Dugan, 2b..2	0	1	2	1	
Gilhooly, 1b.2	0	0	7	0	
Waters, c..2	0	0	5	1	
Way, p...3	0	1	0	2	
Total...22	0	5	18	8	

Yankees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
	0	0	0	1	1	3	..5					
Colonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

*Batted for Tipple in fifth inning.

Two-base hits—Hanes, H. Falsey, Alexander, Gilhooley. Three-base hit—Gedeon. Sacrifice flies—Caldwell, Gedeon. Stolen bases—Falsey, 2; Dugan, Gilhooly. Left on bases—Colonial A. C., 6; Yankees, 5. Double plays—Waters to Gilhooly; Brown to Dugan. Struck out—By Tipple, 5; by Way, 2. First base on balls—Off Tipple, 3 in five innings; off Markle, 2 in two innings. Wild pitch—Markle. Passed ball—Alexander. Hits—Off Tipple, 5 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. Caldwell, Schaefer, and Baumann. Time of game—1:45.

N. Y. U. LOSES CLOSE GAME TO DARTMOUTH

Violet Team's Erratic Playing at Start Enables Hanoverians to Win on Ohio Field, 2 to 1.

Ragged fielding in the opening inning proved disastrous to the New York University baseball nine yesterday, and the Dartmouth team nosed out the local nine on Ohio Field by a score of 2 to 1, Osborne, who led the visitors' batting list, began the scoring with a liner to Mendelsohn, the Violet third baseman, who was slow in throwing the ball to first bag. After advancing to third base, Osborne brought in Dartmouth's first run, when Mooney, the local team's first baseman, fumbled Haggblom's throw of Reese's bunt.

After the poor showing made at the opening of the game, the Violet players rallied and tied the score in the next inning. Draper's clean drive through shortstop brought in the Violet's first run by enabling Mendelsohn, who had reached first base by being hit with a pitched ball, and who had advanced to third, to cross the plate.

The local nine found Williams, the Dartmouth twirler, rather a difficult problem to solve, eight players striking out in the course of the game. Except for the hit realized by Draper in the second inning, Williams had good control and gave no bases on balls.

Haggblom, who pitched for the local nine, was effective for five innings, allowing only two hits, and striking out two batsmen. Coach Kellogg made a radical shift in the line-up of the Violet nine at the beginning of the sixth inning, including the removal of Haggblom from the box and the substitution of Wolf in his place. It was in the inning following this change that the visitors received their opportunity to clinch the game, when Paine walked, followed by Perkins. A passed ball by Pfau brought Paine across the plate and gave the visitors a lead of one run. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'b'ne, cf..3	1	1	1	0	
Reese, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Murphy, c..4	0	0	11	2	
T'obr'ge, ss.4	0	0	1	0	
Dun'el, rf..3	0	0	0	0	
Paine, 1b..3	1	0	10	4	
P'kins, 2b..3	0	0	1	1	
W'l'ms, p..3	0	0	2	4	
Total...30	2	3	27	12	

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'man, 2b..4	0	0	3	5	
McC'gh, cf..2	0	0	0	0	
Pfau, c....3	0	0	4	2	
M'son, 3b..1	0	0	1	2	
Fr'tag, 3b.1	0	0	1	0	
M'ney, 1b..3	0	0	11	0	
Egan, lb...2	0	0	5	0	
S'b'ge, ss.2	0	0	1	0	
Sch'tz, ss..1	0	0	0	0	
Draper, rf..3	1	1	0	0	
G'ggm, rf..1	0	0	0	0	
H'blom, p..1	0	0	0	3	
Wolf, p...1	0	0	0	3	
*Marden ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total...27	1	1	27	17	

*Batted for Wolf in ninth inning.

Errors—Mooney, Strawbridge, Mendelsohn, Eskeline.

Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N. Y. U.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Double play—Tettleman and Strawbridge. Left on bases—Dartmouth, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Dartmouth, 3. Bases on balls—Off Haggbloom, 1; off Wolf, 3. Hits—Off Williams, 1; off Haggbloom, 2 in five innings; off Wolf, 1 in four innings. Struck out—By Haggblom, 2; by Williams, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Mendelsohn.) Wolf (Osborne.) Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. E. Thorp and Swenson.

WILLIAMS LOSES FIRST GAME

Massachusetts Nine Starts Well, but Virginia Wins Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 6.—Returning today from a clean-up trip in the South, where victories were gained over North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina, Virginia played errorless ball and defeated Williams College 12 to 6.

Young held Virginia hitless for three innings, but proved easy thereafter, as he lost control, issuing twelve passes. His support was excellent, considering the fact that it was the purple squad's first game. Clark put up a brilliant game at short, covering wide territory and figuring in two fast double plays. Bok and Howland also fielded sharply, in addition to leading with the stick, each getting two singles. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'k'l'y, ss.4	4	3	2	0	
S'rns, rf..0	1	0	0	0	
Smith, cf..4	0	2	2	0	
T'man, lb..2	2	0	12	1	
S'kley, 3b..5	1	1	4	3	
G'W'd, lf..3	2	2	1	0	
M'ton, 2b..4	1	1	1	2	
G'mey, c..5	0	1	4	1	
McCall, p..3	1	0	1	1	
Total...30	12	9	27	13	

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'dley, rf..5	0	0	0	0	
Jones, c....4	0	0	7	0	
Statler, lf..4	1	1	2	0	
B'den, 2b..4	1	1	2	2	
Clark, ss..3	2	1	5	5	
Bok, 1b....4	0	2	9	1	
H'land, 3b..3	1	2	0	1	
Young, p..3	0	0	0	3	
*Spencer..1	0	0	0	0	
†W'cest'r .1	0	0	0	0	
Total...33	6	9	24	14	

*Batted for Powell in ninth inning.
†Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
Errors—Boyden, Powell, Young.

Williams	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Virginia	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	4	..	12

Two-base hits—Berkeley, Smith. Stolen bases—Berkeley, (2.) Double plays—Clark to Boyden to Bok; Young to Clark to Bok. Bases on balls—Off McCall, 3; off Young, 12. Hit by pitched ball—Thurman. Sacrifice hit—Stearns. Struck out—By McCall, 4; by Young, 1. Passed ball—Powell. Wild pitches—McCall, Young. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

NINE'S LEADER ONE-ARMED.

Hooper of Texas University Made No Errors Last Season.

Texas University has among its enrolled students a most unusual baseball player in Dick Hooper, who, despite the fact that he has only one arm, has been elected captain of the Texas University team. Hooper is an outfielder and wears a glove on his surviving hand, which is the right one. There is only a stump on the left side of his body.

When playing his position on the diamond, Hooper catches the ball and then tosses it a short distance into the air above his head. This gives him a chance to withdraw his right hand from the glove, which he places under what is left of his left arm. When the ball descends he clutches it and throws it to any part of the diamond where there is a chance for a put-out. Hooper goes through with this whole operation with wonderful speed.

Last season Hooper threw out ten runners at the plate, and out of 105 chances in the field did not make an error. He uses a short, thick bat, and hit safely in sixteen consecutive games last season. He intends to enter Dartmouth next year.

Herzog Causes Reds to Forfeit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—Columbus was awarded today's game with the Cincinnati National League team, 9 to 0, when Manager Herzog refused to leave the field in the eighth inning. He was coaching at third base when Mollwitz made a hit that put his

HARVARD ROWING POLICY ATTACKED

Crimson Questions Captain's Authority—Believes Head Coach Should Rule.

INSTRUCTOR'S HANDS TIED

Mature Judgment and Experience Needed in Development of Oarsmen, College Paper Points Out.

Harvard Crimson, the undergraduate daily newspaper at Cambridge, has instituted a campaign against the present rowing system at Harvard, wherein the Captain of the crew has supreme power in rowing. The Crimson appeals to the Athletic Committee to change the system and give the head coach full power to act in all matters concerning the development of the crews.

It is pointed out that a Captain should not be held responsible for rowing because he lacks the mature judgment and experience of the coach, who is free from and above all undergraduate friendships and social affiliations; that in all other sports the Captain has in practice no authority over the coach; that if the Captain is the more efficient director of the sport it is absurd to employ a coach at all.

The Crimson says in its news columns that "this year D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, Captain of the university oarsmen, has apparently assumed control of the crew, as evidenced by a petition presented to the Athletic Committee by a member of last year's crew stating why the Captain should not bear the responsibility. With this as a basis, the Crimson has made an extensive investigation into prevailing conditions, and, although hampered by the reticence of the rowing authorities, has come to the conclusion that the Captain, and not the coach, is directing the work this season."

In discussing the situation editorially The Crimson says:

"Heeding not a few complaints that have come forth lately, the Crimson has undertaken to find who, if any one, is to bear the responsibility for the glory or the ignominy of this season's Harvard crew. The Crimson has hesitated to offer suggestions on the delicate adjustment between the coach and the Captain of a major sport, in the hope that Mr. Herrick, like Mr. Haughton, would inaugurate a system wherein the coach takes supreme control.

"It now seems, however, that the crew policy this year is liable to follow last year's as regards the captain's exercise of authority over the coach. At present the captain has complete control theoretically; it is unfair to saddle him with this responsibility, and it is unjust to deny complete authority to the coach, whom the public holds responsible. This injustice can be righted by a vote of the Athletic Committee.

"Any adverse criticism of the crew does not come from distrust of the present captain or the present coach. The Crimson, for one, has the utmost confidence in Coach Herrick as a teacher of oarsmen, and the sincerest faith in Captain Morgan as a courageous and able leader. Through no fault of his own, Captain Morgan is the victim of a long-continued system that has now reached its climax. And there seems to be no friction between the present coach and the captain; they say that they can forsee no cause whatever for conflict between themselves. It is in order to bring about a final definition of Harvard's crew policy, in order to remove from every captain the chagrin of adverse criticism, and in order to put responsibility where it belongs—on the coach—that the Crimson is now seeking a solution of this problem.

"For the following reasons, the supremacy of a crew captain over the coach is injurious to the best interests of the sport:

"1. Mature judgment is lacking in an undergraduate because of (a) age, (b) inexperience as compared to a coach (c) inability to observe his own and other crews because of his personal participation in practice.

"2. The coach is free from and above all undergraduate friendships and social affiliations.

"3. In all other major sports the Captain has in practice no authority over the coach. There is no reason to believe that crew is an exception, since the general principles of administration are the same for all.

"4. If the Captain is the more efficient director of the sport it is absurd to employ a coach at all.

"The Crimson believes that the time has come when the Athletic Committee should by vote designate the coach in every major sport as the absolute director of the squad. If the Athletic Committee will say that the coach and not the Captain is responsible and in complete charge, the committee will follow the logical tendency of the Harvard system; will remove from any coach the embarrassment of asserting his authority; will lift from every Captain the burden of such onerous responsibility, and will probably accomplish great good for the university crews of future years."

COLLEGES IN CLASS RACES.

Pennsylvania Arranges List for Relay Carnival April 28-29.

The University of Pennsylvania has arranged the final classification for the colleges in the class races at the relay carnival on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 28 and 29.

The entries for the championship races have not all been received, but the colleges that are expected to compette have been requested to send in their entries not later than tomorrow night.

The class races have filled better than in any previous Pennsylvania carnival, and it is expected that there will be increased interest in the championship events, too.

The one-mile championship race has the entries to date of Harvard, Chicago, Princeton, Dartmouth, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania. These six names include all the one-mile relay teams that have made a good showing this Winter. Chicago, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Pennsylvania have all beaten three minutes thirty seconds at the distance indoors, showing that they are up to the requirements for the championship race at this distance.

The two-mile championship race has Michigan, Kansas, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania entered, and some other teams will probably be heard from by the end of this week. Cornell will, of course, run in the four-mile championship race, where they will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team that defeated the Cornellians at the Indoor intercollegiates. The other championships have also filled, so that these events will produce sensational races, as was the case last year.

There are always a number of colleges with first-class athletes represented in the special events. This is the case with some of the Western colleges, though most of them will be represented by relay teams.

The list of the college teams that have entered for the championships and their various class races follows:

Championships or Special Events.—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Notre Dame, Kansas, Indiana, Occidental, Brigham Young, Iowa State, Georgetown.

CLASS RACES.

Class B Championship.—Columbia, Syracuse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hamline, Michigan Agricultural, Holy Cross, Penn State.

Class 1.—Swarthmore, Fordham, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Coe, Buffalo.

Class 2.—Dubuque, Carnegie Technology, New York University, Haverford, Wesleyan, Hamilton, Newberry.

Class 3.—Colgate, Lehigh, Lafayette, Bucknell, Worcester Polytechnic, Rutgers, Dickinson, George Washington.

Class 4.—Washington and Jefferson, Franklin and Marshall, Gettysburg, Muhlenberg, St. John's, (Annapolis,) Catholic University, Brooklyn Collegiate.

Class 5.—College of Jersey City, New York Law School, Brooklyn Polytechnic, City of New York, Drexel Institute, Temple, New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery, Indiana Normal School, Virginia Military Institute.

Class 6.—Mansfield Normal School, Delaware, Maryland Agricultural, Ursinus, Villa Nova, Lebanon Valley, Juniata, Rhode Island State, Trenton School of Industrial Art.

Class 7.—Jefferson Medical, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Art and Textile School, School of Pedagogy, La Salle College.

MUSIC CHARMED BLAKELOCK

A. E. Schoch Tells of Playing Piano to Inspire the Painter.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—For hours at a time Albert E. Schoch of 74 Evergreen Place, this city, used to play the piano so that his artist friend, Ralph Albert Blakelock, might get inspiration for his brush. The efforts of Blakelock to obtain his freedom from the Asylum State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., recalled to Mr. Schoch today his old friendship with the man who has been incarcerated for the last sixteen years and who is called by some critics America's greatest painter.

"A man must suffer to become great," was an oft repeated expression of Blakelock's when he lived in East Orange. He was in dire poverty when he made his home for several years prior to 1888 in an old house in Evergreen place near Mr. Schoch's residence. It was while living there that he exchanged a number of his paintings for a piano upon which he would set partially finished canvases and then play by the hour movements from Beethoven and Mendelssohn until, inspired by an idea, he would seize the picture and rush off to his studio to work upon it.

Mr. Schoch has several paintings which were given to him by the artist in his early days. Among them is a sunset painted from the porch of Mr. Schoch's home following a storm. Another is a snow scene of Central Avenue, East Orange, which is painted on a cigar box lid.

Blakelock moved from East Orange to New York, where Harry Watrous, now Secretary of the National Academy, who recognized in his paintings the work of a genius, permitted him to use a part of his studio.

STRAND TO BE CO-OPERATIVE

Theatre to Begin Its Second Year with Bonuses for Employes.

The Strand Theatre Company yesterday announced the adoption of a system of bonuses for its employes to go into effect Sunday, which will be the second anniversary of the opening of the playhouse. The Strand is the largest theatre devoted to the exhibition of motion pictures in the world, and its success prompted the directors to adopt the system of awards, the amount of which will be partly governed by the initiative of the individual.

Ninety-one employes will be benefited by the plan. These are divided into two groups—those receiving less than $25 a week and those receiving a salary above that figure. Members of the first group will receive bonuses up to 10 per cent. of their annual wage, the exact amount being determined by the efficiency of the individual. In this group are the ushers, doorkeepers, cleaners, cashiers, stenographers, maids, and porters. The second group embraces the orchestra musicians, the men in the mechanical department, and members of the executive staff. Five per cent. is the maximum of the bonus any of these may receive.

The first apportionment will be made Jan. 1, 1917, and yearly thereafter. The arrangement will apply to all employes who remain in the staff from one distribution period to the next.

The Strand has a seating capacity of 3,500, and since it was opened it has played to a daily average of 12,500 persons, or a total of 9,125,000. It was the first theatre to present a program of movies in conjunction with a musical program given by a large orchestra, by soloists, and on the pipe organ.

Harvard Hasty Pudding Club Show.

Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club is to give its seventy-second annual production on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 18 and 19, at the Astor. This year it is to be a musical comedy in two acts, "The White Elephant." The music is by Douglas McC. Stewart, '16, and A. P. Sears, '17. The play has already been presented at Jordon Hall, Boston. George A. McCook, '16, a son of Anson G. McCook of New York, takes the part of Tom, a newspaper correspondent, in the comedy, and the New Yorkers in the chorus are Frederick S. Whitlock, '16; Francis H. Whitmarsh, '16; Donald Moffat, '16; John E. Morgan, '17; James Averell Clark, '17, and William H. Meeker, '17.

French Players Resume Next Week.

Lucien Bonheur's French Theatre Company will return to the Théâtre Français Monday for an engagement of three weeks. The company has been on a tour that embraced Boston, Montreal, and Chicago. It will return to Montreal in May for a two weeks' engagement. "L'Amour Veille," de Caillavet and de Flers's comedy, in which Billie Burke was seen here some years ago when the play was called "Love Watches," will be the offering next week. Jules Bois, who is here arranging for the appearance of the Comédie Française next season, will deliver an address Monday night.

A London Bid for 'Hip Hip Hooray'

Charles Dillingham received a cable from Oswald Stoll of London yesterday, in which a bid was made for the English rights to "Hip Hip Hooray," the Hippodrome show. Stoll recently took over the London Opera House, built by Oscar Hammerstein, and his plan is to present the spectacle there beginning June 5, with the entire American cast. A similar offer has been received from Alfred Butt.

Drama League to Discuss "Justice."

Thomas Mott Osborne will speak on prison reform at a meeting of the New York Centre of the Drama League to be held Monday afternoon at the Candler Theatre. John Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," the current offering at that playhouse, will be the general topic for discussion. The other speakers will be Judge Wadhams, O. P. Heggie, Walter Prichard Eaton, and John Cooper Powys. Mr. Powys will tell about Galsworthy himself.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Ordynski has been engaged to stage "Through the Ages," the version of Jerzy Zulawski's Polish drama to be presented by the Loyalty Productions Company, Inc. Mr Ordynski is himself a Pole by birth and will direct the players from the prompt book loaned him by the author's widow.

"Pensive Patricia" is the title of a one-act operetta that will be a feature of the program to be given at the Plaza tomorrow night by the combined musical clubs of Williams College. The music of the skit is by E. L. Stone, leader of the Glee Club, and F. H. Hutchinson wrote the book and lyrics.

Sir Herbert Tree will appear at the benefit for the Actors' Fund on Sunday night, April 16, at the Century. Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who was Edna May; Mme. Nazimova, Elsie Janis, and Marie Dressler will be among the entertainers.

A. H. Woods has purchased the rights to a new play, entitled "The Squab Farm," by Frederic Hatton and Fanny Locke Hatton, who wrote "Years of Discretion" and collaborated with Leo Ditrichstein in writing "The Great Lover." "The Squab Farm" is a comedy in four acts and will be produced in New York Labor Day week.

Will Rogers, the Arnaut Brothers, and the rest of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" crew will appear at the dinner in honor of Marcus Loew in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Sunday night.

The last two performances of the Russian pantomime-ballet, "Petrouchka," will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse tomorrow and Sunday nights. Divertissements by pupils of Helen Moeller and by the Neighborhood Players will precede the ballet. On April 22, the Neighborhood Players will give a new program of four one-act playlets.

Oscar Hammerstein, 3d., a grandson of the impresario, will be the principal comedian in "The Peace Pirates," the musical play the Columbia undergrads will give in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, beginning next Wednesday night.

The African Film Trust, Ltd., has acquired the rights to market in Africa all the motion pictures produced by the Jesse L. Lasky and Famous Players Companies. The agreement goes into effect at once and includes all the films manufactured by these companies to date.

Kitty Gordon has been engaged by Arnold Daly for the role of Mrs. St. Aubyn in his revival of Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummell." Mr. Daly will present his revival in New York Easter Monday.

Pedro de Cordoba, Hedwig Reicher, and Mary Lawton have been added to the list of entertainers who will take part in the benefit for the destitute children of Hungary at the Lyric next Tuesday afternoon.

A hundred members of the New York Theatre Club saw the Paylova picture, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," at the Globe last night.

NO DARE-DEVIL ACT IN OLD-TIME CIRCUS

Bareback Riders, Aerial Performers, Clowns, and Scores of New Features.

RECORD CROWD AT OPENING

Ford Peace Ship Is Burlesqued and the Freaks Include Twelve Feet of Whiskers.

The 1916 season of the Barnum & Bailey Circus opened in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. Then, and again last night, the Garden was crowded. They were said to have been the most largely attended opening performances the Circus has ever enjoyed in all the years it has been coming to New York, and this despite the fact that, as a rule, the Circus begins its New York season on a Saturday. Two features of previous seasons are eliminated this year, both to the advantage of the performance. One is the long-drawn-out spectcle that hitherto has started the show and the second the nerve-racking dare-devil act that has generally brought it to a close.

The freaks have many new recruits, among them a Scotchman, Alstair Macwilkie by name, who sports a beard 12 feet and 1 inch long; Miss Grace Gilbert, 60 years old, and with a beard that makes her look like an ancient patriarch, and Hugo, the French giant, whose altitude is 8 feet 5 inches, and who has not been with the circus before since it passed from the control of the Bailey family to that of the Ringling Brothers.

Immediately the parade around the rings had ended, the regular programmed displays begin. First come the elephants, three rings full of them. They do all the usual stunts, after which the centre herd is called to attention and for the first time there is heard the Circus Elephant Brass Band, which actually plays "Home, Sweet Home." The music could be better, but it is possible for anybody to catch the tune, the blowing of the horns being directed by one of the trainers.

The main aerial performers this year are the Siegrist-Silbon troupe, and the Six Neapolitans. The performance of these forty men and women is one of the thrilling events of the show.

And there is the usual regiment of clowns. There is a clown band, a clown fire rescue, and a clown peace ship. The peace ship is known as the "Boscar II." and is drawn around the arena by a Ford automobile, the chauffeur of which is made up to look like Henry Ford, while the companion in the car is made up to look like William Jennings Bryan. "Mr. Bryan" never stops speaking and blowing during the voyage around the arena, while the dummy figures on the ships, through a clever mechanical device, fight it out, hammer and tongs fashion.

New acts which get a lot of applause are those of Burton and Jones, the boomerang throwers; the Henri Fillis and Co., who direct the dancing antics of a band of beautiful horses; the Belford troupe of acrobats; Moran and Wiser, the hat throwers; the four new Chinese troupes from Peking, and Petroff's comedy circus, in which clowns, ponies, mules and dogs are featured.

These are just a few of the things to be seen at this year's Circus.

"ALPINE" PREMIERE.

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra to Give Strauss's New Work.

Word was received here yesterday from Cincinnati that Richard Strauss's new "Alpine" Symphony, one of the most important novelties of the present season abroad, would have its American premiere on Thursday afternoon, May 4, as part of the Cincinnati May Festival, under the direction of Dr. Ernst Kunwald, conducting the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. The news was particularly interesting in New York, since the Philharmonic Society had announced the symphony for first performance at one of its concerts here some weeks ago, but the announcement was withdrawn and familiar works of Strauss were substituted for the symphony at the concert. The reason given was that many of the orchestral parts had not arrived from Europe on account of delays in mail due to the war, and the incident received considerable notice at the time.

Arrangements for the production of the work by Dr. Kunwald were evidently hastily made, for the advance prospectus of the festival arrived here this week and contained no mention of the plan. When the Philharmonic Society announced the work it was said the organization had exclusive rights for the American premiere. Felix F. Leifels, manager of the Philharmonic Society, said yesterday he still believed this to be the case and did not understand how the Cincinnati Orchestra could have acquired the rights. A telegraphic inquiry to Cincinnati as to whether there had been any conflict between the two organizations over the rights to the work, which has received more notice than any new orchestral work of the present season, brought the response that Dr. Kunwald could not be reached, but that Mrs. Kunwald had said there had been no conflict.

Fight a Fire in Evening Clothes.

While the members of the Bayside Volunteer Fire Department were dancing at their headquarters early yesterday morning they were called out in their evening clothes to fight a fire which started in the home of Herman Crouze at Seventh Street and Broadway. The Crouze family was awakened by the smoke which came from a blazing chimney. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

Diaghileff Dancers Repeat Ballets.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe in its fourth performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night repeated ballets which have already been given during the present week. They were "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit" and "Cleopatre." The casts were the usual ones, comprising the names of all the principal dancers of the company.

It was said last night the ballet was considering an offer that had been made for its appearance for several weeks in Havana, Cuba, at the end of the present engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "Popular Success." —World. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185. After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:25. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. MITZI in "POM-POM" "A comic opera novel and amusing all the way through."—Times.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Saturday. The Dramatic Sensation of the Year, JUSTICE by JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE with John Barrymore, O. P. Heggie, etc.

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Matinee Tomorrow at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy, "The Melody of Youth" Next Week at CRITERION THEATRE.

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

PIANOLA RECITAL. AEOLIAN HALL. Saturday, April 8th. 11 A.M. MISS VERA CURTIS, Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co. GERARD CHATFIELD at The Pianola. DION W. KENNEDY at The Organ. Programme to include compositions by Debussy, Ravel and Cyril Scott. Admission Without Charge

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Punch & Judy Theatre, Mon. Aft., April 10, at 3. SONG RECITAL. Helen Allen Hunt. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., April 9, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL. Harold Bauer. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., April 11, at 3. JOINT RECITAL. Culp-Grainger. Management Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

"You know, Colonel," said the visitor at Oyster Bay, a gentleman who expects to be a delegate to the National Republican Convention, "I may "make up my mind that we will have "to nominate you." It was the first time the thought of the Presidency had entered the Colonel's head. He was taken unaware, altogether by surprise. But THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a ready man. "Like a flash the Colonel turned to his visitor," say the newspaper reports, and then he delivered that brief, thrilling, quite extemporaneous address which all the newspapers printed yesterday morning. It was as spontaneous as a performance of "Hamlet" after a run of a hundred nights. Everybody knows that the players speak trippingly the thoughts that come into their minds without antecedent preparation or meditation. So the Colonel. Yet the scene was so impressive that the newspaper reports agree even as to the details of the stage "business." And let those who rail at the inaccuracy of the press now forever hold their peace, for the reports of the Colonel's utterance are textually identical, for all the world as if they had been written out in advance and handed to the reporters. It is a priceless and memorable testimony to the accuracy of New York reporters.

But it was most unfair to Colonel ROOSEVELT, for in that unstudied moment he was betrayed into saying things he will be sorry for. It looks like a deliberate plan to entrap him into hasty speech, into saying things that will prejudice his chances at Chicago. "Get it perfectly clear in your head," said the Colonel to the expectant Republican delegate, "that "if you will nominate me it must not "be because you think it is in my interest, but because you think it is "in your interest and in the interest "of the Republican Party." That was fair spoken, but at once the Colonel proceeded: "And more than that, "don't you do it if you expect me to "pussy-foot on any single issue I "have raised."

The Colonel has "raised" millions of issues, he has forgotten none. They are stored, classified, and labeled in the vast chambers of his memory, and, difficult as the task may be, he will be faithful to every cause he has preached, he will redeem every promise, he will make vital every one of his issues. He says so—"don't you do it if you expect me "to pussy-foot on any single issue I "have raised."

It is too bad, for the Gary dinner had heartened the Colonel's followers, it had inspired them with the belief that big business was flocking to his support, and Mr. BACON'S luncheon was big with the promise of Republican reconciliation. Yet in his great speech to the Progressive Convention that nominated him at Chicago in 1912 he said: "Our aim is to pro-"mote prosperity and then see to its "proper division." He told his audience that there should be created a National Industrial Commission with "complete power to regulate and "control all the great industrial con-"cerns engaged in interstate busi-"ness—which practically means all "of them in this country." He said that experience had shown the "preposterous failure" of judicial interference in these matters, "that "only damage comes from the effort "to substitute judicial for administra-"tive control of the great corporations." Away with courts! He insisted that when the Judges and the legislators differ about the meaning of the Constitution, the people themselves must authoritatively determine "what "interpretation it is that their rep-"resentatives shall thereafter adopt as "binding"—that is, judicial decisions must be subject to review at the polls. Five years earlier, in his Pilgrim Memorial speech on Aug. 20, 1907, speaking of great fortunes and the inheritors thereof, he declared that "where the power of law can "be wisely used to prevent or to "minimize the acquisition or busi-"ness employment of such wealth "and to make it pay by income or "inheritance tax its proper share of "the burden of Government, I would "invoke that power without a mo-"ment's hesitation." Upon many occasions he has insisted that these taxes should be graded, rising rapidly in proportion to the bulk of the fortune to the point of virtual confiscation.

The soft feline footfall of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as he backtracks from these issues will not be detected by the sharpest ear. He will stand by them, every one of them—he said so at Oyster Bay. Yet, hoping for the support of men of great fortunes and great business undertakings, it was politically most inexpedient for him to say so. It is not in his own interest that he seeks the nomination, it is in the interest of the Republicans, of the country. It was therefore an act of despicable meanness to betray him into any rash, unconsidered utterance that might stand in the way of his securing the nomination.

There is another issue from which he will not retreat. In an article in the Century Magazine no longer ago than October, 1913, Mr. ROOSEVELT wrote that "the doctrines pro-"mulgated by Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY "BUTLER when he writes Mr. "BARNES'S platform serve to salve "the consciences of those who, "although they object to bossism on "aesthetic grounds, yet sincerely feel "that governmental corruption is pref-"erable to the genuine exercise of "popular power." Again, he said in his address to the Progressives at Chicago:

> The men who presided over the Baltimore and the Chicago conventions, the great bosses who controlled the two conventions, Mr. ROOT and Mr. PARKER, Mr. BARNES and Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PENROSE and Mr. TAGGART, Mr. GUGGENHEIM and Mr. SULLIVAN, differ from one another, of course, on certain points. * * * They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States.

These bosses at Chicago are the men who "stole" the nomination from him. It was theft, the Colonel has often said so. This is an issue he has raised, most vociferously raised, the issue against the corrupt bosses of the Republican Party, against the Republican Party itself, which he sought to destroy in 1912, and now through the malignant cunning of this unnamed Republican who is to be a delegate of that party to the convention this year the Colonel, taken unawares, is made to assert with all the emphasis of his picturesque vocabulary that he will not pussy-foot on this issue against Mr. ROOT, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. BARNES, President BUTLER, and the Republican Party. The Republican delegate-to-be who, with malice in his heart, started the Colonel upon this line of talk must know that the newspaper reports of what the Colonel said will not be likely to stir old-line Republicans and men of large affairs to a fury of enthusiasm for his nomination.

The Colonel did not pussy-foot on Mexico, although a few days ago that was the chief theme of his discourse. He is merely awaiting events which may remove that issue altogether. He cudgeled the hyphen, he insisted on America-first, and that reads like an indorsement of the Wilson Administration. In his annual address last December President WILSON said all that the Colonel says and much more—some will think that the President said it better. Still, the Colonel will stand by the issue, though Mr. WILSON long ago made it his own. Probably, if Mr. ROOSEVELT had had time for an instant's thought, he would have put forth some issue as to which he could claim prior discovery and use. But that is only one count in the arraignment of the Republican visitor at Sagamore Hill who abused his host's hospitality by a base betrayal.

THE EAST RIVER CHANNEL.

An appropriation of $200,000 has been added to the River and Harbor bill by the House of Representatives to begin the much-needed work of deepening the channel of the East River from the Battery to the navy yard. This improvement is needed not only for the benefit of commercial traffic, which is now frequently impeded on that crowded waterway, but to facilitate the approach of large battleships to the navy yard. The channel should be improved along the whole reach of the river as far as Throgs Neck, but the present appropriation will be applied only to the lower part. This work will cost altogether about $500,000, and the bill authorizes the extension of the contracts to that sum.

Much credit is due to Representative MURRAY HULBERT of the Twenty-first New York District for his energetic advocacy of this improvement. The appropriation should stand, though opposition to it is quite likely to develop in the Senate. President WILSON has used his influence to secure its acceptance by the House, and probably he will endeavor to interest the Senate in it. Mr. O'GORMAN and Mr. WADSWORTH will do well, however, to bear its importance in mind and exert themselves to prevent its elimination. River and Harbor bills are often curious measures, and any provision in one of them of so vast importance to the whole country as this modest appropriation should be carefully protected and fought for, if need be.

THE VOTERS CAN SAY NO.

Woman suffrage was beaten in this State by a majority of 194,984 on Nov. 2, 1915. The majority was not large enough, it seems. The feminists want to hear something more decisive from the electorate. They are to be gratified in 1917, for presumably the next Legislature will be as weak-as this one has just shown itself to be. All this pother because, as Senator BROWN puts it, most of the legislators can't say No to a woman.

The voters can say No. There is no good reason why this emphatically rejected proposal should be flung at them again; but the irresistible petticoats have conquered at Albany. A sufficient commentary on woman suffrage. Likewise on the Legislature.

MR. HAYWARD'S ATTITUDE.

Public Service Commissioner HAYWARD seems to think that if this country is ever in peril it must be defended entirely by unmarried men. He said yesterday, in the discussion before the board of Mayor MITCHEL'S proposal that city employés should have extra vacation time so that they may attend the training camp at Plattsburg, that "a man of family has no business in a military camp." If that view were generally held, the condition of the country would indeed be dangerous. Very many of the men who attended last year's camps were married. There is a large proportion of married men in the regular army and the organized militia. Commissioner HAYWARD regards attendance at a military camp as a sort of midsummer spree. The men go, he says, because they want to. Many who go, however, could have much more fun elsewhere. All are inspired by a sense of duty to the country. Men do not submit to intensive military training just for fun.

The Public Service Commission may or may not be justified in refusing to permit its employés to go to Plattsburg. The reason given, that it cannot afford to be too generous with the public money and public time, is in itself commendable. But Commissioner HAYWARD'S attitude toward the pressing subject of national preparedness is not commendable. A pretty example he sets for private employers of young men. If the Hayward view is to prevail, we must have compulsory training. There will be no other way out of our difficulties. But we do not believe that this view will prevail.

THE PREMIER CITY'S BOND.

The "man in the street," meaning the trader on the curb, has no doubt about the success of the forthcoming city loan. He is bidding a premium, and the significance is all the greater if the appraisal is inspired rather than original. It is true that he bid too high for the previous issue, and had to pay smart money to settle. That was a clear case of misadventure, and nothing to the prejudice of the new loan. Everybody's attention was attracted in 1915 to the worth of the tax exemption feature, which was emphasized by the personal tax fiasco, and all start fair this time. There is an established premium on the bonds, although the city has reduced the rate, and the indications rather are for the increase of the premium than for the increase of the yield. It is a reassuring feature in the situation, for the city's commitments on account of subway construction and current expenses are so large that the rate of interest is important in any calculation. The sale of last June was the first occasion upon which the city offered serial bonds for public subscription, and they were then favored to the extent that the bids for them exceeded the bids for the regular fifty-year term by four million dollars. The award to the syndicate was at 101.044 for the long-term bonds and 101.166 for the serials.

The city therefore promises to be put in funds for a year or so to come on acceptable terms. But a city loan offered at public bidding concerns all in any degree interested in the money market. That the city gets its money cheaper raises the question why it does not get it more cheaply still. Never was there such a flood of funds, both of actual gold and of potential credit. Yet the city's bonds within ten years have sold as much below a 4 per cent. yield as they now sell above it.

There are many reasons why the city cannot now, as formerly, sell 3½ per cent. bonds at par or at a premium. For one thing, the special demand that during so many years existed now is shared with other issues. The premier city's bond was for long the premier investment of this country. Only one thing could be rated higher, namely, a Government bond, and as the United States was not borrowing money, no Federal bonds were being offered. Now Anglo-French bonds, Canadian bonds, and offerings of many cities of the United States beyond suspicion of unsoundness provide a feast for investors such as never was, and there is an endless flood of them to come. Government is outbidding the private user of funds. But why does the private user of funds allow himself to be outbid? It is not because of any despondency. It may be partly from caution and partly from canniness. The public bidders are such from necessity. The warring world must have funds at any cost. Even New York City is a necessitous borrower. Private borrowers, on the other hand, are financing themselves with profits, and there is an inexhaustible supply of credit in sight. There are single corporations with scores of millions of cash in their own possession, to a total of hundreds of millions. They are the old-time customers of banks, and are doing business in the manner of the new era. None knows better than they of the huge displacements of trade, and of the chances for quick changes for either good or ill which attend the fortunes of war. During the war the United States has exported two billion pounds of sugar, a value of $75,000,000, compared with $2,000,000 for the preceding twenty months. In 1915 England sold 30,000,000 tons of coal less than in 1913, and the United States is overwhelmed with an unaccustomed business. There never was known such an iron and steel business at such a range of prices. Any day or night the telegraph may bring the news which shall alter the situation and outlook in a manner no man is wise enough to foresee or strong enough to control.

Upon the whole, it would seem that the commercial and investment markets are acting commendably. The bond market is not a refuge for timidity, as is the case when stocks go down and bonds go up. The commercial money market is not running as wild as it might be expected to. Whether from the caution of lenders or from self-control of those making marvelous profits, the fact is that the borrowing is good enough for the business doing and in prospect, and not so good as to frighten the timorous.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The Fortifications bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday provides for the expenditure within the next year of $34,299,050 for the development of our continental coast defenses and those of the Panama Canal. The committee has reduced the estimates of the War Department for these important purposes only $1,378,073, so that the annual appropriation for fortifications will be nearly $17,000,000 more than it was last year. But the need of this money at present is urgent. Where we have good modern guns in our forts they are mounted in such an old-fashioned way that their range would be insufficient to reach enemy ships bombarding our coasts. New carriages must be provided which will give the twelve-inch guns a range of fifteen sea miles. Provision is also made to extend the Coast Artillery service by the employment of mobile artillery. Railroad cars will be specially constructed to carry sixteen-inch guns and fourteen-inch howitzers along the coasts, East and West, to protect points where there are no permanent forts. This plan has been under consideration in Congress since last January, when a bill to provide for mobile coast artillery was introduced by Representative CAPSTICK. The plan has the approval of Generals SCOTT, WOOD, CROZIER, WEAVER, and other prominent army officers, and co-operation has been promised by railroad companies having lines along the coasts.

The proposed development of our coast defenses will require four years, if the present program is adhered to, and will cost the country about $100,000,000. But when it is finished we shall be in a much safer condition, and the assurance that it is to be begun, after a long delay, is encouraging.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Certainly Argued in Vain.

Connecticut pays its legislators only $300 a year. That amount, in the opinion of The Hartford Courant, is not enough, and it supports its opinion by various arguments, presented with apparent earnestness. First it calls the attention of the too-economical Nutmeggers to the fact that other States pay more for their annual grist of new laws, and some of them a lot more.

> Illinois, for instance, thinks its Wise Ones worth $8,500 a year. At any rate, that is what it gives them. New York and Pennsylvania fix the legislative remuneration at $1,500, while Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Ohio, though cutting it down to $1,000, are still three times as generous—or appreciative—as Connecticut. To Connecticut's $300 The Courant applies the harsh word "paltry." Better revive England's abandoned policy of paying nothing at all than pay so little, it is almost tempted to advise, and apparently would, if it did not know "the modern way" to be different. Also it recalls that "people get just about what they pay for"—an adage cold and cynical, indeed, but of a veracity admitted not less generally than sorrowfully.

Thus The Courant argues, and then it spoils its whole case by adding: "We frankly admit that the larger salaries paid in New York and Pennsylvania, and even across the line in Massachusetts, do not get any better product than we get for so much less money here." Of what use is it to add, after an admission like that, the further statement, "but salaries are not the only factor"? That statement is so darkly enigmatic that it will carry no weight at all.

If Connecticut gets for $300 a "product" as good as others purchase at far higher rates, the logical conclusion certainly is not that the salaries of the Connecticut legislators should be raised. To do so might be magnificent, but it would not be business, and if business counts before magnificence anywhere in the country it is in Connecticut. There be those, especially all the people who for one of several widely different reasons object to selling munitions to the Allies, who would say that nowadays business in Connecticut counts for more than anything and everything else. Of course it doesn't, but—well, there's no doubt that The Courant wrecked its own contention.

Impressive, If Not Surprising.

Automobile statistics lost, some years ago, the power of startling, or even astonishing, anybody by their size. The steadiness of their growth soon came to be taken as a matter of course, and now the only mental reaction to them is an effort to realize the meaning of figures so large. To facilitate this process, presumably, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is not content with announcing in its annual report that its members compute from the orders in hand a sale this year of 1,250,000 cars. It adds that this is one sale to every eighty people in the country.

The commentary is natural enough, but perhaps not altogether judicious, for it is almost sure to revive an old question in a new form. Can it be that of the Americans still unprovided with automobiles one in eighty can afford to buy a machine so expensive both to get and to keep? To that inquiry there can be no definite answer, but probably it need cause no very deep anxiety to the social economist, for the chances are that before now most of the unjustifiable buying of motor cars has been done—with results considerably less disastrous than gloomy prophets used to foretell—and that at present the things are rarely bought without either a good reason or a decent excuse.

Another assertion of the report was that by the end of this year, if existing demand holds out, there will be in the hands of American owners something like 3,500,000 motor vehicles of one sort or another. That is about three to every hundred of us, or one to every eight family units. It seems plausible enough to anybody who watches the streets, whether in cities, towns, villages, or the open country. Everywhere the automobile is nearly as common as horse-drawn vehicles were in the old days. The change to the new means of transportation, however, is not yet by any means complete, for the horse still does so much more than survive that those who talked of his doom to extinction are quite evidently going to be proved false prophets, at least as regards the near approach of his ultimate departure. His field of service has been much restricted, but in a not inconsiderable part of his former domain he remains without a dangerous rival, and it looks as if he would always do so.

Violated All of the Rules.

There are still American boys, it seems, who hear and answer the call of the sea to which so many of them formerly gave glad response. There is something of reassurance in that, and the revelation would almost quiet anxieties caused by recent successes of pacifist propagandists among our college youth if the behavior of the boy whose nautical experience was told in yesterday's TIMES had not been such as more than to hint a strange, sad difference between him and his predecessors.

For one thing, this boy didn't run away to sea, as was the old-time fashion—the fashion of the true adventurer. He came here from the country with his mother, and it was under her care and with her help that he started out to see the world! That was a change indeed, and though one would not venture to call it exactly reprehensible, the Spirit of Old Romance views the phenomenon askance and a little mournfully.

In the next place, this boy evidently didn't yearn to be a real sailor. He "signed on" only when told that he would serve as waiter in the Captain's cabin! The boys of old often took that position, too, but reluctantly, and only till they could do better and more manly work.

The worst remains to tell. This boy encouraged only to disappoint, for he rebelled when he found that he had been shipped on a sailing vessel instead of a steamer! That settled his mental and moral status, and he did well to swim ashore at the first opportunity. His is not the sailor soul, else would he have rejoiced at the deception that put him where alone sailoring can be learned. What he wants is a job on land in one or another branch of domestic service.

PICTURES IN TREES.

More Figures Discovered in the Kentucky Photograph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the rotogravure of your paper of Sunday last representing that remarkable photograph with the figure of Christ, another has been detected by me, namely, a German soldier in whole, from helmet to the boots. CARLOS VAN BERGH.

New York, April 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your "striking picture of Christ produced by the artless work of Nature," in the centre of the tree I see a very good picture of a Russian—or is it a German soldier—the cartridge belt very prominent.

CHARLES W. UNDERHILL.

New York, April 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With a great deal of interest I readily found the figure of Christ in the picture published in the supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES. But also my first glance across the room brought out very strikingly another picture. I wonder if any one else has seen it? It is the figure of a man and to me it looks like a French General and I call it General Joffre. The cap is that used by him in many pictures.

M. A. BOGART.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Barbarities to Noncombatants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your exceedingly illuminating and forceful editorial discussions of U-boat matters one point bearing upon the "humanity" aspect seems to be overlooked. The inherent "sneaking" character of U-boat operations and of night forays of air craft against noncombatants, including women and children, renders it impossible, in most cases, to discover the identity of the perpetrator and thus to fix responsibility.

While ambuscades and deceptive ruses are sometimes held permissible to active enemies in the field, we cannot as a nation permit to pass, without protest, the extension of war's barbarities to innocent noncombatants whether on sea or land. If our stand for principles of humanity is to be a real thing and not a disgraceful sham our Government must speak out in no uncertain tones.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cincinnati, April 3, 1916.

A GARDENING SONG.

Supreme I rule in my domain,
Teaching my subjects the way to go,
Out in the morning, sun or rain,
Hoeing and weeding each slender row. . . .
But, dwellers in gray city streets,
How should ye ever know
The joys that Youth and Age both share,
Watching the garden grow?

Flat brown beds 'neath a cloudy sky,
My kingdom looks to your town-bred eyes,
Yet beauty to haunt each passer-by
In a few short weeks shall there arise.
But ye who live in towers of brick,
How should ye ever know
The peace of mind that comes with eve,
Watching the garden grow?

Open my gate when May is here,
Pass by the wallflowers in velvet-brown,
Wafting their welcome far and near—
There is no perfume like that in town! . . .
O pent-up folk of stony streets!
Wait not too late to know
All that ye miss each budding year
Watching no garden grow.

ETHEL WOLFF.

GERMANY IN THE NEAR EAST.

Diplomatic Success and Military Failure with Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said in the past of the German lack of diplomacy, and certain writers have brought forward an imposing amount of evidence to substantiate their arguments. Yet, of late, little reference has been made to the diplomatic successes of the Central Powers in the Near East, which have enabled them to compel the Allies to divert large masses of troops to Saloniki in order to counterbalance the influence of Bulgaria and Turkey on the neutral Balkan States. It is, moreover, of interest to note that the alliance between Germany and Turkey was greatly influenced by the safe conveyance to Constantinople, which the German warship Loreley gave to the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, on Oct. 29, 1912, at the time of the first Balkan War, when he was in imminent danger of falling into Greek hands. The importance of this act cannot be over-emphasized. We must remember that although Abdul Hamid had been imprisoned for three years in Macedonia after the Young Turk revolution, he was still powerful enough to become the centre of a score of conspiracies, which would have sprung up around him on the capitulation of the city to the Greek forces. Indeed, the Young Turk party owes its political sumpremacy to the fact that Abdul Hamid is at present in their safe custody.

Not only has German diplomacy been subjected to much criticism, but even the military organization has suffered a certain amount of condemnation. The classic example, which is quoted at the slightest provocation, is the complete collapse of the Ottoman Army during the Balkan wars, despite the fact that it had been under German military supervision. The facts, however, hardly warrant this assumption. The German mission was not only given insufficient time to make its influence felt on the Turkish troops, but at the outbreak of the war it was forced under the circumstances to abandon its work. Yet with such thorough efficiency had the German officers prepared the Turkish mobilization that not a single train reached its projected destination more than five minutes late. When, however, the Turkish General Staff was left to its own resources, there arose immediately a complete lack of co-ordination and unity in the conduct of the campaign.

VERNAM HULL.

Cambridge, April 4, 1916.

Origin of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the beginning of the European war numerous attempts have been made to explain the origin of the word Boche, which is now almost universally used by the French soldiers when speaking of the Germans. The correct explanation is probably as follows:

Boche is an abbreviation of caboche, (compare bochon, an abbreviation of cabochon.) This is a recognized French word used familiarly for "head," especially a big, thick head, ("slow-pate.") It is derived from the Latin caput by means of the suffix -oceus. Boche seems to have been used first in the underworld of Paris about 1860, with the meaning of a disagreeable, troublesome fellow. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, it was not applied to the Germans, but soon afterward it was applied by the Parisian printers to their German assistants, because of the reputed slowness of comprehension of these foreign printers. The epithet then used was tete de boche, which had the meaning of tete carree d'Allemand. The next step was to apply Boche to Germans in general. Alboche, which has the same meaning, is a recent word due to a confusion of Allemand and Boche. Now numerous derivatives are beginning to appear, for example, Bochonnie, Germany, &c.

DOUGLAS L. BUFFUM.

Princeton, N. J., April 5, 1916.

Opponents of Classical Studies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the many mysteries attending the history of education is the apparent inability of those who oppose classical studies to get away from the idea that those who advocate such studies wish them to be pursued by every human being to the practical exclusion of everything else because they once constituted the only form of intellectual training available. From a somewhat long and extended contact with classicists, I can unhesitatingly affirm that this idea is mistaken in every particular. Classicists do not want everybody to study classics; they merely want to be sure that it will not be rendered impossible or difficult for those who should study the classics to do so. They do not want anybody to study classics exclusively; in fact, they would insist that every one, even those who specialize in classics, should take up also a liberal portion of natural and social science. They do not even wish the majority of students to specialize in classics. The "system of education they advocate" is not by any means the one that was devised for the requirements of the Middle Ages, and they advocate it precisely because of their conviction that it will enable its beneficiaries "the better to make their livings and do their work," really as well as commercially the better, both for themselves and for the age they live in.

G.

Barnard College, April 5, 1916.

Political Power for the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to one vicious provision of the army legislation now being considered by Congress?

It is proposed to establish, as a part of the Army General Staff, a commission of National Guard officers to represent the interests of the guard, and to have particular charge of the details of their administration and training.

In reality, will not this commission resolve itself into a lobby, paid by the National Government and always present in Washington, to work politically for the interests of the State troops? At present the National Guard is a political power in this country, and with the prospects of pay from the Federal Government it should become more powerful.

It is easy to conceive that, in the future, this commission, representing the guard in Washington, will be able to hold a powerful club over the heads of Congressmen.

J. S. JONES.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 4, 1916.

"Pestiferous Naggers" at Albany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent luncheon given by the anti-suffragists at the Hotel Plaza a pledge was made to counteract what they termed "pestiferous nagging and hysteria of lobbying" at Albany.

I am a little more than irritated that my colleagues should choose to characterize correct political methods in this manner. Although I am thoroughly opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, I am not, nevertheless, beneath the justice of frank fairness toward my opponents. The legislators are there in Albany to express the will of their constituents. The suffragist who approaches them on any subject proves that even without the ballot she is not hindered in so doing. The anti-who is not making use of such freedom of approach may suffer the reward of seeing this issue more up the calendar and possibly the eventual loss of her unbiased position in the body politic.

TOMA LEWIS.

New York, April 5, 1916.

Long College Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of pleasure your biographical sketch of the late ex-President James B. Angell, but I will have to take exception to one of your statements. You speak of President Angell as having been, in point of service, the oldest college President in the country. My wife, who is a great-granddaughter of Eliphalet Nott, says that he was President of Union College for over sixty years, and this statement has been verified by encyclopaedias, biographers, &c.

JOHN McK. CAMP.

New York, April 5, 1916.

A RUMANIAN'S CALL TO NEUTRAL POWERS.

A German Victory Would Mean the End of Liberty, He Says, Even for the Great American Democracy.

By TAKE JONESCU.

From a Speech Delivered in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, Translated by The London Morning Post.

Those who lived in the time of Jesus Christ had no idea of how the history of humanity was to be affected by the coming of Christianity. During the barbaric invasions nobody took into account what transformations they involved. Nobody knew that therefrom might result the death of civilization for a thousand years. If people had realized the meaning of these things they would have made better defense against them. At the time of the French Revolution people had no idea of the tremendous consequences it was to bring, of the far distance they would reach. Today, gentlemen, I think we are confronted, not with an ordinary war which will simply involve a certain changing of frontiers, with things after that very much as they were before. We are faced by a catastrophe involving the whole of the human race; we have before our eyes the declining twilight of one world, preceding the dawn of another and a new.

And note, gentlemen, how grave is the problem with which humanity is faced today! You see Italy, instead of accepting a gratuitous increase of territory, throwing herself of her own free will into the horrors of war. And it is not alone the people of Europe who are throbbing with excitement today. Have you never asked yourselves what these new nations are doing in the great conflict—the young republics founded by the Anglo-Saxons across the ocean? Why is it that we see Canada, Australia, New Zealand enrolling from 7 to 8 per cent. of their populations as volunteers for the front? Is it for love of the Motherland?

Sentiment does not move humanity to such a degree as that. How is it the conscience of the United States of America has become uneasy? Out of love for England? Nothing of the sort, gentlemen. To attack Great Britain has always been recognized as a safe and popular note by orators in the United States; it is known as "twisting the British lion's tail." Why, then, is it disturbed, this democracy of a hundred million souls, engaged in making the most glorious experiment imaginable; the creation of a civilization without prejudices, with no class distinctions, with no monarchy, no militarism, no hindrance of any sort—a civilization based solely on the nationalist sovereignty carried to its extremist limits?

This entire movement can have but one explanation, namely, that we are confronted with a transformation of the human race, a transformation which expresses itself in the form of a general massacre. It is a struggle between two worlds, and we shall see which of the two shall succeed in obtaining the mastery. Were it otherwise this war would not be possible, and it would not be waged with the fury that distinguishes it from all others.

Gentlemen, the truth is that in this war, which was most certainly provoked by the Germans, we see the last attempt made by a single people to secure for itself a universal hegemony.

If the German soldier were to win today the first result would be that the same military force, which is the greatest in the world, would also be the greatest naval force, and there would be no more independence, no more liberty for any one in the world, not even for the great American democracy. If ever the day should come when one and the same State had domination not only on land but also on sea—the day on which the Roman Empire should be reconstituted in conformity with the affirmation once made by the Emperor William that the time would come when all men would be happy to call themselves German, just as formerly one exclaimed joyously, "Civis Romanus sum," then the free life of each one of us would be at an end.

Well, and what is the basis of this attempt that is being made? Is it founded on some higher state of civilization? Is it justified by a superiority of such a nature that it should have the right to dominate the whole world, with the rest of us content to run behind the conqueror in his triumphal car?

You will have noticed that M. Stere, who was compelled, of course, to deal with this subject—he did so very superficially, by the way—in his speech could do no more than declare that it would be an injustice to deny the Germans credit for their contribution to the common treasure of human civilization.

But who ever dreamed of denying them their due share of credit?

And what, after all, is this contribution of Germany's? Is it of finer quality than that produced by France, for instance, or than that of Italy, or than that furnished by the Anglo-Saxon races?

Is there a single hypothesis among all the hypotheses forming the basis and the poetry of science; is there one of all the discoveries which have contributed to the progress—the material progress—of modern life; is there one among all the ideas that have roused the world to enthusiasm; is there one of all the creations of art which would be lost if we were to remove Germany's contribution? No, gentlemen, the treasure possessed by the human race would remain intact, a little reduced, to be sure, but in no wise diminished in quality. It would remain as it was before. What is there in the assets of Germany to set against the extraordinary productions of our neo-Latin civilization? One thing alone there is that is characteristic in Germanic culture, and that is its political organization, which to us is a puzzle.

How is it possible to reconcile an ultra-modern economic organization with a political organization dating from the Middle Ages? How reconcile a teaching so generalized, a material well-being so highly developed, with a political system which enables one man to declare, "My will is the highest law," or, "I owe my power not to the assent of the German people, but solely to the Divine mission with which I have been intrusted on earth"?

Such are the characteristics of German civilization, of the far-famed Kultur. And, gentlemen, that springs, unhappily, from the manner in which the unity of Germany has been formed.

If this German unity had sprung from the Liberal movement of 1848, a great new nation would have been added to the existing Liberal nations of Europe. But German unification is the product of Prussian "caporalism," with regard to which a very intelligent Teuton holding a high position remarked to me five or six months ago: "You are right, all you say is true; there is nothing more antipathetic than Prussian 'caporalism,' but it is invincible, and we are forced to accept it just as we accept the Deluge or the locust, just as we accept, in fact, all the ills that Fate may send us."

But, gentlemen, that is not the fact. While M. Diamandy was speaking of the battle of the Marne some one replied that it was just an engagement like any other. To which I retort: It was not a battle, it was an historic moment, it was the proof that even the brute force of "caporalism," in a State in which one man can proclaim that the highest law is his own will, may be vanquished by the armies of a democratic republic wherein abuse of liberty was mistaken by fools for moral decline and loss of virtue.

And if such is the meaning of the war now raging, how can it be supposed that it can end with the customary peace, the sort of peace in which so many gold-laced, decorated plenipotentiaries will discuss a lot of nothings around a green cloth? Can one imagine that it will end like a duel with button-tipped foils, in which the swordsman hit exclaims, "Touche!" and after shaking hands and putting the weapons in their case the two adversaries go off and drink to each other's health!

No, gentlemen, today it is a war of nations rather than a war of armies; the conscience of all the races is awakened: this war must and will go on until one of the two sides shall have been crushed in such a manner that the victor shall be able to impose his rule upon the vanquished. No other peace will be acceptable to the nations.

If Germany is victorious her rule will be the rule of the mailed fist, the reign of a single people chosen by God; if the others win—and they will—the law they will impose will be the law of justice, in order that the whole world may enjoy the benefits of civilization.

Such is the problem. But you will ask me: "What! Is Germany to disappear?" Who can imagine any such thing? It is Austria that might and should vanish away.

Austria ought to have disappeared long ago. When she has vanished from sight a general sigh of relief will be heard; every one will be glad that at last she has paid the price of centuries of wickedness, for you may search the pages of her history through and through and you shall not find that she has done good to any one of any sort, while many and many have been the sufferers from her treachery and her brutality. What would I not give to any one who should point out to me a single good action ever done by this monarchy?

And things being as they are, gentlemen, can you doubt on which side victory will rest? I forget who it was said just now that it was childish to introduce the idea of morality into international politics.

How slight must be his acquaintance with the philosophy of history. Individuals, like peoples, pay the price of the offenses they commit against morality. In the one case punishment follows immediately, in the other case it is delayed, but there would be no order in the universe, life would be without value were it not that we have the conviction of the existence of a moral law above us.

And if, gentlemen, the problem is as I see it; if the events through which we are passing are as I have attempted to describe them, how can one talk of neutrality? Is there a single State throughout the world which will not be affected, which will not be transformed by the results of this war? No, gentlemen, there is not one. But note this difference: There are some States which will suffer from the consequences of the war without power to have their say, because they let their sword rust in its scabbard; others there are which, while suffering no less severely from the effects of the conflict, will at least have a hearing; their utterance will either be that of the conqueror, who decides, or that of the vanquished, who, having done his duty, may rightly claim the respect of the victor.

TALK OF INVADING AMERICA.

Some German Ideas Picked Up by a Traveler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest in your issue of March 12 the story of Le Queux, under heading of "Says Kaiser Spoke of Ruling America." This information should certainly be very interesting and shed a light throughout America which should put us on our guard.

The writer, having spent a number of years on the other side, and a considerable part of that time in Germany, can state that not only one but many well informed, eminent business men in Germany asserted that some day Mexico and Brazil would be made German colonies; that Germany was not looking actually to dominate America, but that it was bound to come. The Monroe Doctrine would cause a war, and a German victory would be the result.

A retired officer let out something of the plan of campaign: that with an army of about 250,000 Germans, the whole Eastern coast of America could be held until the United States was willing to pay a few billions of indemnity; that while we boasted of our navy, the gunnery was absolutely inferior, and our navy, being soon out of the way, the Hamburg-American line fleet alone would bring the German army here, which could hold the whole of America until such time as the United States was willing to pay for its freedom. And Mexico and Brazil would be German colonies.

A. P. B.

New York, April 4, 1916.

CELLAR APARTMENT BILL

Opposed as Adding to the Rent Burden of the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a letter in THE TIMES urging the people of New York to

INNESS LANDSCAPE IS SOLD FOR $3,050

"A Sunshiny Autumn" Brings the Highest Price of Anderson Collection.

A BLAKELOCK FETCHES $510

Old Masters Fare Poorly, and Rembrandt's "The Entombment of Christ" Goes for $2,500.

Rain evidently kept the big buyers from the sale of modern paintings and great masters of the collection of John Anderson, Jr., under the auspices of the American Art Galleries, at the Hotel Plaza last evening, Thomas E. Girby selling, and many of the prices did not equal the size of the names of the artists.

An Inness brought the highest price of the evening. It was a pleasing picture, "A Sunshiny Autumn Landscape," No. 35, and went to the Holland Galleries for $3,050. It showed a sloping pasture with sheep feeding, the lower part of a large tree in the background and the sloping trunk of a smaller one in the foreground. It was from a sketch contributed by Mr. Inness to the exhibition of the Black and White Club, held in the rooms of the Salmagundi Club many years ago. J. M. Booth of Rochester, N. Y., liked it and commissioned the artist to give him a painting from it in oil, 25 by 30 inches. The picture remained in the possession of Mr. Booth until his death, and in that of his sister until purchased by Mr. Anderson. A smaller Inness, "The Pond in the Fields," No. 64, 17 by 20, went to J. J. Burchenal for $360.

Two Blakelocks Sold.

One of two Blakelocks in the collection had also belonged to Mr. Booth of Rochester, "Indian Encampment," No. 28, 14 inches by 20, tents under trees and a lone Indian on horseback standing like a sentinel in the open. This went to N. B. Herstoff for $510. The second picture by the artist, a larger one, "The Mountain Defile," No. 80, a picture of Blakelock's transition period, mountains rising darkly on either side, went to J. E. Aldred for $260.

A charming picture, "English Seaport Town," No. 83, by George Herbert McCord, went to Henry Schulthels for $520. There was much competition. It was a picture of picturesque effect, a water view, boats with sails, a bit of warm rose color showing in the centre, the soft light on the rippling water, and the town at the sides indistinctly seen through a haze.

It was not a night for old masters. A pretty picture, "Young Spanish Girl Raising Her Veil," No. 50, by Murillo, went to W. R. Reid for only $210. Thomas Sully's "Head of Rembrandt," No. 51, brought only $45.

"The Entombment of Christ," by Rembrandt, No. 62, sold on the first bid, going to Bernet, agent, for $2,500. "The Pieta," by Hubert Van Eyck, No. 67, sold also on the first bid, going to O. T. Chester for $2,000. No. 71, portrait of a "Happy Spanish Beggar," by Velasquez, went to E. T. Gilchrist for $200, also the first bid.

An interesting number of the sale was 81, a colored lithograph of 1829, by Thomas Thompson. It was 24½ inches high by 61½ in length, in eight pieces. It shows "The Battery Promenade and New York Harbor," and went to Max Williams for $1,025. It is signed by Thompson in the lower right-hand corner. The only other copy of this lithograph known was shown at an exhibition of the Grolier Club in December, 1915. The present lithograph was found in England. The earliest known lithographs in America were issued in 1819.

Paintings and Prices.

Following are paintings bringing prices of $200 and over, with names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

8	Dr. Johnson's First Visit to Flora Bernet, agent	$260
12	Brent, agent	$260
	Fishing Boats at Mouth of Meuse, Jan Van Cuyp, panel; W. H. Coverdale	425
19	An Autumn Landscape, William Hart; M. Tannenbaum	460
22	The Artist Painting His Mother's Portrait, Gabriel Metsu; T. Brummer	220
26	A Traveler Bestowing Alms, Aelbert Cuyp, panel; Bernet, agent	500
34	Selling Fish, George Morland; C. T. Ulrich	525
36	The Village Surgeon, Adriaen Brouwer; T. Brummer	350
37	North Sea Off Lowestoft Light, Turner; water color; N. B. Herstoff	510
38	New York City from Weehawken Heights, William Henry Bartlett; J. Clarence Davies	270
40	Man With Cattle in Landscape, Paulus Potter; J. J. Burchenal	240
41	A Passing Shower on Hampstead Heath, John Constable; C. T. Ulrich	500
42	A Flemish Village Fete, David Teniers, the younger; J. J. Burchenal	250
44	Old Church by the Water, Van Ruysdael, panel; E. J. Carpenter	210
45	Portrait of George Frederick Cooke, Thomas Sully; T. Brummer	210
46	Madonna and Child with Infant St. John, Correggio; D. George Dery	2,800
47	Dutch Fishing Boats Putting Out to Sea, Mesdag; Henry Schulthels	300
52	Cows and Sheep in Landscape, Troyon; A. K. Richardson	200
53	Head of Young Girl, Greuze; G. H. Bleakley	325
54	Portrait of the Artist by Himself, William Hogarth; O. T. Chester	200
56	Ecce Homo, attributed to Raffaello; O. T. Chester	200
60	The Bather, William Etty; W. E. Benjamin	210
65	Portrait of an Unknown Ecclesiastic, Hans Holbein, the younger; Seaman, agent	525
68	Moonlight on the Yare, John Sell Cotman; C. T. Ulrich	230
69	The Hall at the Inn, Cuyp; Seaman, agent	575
70	Portrait of Benjamin Franklin; Bernet, agent	210
72	Kenna Valley, New Hampshire, Wyant; E. J. Carpenter	500
73	Woodland Scene With Sheep and Cattle, Van Ruysdael; A. K. Richardson	800
74	Merry Peasants Outside a House, panel, Van Ostrade; J. J. Burchenal	260
	A Dutch Landscape in Sunshine, Hobbema; E. T. Gilchrist	500
76	Death of Cardinal Beaufort, Sir Joshua Reynolds; F. W. Morris	260
78	Portrait of Samuel Northcote, James Northcote; J. E. Aldred	425
82	The Return to the Farm, William Shayer, the elder; J. E. Aldred	300
84	At the Mouth of the River, William van de Velde, the younger. Bernet, agent	240

The returns for the eighty-seven pictures were $27,915.

For pleasure or profit, the best is the cheapest, good ones require no more space, no more care.
OUR MIXTURE OF WAVED SPENCERS
VAUGHAN'S "BUTTERFLY"
Contains the best of the new types, with long stems often carrying four flowers, the colors ranging from the faintest creams and pinks to the deep blues and other dark shades. Prices:
"Butterfly" ¼ lb., 75c; oz., 25c;
Mixture pkt., 10c.
Vaughan's ¼ lb., 30c; oz., 15c;
"Prize" Mixed pkt., 10c.
Mammoth "Gardening Illustrated," 160 Pages, with leaflets FREE.
Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
WAVERLY HALL
Barclay Street, Cor. Church.

ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Washington Club, Composed of Women, Celebrates with a Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Washington Club, the most exclusive feminine organization of the District of Columbia, celebrated its silver anniversary this afternoon with a tea for members only. The occasion also served for the delivery to the House Committee of a large and valuable collection of silver plate purchased by voluntary contribution of the members through the last Winter. There were also several individual gifts, including a large tray, candlesticks, and compotiers.

The club, with a membership restricted to residents of the District of Columbia, was incorporated April 6, 1891, by five women representing the most distinguished capital circle of that day, Mrs. Samuel Phillips Lee, mother of Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, heading this group and later becoming the President of the organization. Her niece, Mrs. Stephen O. Richey, is now President. All the incorporators are dead, while Mrs. Richey and Mrs. William A. Hammond, widow of the late Surgeon General of the army, who were among the promoters of today's entertainment, are among the few surviving charter members. The club now carries on its roll Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who was an active member of the Tuesday Morning Committee.

While never claiming to be ultra-fashionable and always avoiding any sort of public discussion, this body of representative Washington women has carried out that part of their constitution which declared "the particular business and object of our society is the establishment and maintenance of a club for literary purposes, mutual improvement, and the promotion of social intercourse."

A year ago the club purchased, and is now occupying, the property 1,701 K Street, the former residence of Representative Edward DeV. Morrell, and the home of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks throughout the Roosevelt-Fairbanks Administration. Still later this served as the Russian Embassy.

WED AT THE RITZ-CARLTON.

Miss Fannie P. Markwell the Bride of Albert Floersheimer.

Miss Fannie Pereles Markwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Markwell of 27 West Ninetieth Street, was married to Albert Floersheimer of this city at 6:30 last evening at the Ritz-Carlton. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was held in place with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Eda Floersheimer, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and wore a gown of orchid shade and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Marguerite Floersheimer, in a frock of flesh colored Gerogette crepe, acted as flower girl, and Master Jack Rosenberger was the page.

Herman Floersheimer was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Samuel and Julius Floersheimer, brothers of the bridegroom; Irving Callman, George Schwab, Harold Bornstein, and Henry D. Kaufmann.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Later the couple left for a trip to California. Upon their return they will live in New York.

MISS McCLELLAND A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. L. L. McClelland Weds Charles R. Parmele, Jr.

The wedding of Miss Grace Marie McClelland, daughter of Mrs. Lewis L. McClelland of 574 West End Avenue, to Charles R. Parmele, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., took place at 7 o'clock last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of Brussels net over silver tissue and a tulle veil which was caught up about the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. S. J. Titus of Pittsburgh, Penn., who acted as matron of honor. She appeared in a gown of orchid shade trimmed with silk net, topped with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lavender orchids. Henry B. Parmele was his brother's best man.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by the nearest relatives and friends, was followed by a small reception. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Parmele will reside in this city.

Koemmenich Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koemmenich of 496 West End Avenue will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary on Saturday, April 15. On the same day the final concert of the season will be given by the New York Oratorio Society, of which Mr. Koemmenich is conductor and Andrew Carnegie is the President. Mr. Koemmenich also conducts the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the Beethoven Society of New York.

Miss Dorothy Lazarus Engaged.

Mrs. Florine Lazarus of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Dorothy Lazarus, to Jean Cauchois, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Cauchois of 405 West 117th Street. Miss Lazarus is a daughter of the late Edward Lazarus and a niece of A. Lincoln Stadler, who married Mrs. Muriel V. Spencer, a daughter of Professor Archibald P. Knight of Queen's University, Ontario.

Harriette Cady, Pianist, Plays.

Harriette Cady, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Bandbox Theatre, with a program devoted to the works of Chopin. Her first group consisted of preludes and etudes; the second comprised a ballade, two mazurkas, the Berceuse, and Fantaisie-Impromptu; while the last contained the Fantaisie in F minor, two waltzes, and Andante Spianato et Grande Polonaise. Miss Cady brings seriousness and intelligence to her work, but she lacks the vigor and warmth necessary to making her playing thoroughly interesting.

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For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

300,000 IN RAIN SEE BIG HARLEM PARADE

Ancient Horse Car Feature of Pageant to Celebrate New Transit Era.

2,000 FROM NEW JERSEY

The Bronx Had Host of Marchers—National Guard and Decorated Floats Swelled Long Line.

Despite last night's heavy fall of rain more than 300,000 persons, the police estimated, turned out to review the pageant and parade which was a part of this week's Harlem Carnival to celebrate the opening of a new car line from Willis Avenue to Fort Lee Ferry, connecting the Bronx, Harlem, and New Jersey. The parade was reviewed at Morningside Avenue and 125th Street by Assistant Commissioner of Public Works John H. Boschen and County Clerk Schneider. Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel, who were invited to review it, sent regrets.

A feature of the parade was a float on which stood a sixty-year-old horse car, which years ago ran from South Ferry to Central Park, and which was followed by a new Willis Avenue car of the new line. The parade was made up of six divisions. More than 10,000 persons marched after the platoon of police which preceded and was followed by Grand Marshal Louis S. Weber with his staff. Then came 1,000 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in command of Colonel William Graves Bates; Battery E of the Second Field Artillery, in charge of Captain Wilbur T. Wright, with 300 men and six field guns; an infantry corps of Boy Scouts in charge of Major Robert Greenfield, and a naval division commanded by Major E. Trimm; 500 Spanish war veterans, who carried a banner captured in the Boxer uprising in China, and who were commanded by Captain William Jones; Company H, Tenth Regiment, of Mount Vernon, and a corps of "Inter-Church Cadets" from Calvary M. E. Church at 129th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Several hundred Mardi Gras marchers in fancy costume followed the military divisions and were themselves followed by thirty floats led by the ancient horse car. On the second float was a gigantic picture of the ferry boat Fort Lee. Twenty members of the Nonpareil Boat Club manned a float of two eight-oared shells, under Captain Edward Nickola, and the Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Company sent a band wagon drawn by ten huge, gray horses.

The Bronx was represented by marchers, floats, and horse-drawn vehicles in which were approximately 2,000 persons, led by John Schleisser, who rode a full blooded Arabian horse, valued at $3,000, and which amused the crowd along the line with dancing and high stepping.

The last division, composed of 2,000 marchers from New Jersey, was led by Mayor Edward T. White of Fort Lee, who was followed by eleven other Mayors of New Jersey towns, composing a group known as the "fighting mayors." There were 110 motor cars full of Jerseyites.

HOLLAND SOCIETY LOYAL.

Pledges Fealty to the Federal Government at Washington.

The Holland Society of New York, at its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Astor, passed resolutions supporting the policy of President Wilson in international affairs. Gerard Beekman, the retiring President, Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, the new President, John W. Vrooman, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and ex-Justice Frank Hasbrouck were among the speakers.

The resolutions said in part:

"Whereas, in the crisis which now threatens our country through the introduction of ideas of intolerance and military domination in Europe, such as confronted the Netherlands in the time of William of Orange, it behooves the descendants of citizens of that little country who brought here principles fought for in the eighty years' war, to support their native land, America, in the maintenance of the same fundamental ideas which our Dutch ancestors stood for—principles which are universally recognized as foundation stones of the civil and religious liberty of this country.

"Resolved, That with European militarism threatening individual rights, the sacredness of treaties, international law, humanitarian axioms, and even the national man of the world, the Holland Society of New York pledges to the Federal Government at Washington its earnest sympathy and support in the maintenance of the traditions, the dignity, and the honor of our native land, the United States of America."

About 200 members attended the meeting.

OPPOSE NIGHT CLINIC.

Resolutions Passed by Physicians' Protective League.

At the regular meeting of the Physicians' Protective League, held at the Hotel Cecil last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The County Medical Society at a regular meeting passed a resolution condemning the opening of a night pay clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital; and,

Whereas, The Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital expressed himself that the night clinic will be opened, the physicians notwithstanding;

Be it Resolved, That we do not consider it to be within the province of a hospital maintained by voluntary contributions and being exempted from taxation to engage in the practice of medicine; and,

Be it Further Resolved, That it will have the tendency to degrade and pauperize the public and will also act to the detriment of the public welfare in discouraging the practice of medicine and discouraging men of ability from following the pursuit of medicine.

The resolutions are signed by Dr. L. W. Zwisohn, Secretary.

MacMonnies Model Put in Park.

Following out the plan recently adopted of submitting models of projected city statues to the consideration of New Yorkers, the Municipal Art Commission yesterday granted permission to Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, to place a wooden model of his heroic size statue, "Civic Virtue," in City Hall Park. The statue was put up shortly after noon yesterday by two Japanese servants from Mr. MacMonnies's studio, and the work of erection attracted a large crowd of passersby. The Municipal Art Commission contemplates a statue on the site of the present fountain before the City Hall.

Alpha Beta Phi Sorority Benefit.

A theatre party will be given this evening by the Alpha Beta Phi Sorority at the Colonial Theatre, the profits to be added to the treasury of the club, which is engaged in personal charity work. The officers of the club are the Misses Irene Bernstein, President; Maymie Mayer, Vice President; Mildred Rubenstein, Treasurer, and Madelyn Frank, Secretary.

The Kentucklans Dine.

The Kentucklans held a dinner and smoker at Delmonico's last night. About sixty of the members attended the affair, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment. William H. Reid was the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Engineer Arrested as Fugitive.

Frederick Sage, 30 years old, a civil engineer, was arrested in his home in the Madison Square Apartments, at 37 Madison Avenue, last night, charged with being a fugitive from justice from Jacksonville, Fla. He was arrested by Detectives Fitzgerald and Picco of the Second Branch Bureau on request of Sheriff William H. Downing of Jacksonville, who alleges that Sage passed several worthless checks there and is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

PRAISES THE COAST SURVEY.

President Speaks at Celebration of Government Scientific Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A two days' celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey ended here tonight with a dinner at which President Wilson declivered an address. Others who spoke were Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is the country's oldest scientific bureau. Its first Superintendent was a Swiss, Dr. F. R. Hassler, appointed by Thomas Jefferson.

President Wilson said that the Coast Survey was one of the few branches of the public service in which the motives of those engaged could not be questioned. The President pictured the survey as lifting a curtain which before the country was mapped rested on all the continent's great spaces.

"There is a great human side to the things you are doing," he said. "You are making it safe to bind the world together with those great shuttles we call ships that move in and out and weave the fabric of international intercourse. You are providing the machinery by which the web of humanity is woven.

"Sometimes when the day is done and the consciousness of the sordid struggle is upon you you go to bed wondering if the sun will seem bright in the morning, but you have only to look back and see mankind working its way up the slow steps which it has climbed to know itself and to know nature and nature's God, and to know the destiny of mankind, to have all these little things seem like the mere mists that creep along the ground and have all the courage come back to you by lifting your eyes to those blue heavens where rests the serenity of thought."

DISCORD IN THE SENATE.

Thompson Rebels and Bennett Attempts a Filibuster.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The session of the Senate tonight ended in stormy confusion. When Senator Brown, the majority leader, made the motion that the Committee of the Whole arise some bills introduced by the Thompson Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commissions, had just been reached. Senator George F. Thompson said that if the bills went over to next week they could not be advanced in time to be considered by the Senate and passed in the Assembly.

When the Senate went back into regular order Senator Thompson objected to the advancement of several bills, thereby sending them into general orders insuring that the Senate would go back into that order of business in good time.

Senator Thompson provoked personalities from several Senators who sought unanimous consent for the introduction of measures Senator Brown assured them Senator Thompson and his Public Service bills would have due consideration.

After the consideration of two Thompson bills under a suspension of rules, Senator Brown, who was anxious to have his New York City bills advanced, asked unanimous consent to pass at once into the Committee of the Whole, passing the third reading bills on the calendar.

Senator William Bennett of New York, who for the first time this session had a bill which had been advanced to third reading and was anxious to have it considered, became angry, rebelled, and started a shortlived filibuster. It ended when the Committee on Rules hastily convened, and brought in a report recommending that Senator Brown have his way. This report was adopted with the aid of four Democratic votes supplied by Senators Sullivan, Carroll, Joseph, and Greiner.

Before adjournment Senator Brown announced that business sessions of the Senate would not be held tomorrow or Saturday, but that the Senate would convene at 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon instead of at 8 o'clock in the evening.

POE MSS. BRINGS $410.

Sale of Dunwoody and Other Collections Totals $8,384 for the Day.

The sale of the Dunwoody library and other collections at the American Art Galleries yesterday realized $8,384.50, making the grand total to date $20,456.25.

An autograph manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's critique about the poem "The Forsaken," by Estelle Anna Lewis, catalogue No. 860, was knocked down to Gabriel Weis for $410. George D. Smith gave $320 for the manuscript of Washington Irving's unfinished and unpublished sketch, entitled "Polly Hollman's Wedding," catalogued as No. 581.

Other important items, with the prices and catalogue numbers, follow:

560	Complete set of Thomas Hood's writings, all first editions; Henry Malkan	$165
570	Manuscript of Leigh Hunt's "Line on the Birth of the Princess Alice"; A. Towne	100
580	Set of the original English editions of Washington Irving's writings; George D. Smith	280
582	Autograph edition of Irving's works; Edward Plant	240
615	Manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's "The Elephant and the Lark's Nest"; Gabriel Weis	162.50
626	"Tales and Novels in Verse" of La Fontaine, London, no date; bought on order	187.50
655	Extra illustrated copy of Ida M. Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; A. P. Harris	175
684	Original manuscript contract for George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," bought on order	152.50
724	"The Martial Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies from 1790 to 1815," bought on order	180
791	The Independent Reflector, Nos. 1 to 111, New York, 1752-53; Lathrop C. Harper	90
869	Autographs and portraits of the Presidents of the United States, 1789-1916; Gabriel Weis	150
885	W. H. Payne's "Royal Residences," London, 1819, bought on order	152.50

The sale will be concluded today.

PRINCETON IN BARD'S PLAYS

English Actress to Aid Students in Shakespeare Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—Preparations have been completed by the authorities of Princeton University for the celebration to be held here on April 17 in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare. The committee in charge announced today that it had obtained the services of Edith Wynne Matthison, a member of Sir Herbert Tree's company, for the celebration. Alfred Noyes, the English poet and critic, will also take a prominent part in the affair.

The celebration will consist of an afternoon and evening program. In the afternoon Miss Matthison, who first came into prominence by her superb impersonations of Rosalind and Portia when she superseded Ellen Terry as leading woman in the company organized by Sir Henry Irving, will give recitations of several of Shakespeare's most famous scenes. The Orphic Order is to play selections from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and German's "Henry VIII," while another musical feature will be the singing of several numbers by the University Glee Club, which recently won the intercollegiate singing championship. The entertainment for the evening will be a lecture with readings by Professor Alfred Noyes.

FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Delegation in Capital Would Use German Insurance as Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Unless the United States shall at once take steps to insure the 20,000,000 workers in its industries against sickness, unemployment, and old-age disability, this country may fall in the commercial struggle with Europe in the next thirty years, according to testimony of a group of social insurance experts of New York and of State Insurance Commissioner Potts of Illinois before the House Committee on Labor today. Even Turkey, it was pointed out by Dr. Royal Meeker, chief of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, is now ahead of the United States in this field of legislation.

"Social insurance is inevitable," was the opinion of Secretary John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Miles M. Dawson, actuary, who was chief assistant to Charles E. Hughes in the life insurance investigation in New York, testified that Germany had added twelve years to the average life of her people in the working class since adopting sickness insurance and old age pensions.

Commissioner Potts assailed the "insurance monopoly," declaring it was offering concerted opposition to the creation of Government insurance funds. He said the reason no insurance legislation of any character was secured in Illinois last year was that forty insurance agents sat in the Legislature.

Dr. I. M. Rubinow of New York, J. P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, and Insurance Superintendent Nesbit of the District of Columbia testified to the inadequacy of all present means of dealing with sickness and unemployment in this country, and showed that German industrial efficiency had rapidly increased since 1870, because of insurance of workers against losses.

Dr. N. I. Stone, formerly Statistician of the old Tariff Board, proposed a scheme of national public works, including highway construction to employ surplus labor in times of industrial crisis. Germany and England have this plan in operation.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS B. MADDEN, principal keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, died in Trenton last night. He was taken ill with pneumonia last Sunday.

Dr. EDGAR KELLY, 62 years old, a well-known physician of Trenton, N. J., died in his home there yesterday afternoon.

Captain NELSON HOLMES, one of the best-known coast guards on the Atlantic Coast, died in Norfolk, Va., last night. He was 63 years old, and for many years had been in charge of the Cape Henry Coast Guard Station.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LORD NEWELL, widow of George Lee Newell, and formerly a resident of Passaic, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marion L. N. Swisher, in New London, Conn.

FRANK EUGENE ADAMS, senior member of the firm of F. E. Adams & Son, weighers, at 96 Water Street, died yesterday in Brooklyn hospital after an operation. Mr. Adams was in his seventy-second year and was born in Boston, Mass. He lived at 58 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow, three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GUTHRIE WHEELING, widow of Joseph Wheeling, who was a retired member of the New York Fire Department, died on Tuesday at her home, 100 Ross Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. KATE T. TOWNSEND, aged 54 years, wife of Thomas R. Townsend, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died in the Midwood Sanatorium, Brooklyn, on Wednesday after an operation. Mrs. Townsend lived at 125 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and is survived, besides her husband, by three sons and two daughters.

JOSE PANDO, a retired cigar manufacturer, formerly of the firm of Garcia, Pando & Co., of Franklin Street, died from heart disease yesterday at his home, 557 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Mr. Pando was a native of Asturias, Spain, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. He left a widow, a son and three daughters.

Miss SARAH MIDDLETON, daughter of the late William H. Middleton, formerly of the old firm of Middleton, Carman & Co., and a prominent Brooklynite, died at her home, 29 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Miss Middleton was born sixty-three years ago in Groton, Conn., but had lived in Brooklyn most of her lifetime.

FREDERICK D. REBENKLAU, for the last eighteen years in the employ of the Kings County Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home in Woodhaven L. I., in the thirty-seventh year. Mr. Rebenklau was the Treasurer and Financial Secretary of St. Luke's Lutheran Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. He was a member of Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M., Orient Chapter, and of Clinton Commandery. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN GUTHRIE, 68 years old, widow of William N. Guthrie, died on Wednesday at her home, 462 Third Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son and a daughter.

ISAAC CONRAD, for twenty-five years a salesman for the fruit firm of Frank Brenner & Co. on Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 595 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

ROBERT S. HUESTIS, for twenty years a teller in the New York Clearing House, died at his home, 2,610 Foster Avenue, Flatbush, on Tuesday, aged 59 years. He was a member of Commonwealth Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ESTELLA McLEA GRUNOW, a native of Montreal, Canada, and widow of Ogden C. Grunow, a New York merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 3,020 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, a retired manufacturer of this city, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William S. Buchanan, 54 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Williams for many years owned the Globe Iron Works on Clifton Street, Manhattan, which was established by his father, and was a former member of the Wire Manufacturers' Association of New York. He is survived by his daughter and two sons, Edward and George Williams.

Mrs. ELLEN CECILIA COTTRELL, wife of George Roscoe Cottrell of San Francisco, Cal., an inventor of gas appliances, died on Monday at her home, 571 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. MARY L. ELLSWORTH, widow of Richard B. Ellsworth, a prominent merchant of Northern New York, died in the Midwood Sanatorium, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, and the body was sent to her late home in Canton, N. Y., for burial.

HENRY SANDERS CALDWELL, the Eastern representative of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., died in this city yesterday in his thirty-first year. Mr. Caldwell was a son of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Queen's College at Charlotte, N. C., and was a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1909. He was a member of the Colonial Club and the Princeton Club. His funeral will be held in Charlotte, N. C.

ELISHA C. HILLARD, President and Treasurer of the E. E. Hillard Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Hartford, Thompson, in London, England.

Mrs. A. FULLERTON PHILLIPS, formerly prominent in Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julia Thompson, in London.

CHARLES W. GUY, a former member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday at his home in Quincy, Mass., in his seventy-third year.

DRAPER MAINS, a former Superintendent of Public Buildings of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-second year.

FRANK VANNUIS, a retired New Jersey farmer, died on Wednesday at his Winter home in Daytona, Fla., in his sixty-first year.

JESSE SHERRERD, a former member of the Stillwater Township Committee and the Township Board of Education, died yesterday, his eightieth birthday, at his home, Swartswood, in Newton, N. J.

Mrs. MARY NORTH WESTON AUSTIN, wife of Francis B. Austin of Summit, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her son, William Morris Austin, in Elizabeth, N. J. She was a great-granddaughter of General William North of the Revolution, who was an Ald de Camp to Baron von Steuben, and granddaughter of James Duane, first Mayor of New York.

PATRICK HEALY, a former well known restaurant proprietor in Manhattan and a brother of Thomas Healy of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y., aged 48. Mr. Healy for years was in the dry goods business in California and later became connected with his brother in the restaurant business. Then he branched out for himself in Harlem. He left a widow and three children.

AUGUST MAIER, a retired pipe manufacturer, is dead at his home, 11 West 184th Street, in his ninety-first year. He was born in Germany, and is survived by a son and three daughters.

WARREN B. SEERING, an undergarment salesman with the H. B. Claflin Company for twenty-five years, is dead at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Smith of Maplewood, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year. He was born here.

LOWTHER'S WORK IN TURKEY

Late British Ambassador Greatly Aided by His American Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Sir Edwin Pears, in the course of a personal tribute to the late Gerard Lowther, said:

"When he was appointed to Constantinople he did not reach the city until after the revolution of July 24, 1908. Even before he arrived great crowds had assembled before the British Embassy and cheered for England and the British Ambassador, it being correctly assumed that England would rejoice at the establishment of a constitutional form of Government.

"On his first public appearance in the streets a large number of people gave him a hearty greeting. I remember Mr. Leishman, the American Ambassador, was with him, and much to his surprise, as he told me himself, shared generally in the cheers given for England but occasionally and not less heartily for America.

"If he lacked energy on account of ill health, Lady Lowther, who is the daughter of Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia, made up for it by well-directed zeal and power of organization. Possibly the splendid work done by the British committee in Constantinople for the relief of Turkish refugees during the years 1910-13 will never be fully written, but we British subjects who were in Constantinople during that time never failed to give her credit for the valuable and successful work she did in aid of the sick and wounded. Nor were her energies confined to this subject. It was to her that was largely due the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Dwight Alumni Dinner.

The Dwight Alumni Association, composed of graduates of law colleges where the Dwight system was taught, held its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. Among those who attended were Justice Vernon M. Davis, Justice Francis M. Scott, Justice Frank C. Laughlin, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division, Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, William D. Guthrie, Justice Almet F. Jenks, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss, Nathan L. Miller, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice Eugene M. Philbin, Justice James A. Blanchard, Justice Francis B. Delehanty, Justice John M. Tierney, Justice Joseph H. Newburger, Henry W. Taft, John G. Agar, Professor George Chase, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, George Gordon Battle, Henry N. Tifft, and Charles K. Lexow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HECHT.—On April 4, 1916, at 1,006 Stebbins Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hecht, a son.

CAMPBELL.—April 5, 87 Woodruff Av., to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Campbell, a son.

Engaged

ASCHER—METROWITZ.—Helen B. Metrowitz to Moses Ascher.

Married.

FLOERSHEIMER — MARKWELL. — On Thursday, April 6, 1916, at the Ritz-Carlton, by the Rev. Stephen Wise, Fannie Pereles Markwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Markwell of 27 West 90th St., New York, to Albert Floersheimer of New York.

GREGORY—LOWTHER.—The marriage is announced of Miss May Lowther to the Rev. Russell Stanley Gregory on April 6 in East Aurora, N. Y.

LEVY—DEUTSCH.—Ethel J. Deutsch to Samuel C. Levy, April 4, 1916.

Brooklyn.

WHEELER—FASSETT.—April 5, Florence N. Fassett to Arthur C. Wheeler.

Died

AKMINGTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ezra Teitter, Mary Turck Armington. Funeral services at her late residence, 97 West 163d St., near Ogden Av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

ARON.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 3, 1916, George W. Aron. Funeral Friday, April 7, at 10 A. M., from 160 East 126th St. Interment private.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at the residence of her son, Elizabeth, N. J., Mary North Austin, beloved wife of Francis B. Austin and daughter of the late Rev. D. C. Weston, D. D., and Mary C. Weston. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, April 7, 1916, at 2 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 12:02 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

AUSTIN.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce, with regret, the death, on April 5, 1916, of Mrs. Francis B. Austin, a member of the society.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

AUSTIN.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch: With deep regret announcement is made of the death at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, of Mrs. Francis B. Austin, late member of this order.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. V

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it."

WE have issued a booklet entitled *"Voluntary Trusts,"* suggesting how those who have accumulated wealth may arrange to enjoy its full benefits, and pointing out a few instances wherein the services of the *Franklin Trust Company* may be utilized to advantage by individuals. A copy will gladly be sent upon request.

Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

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Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Investment Bonds
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 29 earn from May 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
88 Park Row, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA)
(Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain collateral trust agreement between the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, (now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company,) with Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee, dated November 1, 1913, securing an authorized issue of three million dollars ($3,000,000) par value of six per cent. collateral lien notes, dated November 1, 1913, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said collateral trust agreement, has elected to pay or redeem, on May 1, 1916, all of the notes described in and secured by said collateral trust agreement, then outstanding and unpaid. In accordance with the terms of said collateral trust agreement, said notes will be redeemed at par and accrued interest to the date of redemption at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York on May 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.
Dated March 31, 1916.
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
(formerly Consumers Power Company)
By ARTHUR S. HUEY, President.
By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
TO HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA)
(Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company, to The Standard Trust Company of New York and Edward M. F. Miller, as Trustees, (Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William C. Cox, Successor Trustees,) dated November 1, 1909, securing an authorized issue of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) par value First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1909, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on May 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the par value of said bonds, accrued interest and a premium of five per cent. (5%), all as provided by said Trust Deed. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto, should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on May 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said bonds shall cease.
Dated March 31, 1916.
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
(formerly Consumers Power Company)
By ARTHUR S. HUEY, President.
By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:
(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $55,000,000, to be divided into 550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $155,000,000, consisting of 1,550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;
(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company in such amount, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, at its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1940;
(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional bonds, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the residue of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;
(d) to ratify and confirm such action heretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and
(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CARL REMINGTON,
Secretary.

MERCANTILE MARINE MAY PAY $6,355,000

Receiver Franklin to Seek Permission to Use That Sum for Bond Interest.

$20,000,000 CASH ON HAND

Both Factions of the Stockholders of the Company Favorable to Plan, It Is Asserted.

P. A. S. Franklin, receiver for the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to plans which became known yesterday, will shortly apply to the Federal Court for permission to pay to the holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company's collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds and the holders of the International Navigation Company's 5 per cent. bonds a sum of approximately $6,355,000.

This sum is equivalent to all unpaid interest on these two issues of bonds plus the interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid interest money. The sum is equivalent to about 9 per cent. on the defaulted bonds.

Nominally this amounts to a request for all of the back interest on the bonds. There is a technical point in the procedure, however, which makes it impossible to ask specifically for the back interest. Such interest cannot be paid until a court has finally settled the status of the International Mercantile Marine Company. In the event that the court allows the payment of the $6,355,000, such a sum, of course, would be subtracted from the sum finally agreed upon in the settlement of the claims of the bondholders, now pending in the foreclosure action.

The basis of Receiver Franklin's request will be that it would be to the interest of the International Mercantile Marine Company to make such a payment. It is understood that there is about $20,000,000 cash in the treasury, exclusive of the investments made in British Government securities. The marine company is getting only 2½ per cent. on its deposits in bank. This amounts to $158,880 a year on the $6,355,000 which it is proposed to pay out. The company, however, is forced to pay the bondholders 6 per cent. on all unpaid interest, and this is compounded. At the 6 per cent. rate, therefore, the company loses more than 3½ per cent., or about $225,000 a year. It would be good business, it will be contended, to allow the bondholders to have some of their money on account.

Attorneys said yesterday that the procedure was unusual and they could think of no parallel cases. It is most unusual, of course, for a company which is in receivership to have such a surplus of money on hand as the International Mercantile Marine Company has. In view of the fact that both factions of the stockholders of the company favor the payment in full of the company's bonds it is probable that the plan will not meet with opposition. The application for the money, it is understood, will be made within the next three days.

Additional details of the recent proposal made by the preferred stockholders' committee to the bondholders were reported yesterday. The preferred stockholders, it appears, are willing to take 100 per cent. of their holdings in new stock and 38 per cent. in warrants for additional stock, which shall be released at the rate of $4,000,000 a year for a period of five years. These warrants will not bear interest, so that they would probably not be considered on a parity with the new stock. On this basis the present preferred stockholders would have a slightly less favorable participation in the new company than was suggested in yesterday's accounts. As the proposal now stands the ratio of the preferred stockholders' interests in the new company to that of the common stockholders' interests is 5½ to 1.

PLAN NEW HAVEN FINANCING.

$27,000,000 5 Per Cent. Notes Fall Due May 1.

The Finance Committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will meet next week to agree on a method of financing the New Haven's $27,000,000 5 per cent. notes, due May 1. As indicated in a recent statement by Chairman Elliott, there will be no issue of preferred stock, and a part of the note issue will be paid off in cash.

It was stated yesterday in the financial district that about $2,000,000 of the notes would be paid off in cash. This is in line with a policy of the New Haven inaugurated several years ago. It would then be necessary to sell a new note issue of about $25,000,000, and this could be satisfactorily arranged, it is believed. The new notes will bear either 5 per cent. or 4½ per cent. interest.

Another piece of railroad financing which was rumored in the Street was the pending sale of $8,000,000 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates by the Southern Pacific. The road, like the other systems whose traffic has increased greatly of late, has need of additional cars and locomotives.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 98½ and interest $3,000,000 first mortgage and refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Whitaker-Glessner Company. The company owns five steel manufacturing plants, including the Wheeling Corrugating Company. The bonds fall due April 1, 1941.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a revised edition of its "Digest of the Federal Reserve Act."

The Midwest Refining Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable May 1.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as reorganization managers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, announced yesterday that the plan and agreement dated Feb. 15, had been declared operative. The time for receiving deposits of bonds under the plan has been extended to May 15.

Rolland G. Monroe, of Monroe, Paris & Co., was elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank yesterday to succeed the late Gardner Wetherbee.

Luis R. Munoz of Havana, George H. Earle, Sr., of Philadelphia, Frank Finlay, and Joseph Purcell of this city have been elected members of the Coffee Exchange.

E. Rosenbaum, Paul Liftman, F. L. Salomon, John W. Hammond, and Samuel H. Ginsberg have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Sales of the Jewel Tea Company in four weeks ended March 31 were $384,565, against $551,612 in the same period last year.

Joseph J. Loughlin has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Tailer & Robinson.

The Ingersoll-Rand Company has declared a dividend on the common stock of 30 per cent., in cash and 20 per cent. in stock, payable April 29, to shareholders of record April 14.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the first preferred stock, on account of payments in arrears, payable May 15 to shareholders of record May 1.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company reports gross earnings of $838,995 in 1915, and net income of $294,862.

The Arkansas Light and Power Company reports net earnings for the year ending Jan. 1, 1916, of $107,979.71, as against $83,240.85 in the previous year.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $22,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Other Duties Come Up for Consideration.

R. F. Downing & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when it was decided that celluloid sheets imported by the firm were not to be regarded as finished celluloid articles. The Collector thought they were, and exacted duty at 40 per cent. It was shown that the goods were entered in sheet form, not made up into completed articles. On this account the board gave entry at 25 per cent. Reliquidation was ordered.

The Attleboro Manufacturing Company lost in a protest against the Collector's classification of metal rings used in the manufacture of jewelry. Duty at 60 per cent. was taken as jewelry articles, whereas the importers claimed entry at only 20 per cent. under the general metal provision. Judge Sullivan decided that the Collector erred in his classification and should have returned the goods at 50 per cent. as materials suitable for use in making jewelry. As that claim was not made in the protest, the board was obliged to overrule the protest without, however, affirming the Collector. Another protest relating to the jewelry paragraph stood in the name of the Baker-Miller Shipping Company, and had to do with the rate on expansible holders for watches. These were taxed 60 per cent. and claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. Here, again, the importers failed to file the proper claim, the protest being overruled.

Abraham & Straus were upheld in a contention relating to paper hats, caps, and boxes, all of which were returned for duty at 35 per cent. as "toys." The claim was for entry at 30 per cent. as manufactures of paper. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the articles were frequently used as favors or for other purposes. While sometimes used for the amusement of children, the general use was for adults. A reversal was ordered.

Phelps Bros. & Co., Chicago, disputed the Government classification of slippers. The Collector held the goods dutiable at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, whereas the importers claimed cotton predominated. As an analysis by the United States chemist showed cotton chief value, the protest was sustained. Charms of bone and metal imported by the same firm were held properly taxed at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

A controversy arising at Seattle regarding the material used in making furniture was settled in favor of the importers. The Collector levied 25 per cent. duty, alleging as a reason that the articles were made from seagrass, while the importers claimed wood predominated. As they were able to substantiate their claims, the board ordered the goods admitted at 15 per cent. The protestants included the Frank P. Dow Company, Inc., J. T. Steeb & Co., and B. R. Anderson & Co.

Tall, thin bottles containing lime juice figured in a protest made by James P. Smith & Co. No objection was filed regarding the Collector's classification of the contents. The bottles were molded and ornamented with sprays of leaves and fruit. The Collector's rate of duty at 45 per cent. on the bottles as ornamented, while the importers claimed 30 per cent. duty as plain glass bottles. The board ruled that the bottles in question were in the same category with molded or decorated glass stoppers, and accordingly affirmed the Collector.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Forty corporations having $2,670,500 aggregate capital stocks were chartered today. They include:

Covart Gear Co., Inc., Lockport, autos, trucks, tractors, other vehicles, $1,000,000; W. W. Armstrong, P. A. Clum, B. V. Covert, Grand St., Lockport.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., Rochester, five and ten cent stores, $850,000; M., A. H., and J. M. Neisner, Philadelphia, Penn.

Miss Swift, Inc., interior decorations, furniture, paintings, upholstery, fabrics, $100,000; J. F. Russell, Jr., G. Mayo, A. M. Swift, 11 East 55th St.

Transeo Corporation, sell, assign, transfer shares of stock, bonds, debentures, securities, realty, capital no par value, to begin business with $20,500; L. G. Henderson, T. Conyngton, P. J. Warner, 20 Vesey St.

Union Truck Manufacturing Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, machinery, $150,000; M. P. Winne, F. C. Simons, A. Marshall, Islip.

Stallforth & Co., Inc., bonds, stocks, securities, merchandise, personal property, brokerage, $50,000; F. E. Sturgis, R. Sherman, E. L. Durkin, 14 Wall St.

Lumex Film Co., Inc., motion-picture films, apparatus, exhibitions, $200,000; P. Van Holland, P. T. Davis, W. H. Griffin, 52 William St.

The Headquarters Building Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, Inc., temple for fraternal purposes, $50,000; J. Simons, C. H. Gibson, J. F. Adair, 1,212 St. Mark's Av.

The Andrews Adjustment Co., Inc., Binghamton, for protection of interests of insured, adjust losses, realty, $25,000; J. V. Schad, R. W. Rymer, J. H. Andrews, Binghamton.

Universal Nitrogen Corporation, nitrogenous substances, or liquids and by-products, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; J. J. Reilly, C. I. Hamilton, F. Holman, 111 Seventh Av.

United Economy Groceries, Inc., Buffalo, foods, food products, $100,000; B. S. Linethy, I. J. Bayliss, A. Nelson, 134 North 50th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Hamilton and Chambers Company, Inc., steel construction, buildings, bridges, shops, $100,000; W. W. Beers, H. J. Chambers, J. H. Hamilton, 29 Broadway.

Keller-Rogers-Brown Co., Inc., coal, coke, $50,000; G. T. Rogers, W. H. Brown, G. W. Keller, 1,618 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

Concordia Coupon Corporation, Wyandauch, make trading premium stamps, tickets, coupons, $50,000; E. Beyel, F. B. Knowlton, J. McLaren, 154 Nassau St.

No. 143 East 39th St. Co., realty, personal property, managerial, $50,000; I. L. Engiehart, J. T. Cashman, F. L. Holt, 220 Broadway.

Sunshine Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, alkalies, chemicals, $10,000; F. C. Albes, W. I. Glover, C. Pinney, 113 Broadway.

David Brown Co., Inc., lumber, metals, minerals, chemicals, dyestuffs, fabrics, ores, glass, tiles, $10,000; J. W. Heymann G. W. Seaman, D. Brown, 17 Battery Place.

George Gimbel & Co., Inc., paints, varnishes, roofing, papers, chemicals, drugs, hardware, $10,000; J. W. Atwood, G. Gimbel, P. J. Rennolds 235 West 182d St.

Tiger Shirt Makers, Inc., shirts, collars, cuffs, cotton, silk, linen, goods; $10,000; B. Moses, G. Bostwick, F. V. Z. Didrichsen, 84 Pine St.

Cruickshank Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, $50,000; A. Lebetti, D. J. Murphy, C. Cruickshank, 338 Fourth Av.

Agmel Co. of America, Inc., letters patents, agent, merchandise, $5,000; F. B. Fountain, J. D., and W. E. Bell, 161 West 103d St.

Frank E. Pearson, Inc., plastering, cement, stucco, concrete, glass contractors, $5,000; H. E. Lamburger, M. Meon, F. E. Pearson, 220 W. 42d St.

Homestead Supply Co., Inc., bakers' supplies, $5,000; E. C. Davidson, J. J. Hayden, J. L. Woldenberg, 258 Broadway.

North Northwestern Telephone Co., Inc., route from Northwestern to Boonville, $5,000; Z. Burch, C. Nestle, H. S. Kelley, Boonville.

Fleso-Buffalo Co., Inc., Syracuse, paper, cards, toys, manual training, supplies, $10,000; H. J. and W. E. Gaylord, S. H. Cook, 502 Walnut Av., Syracuse.

Rockwell Terrace Cafe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotel, restaurant, cafe, $10,000; B. E. Walker, I. Kuppershind, B. Walker, 688 Fulton St.

E. B. Olmsted, Inc., Buffalo, autos, parts, accessories, commission, selling agents, $10,000; W. E. Houpt, E. S. and E. B. Olmsted, Kenmore.

Tofino Copper Co., Inc., mining, metallurgical operations, construction, foresters, lumbermen, mercantile, $100,000; L. V. Walkley, S. I. Silverman, H. L. Dudley, 2 Rector St.

Woodridge Estates Corporation, realty, construction, steel, wood, stone, $40,000; F. A. Gellis, G. W. Bailey, A. Stein, Times Bldg., Times Sq.

Chinese Rug Co., Inc., Oriental and other commodities, china, $30,000; F. Moore, C. E. Wing, A. U. Dilley, 101 Park Av.

V. De Sanctis & Bro., Inc., groceries, olive oil, wines, liquors, distilling, $8,000; J. D. and V. de Sanctis, 558 East 188th St.

Irving Leasing Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; G. Lambert, L. and J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

Authorization: Southern Engineering Equipment Co., Inc., Bluefield, W. Va., agent mine fans, cars, tipples, machinery, locomotives, hoists, $10,000. Representative, Charles E. Stuart, 120 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Holly Sugar Corporation, Manhattan, common stock 5 to 55,000, no par value; preferred, 5 to 55,000, of $100 each; increase for carrying on business from $325 to $5,590,000. (Tax paid, $5,549.) Chartered April 4, 1916. Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls, $375,000 to $750,000. Sherman & Bryan, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000 to $100,000. Fairchild & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000. W. I. Addis Co., Inc., Kingston, $25,000 to $40,000. H. E. Stout Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000. Allan Herschel Co., Inc., North Tonawanda, $27,000 to $60,000. Frank Richard & Gardner Co., Manhattan, $8,000 to $16,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hamilton & Chambers Co., Inc., Manhattan. Sailforth, Inc., Manhattan. Cascade Lakes Club, Cascade. Central New York Veletable Exchange, Inc., Syracuse. The B. L. B. Skirt Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Charters filed:

Jefferson Tungsten Co., Hoboken, to smelt and refine metals, $100,000; Jocob Goldberg, Brooklyn; William P. Cox, Lyndhurst; Leon Headley, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Lovelace Engineering Co., Marion, to manufacture engines, &c., $150,000; T. T. Lovelace and W. J. Foster, New York, and Julius C. Halkman, Passaic.

E. L. Grover Co., Grand Avenue, between Central and Summit Avenues, Trenton Junction, to manufacture church, school, and theatre equipment, $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $100 each; Edward L. Grover, Grand Avenue, Trenton Junction; James B. Dayton, Trenton; John W. Mannfield, Trenton.

Wardlaw School, Plainfield, to conduct private school, $16,000; C. O. Wardlaw, Plainfield; Albert I. Nichols, Fanwood; W. D. Hartshorne, Jr., Kenneth Square.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 6.—Charter filed here: Utah Petroleum Company, New York, $5,000,000, to acquire property for and engage in the production of oil, natural gas, &c., to pipe the same; L. H. Gunthen, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand Fifty-four Dollars and Forty-four cents ($5,054.44) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 3rd, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 4th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., April 5th, 1916.

The Virginia Trust Company, Trustee in the deed of October 1st, 1898, from The Tredegar Company duly recorded securing certain Tredegar Company bonds, has received under said deed $462,230.85) sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-eight cents, to be applied in accordance therewith to the extinguishment at the lowest prices and rate of a portion of said bonds if they can be bought at not exceeding ten per cent. premium. Sealed bids will be received by the said Trustee up to 12 M., April 12th, 1916, for the sale to said Trustee of as many of said bonds as will at the price offered not exceeding 110 per cent., absorb the amount above mentioned, and said bids will be opened at 12 M. on that day.
VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By HERBERT W. JACKSON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,
COMMON DIVIDEND No. 10.
Troy, N. Y., April 5th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 19th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.
E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

The International Nickel Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day, payable May 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1916.
JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec'y & Treas.
New York, April 3, 1916.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
April 5, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 25, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record April 15, 1916.
Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed from April 16 to April 25, 1916, both days inclusive.
Checks will be mailed.
F. L. BELIN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York, April 6, 1916.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, April 15, 1916, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, April 29, 1916.
W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, March 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record March 25, 1916; and a quarterly dividend of 2½% (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record March 25, 1916; both payable April 8, 1916.
Checks will be mailed.
C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Dividend (Number 6) for the three months ending March 31, 1916, at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the common capital stock of this Company, will be paid on April 15, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business March 31, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Treasurer.
San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

ICE AND LAUNDRY SERVICE, MARINE Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1916.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 1st, 1916, and then be publicly opened for furnishing Ice and Laundry Service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hingham, Mass., Gonia Island, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Guantanamo, Cuba. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and 36 Irvin Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. In applying specify whether proposal for Ice or Laundry service is desired. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

American Brass
Amer. Light & Trac.
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Remington Typewriter
Scovill Manufacturing
Tide Water Oil & Rights

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25 Atlantic Refining	5 Chesebrough Mfg.
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50 Ohio Oil	50 Galena Sig. Com.
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50 Union Tank Line	25 S. O. Kentucky

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chasses. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses to carry 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 5 chasses equipped with 800 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 5, complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

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State bonds are acceptable at full market value, up to par, to secure Postal Saving Deposits.
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The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (March 7, 1916), $179,000,000

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First and Refunding Mortgage 4% 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company;
Holders of such General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1939, of the same Company as have already been sold to the Reorganization Managers; and
Holders of First Mortgage 4% 40-Year Gold Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company:

Considerably more than a majority of the above bonds and of The Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds having been deposited, the Reorganization Managers have this day declared operative the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916. In order to afford to holders of the above bonds who have not so far deposited an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Plan, the time for receiving deposits is hereby extended until the close of business on May 15, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

DEPOSITARIES.

For First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
14 Wall Street, New York.

For General Mortgage Bonds, due 1939, of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York.

For First Mortgage Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company:
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 Wall Street, New York.

The Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company

To Holders of First Mortgage 5% 50-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company:

In order to afford to holders of the above bonds who have not so far deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated January 28, 1915, as amended, an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916, which has been declared operative by the Reorganization Managers, notice is hereby given that the time for receiving deposits is extended until the close of business on MAY 15, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
L. EDMUNDS ZACKER,
Committee.

LYMAN RHOADES, SECRETARY,
37 Wall Street, New York.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY,
37 Wall Street, New York.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish, and early in the day prices advanced ⅝@¾c on scattered buying prompted by the belief that Wednesday's selling movement had strengthened the technical position of the market. On the advance there was renewed selling

Looking Ahead

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Security.	When Due.
6% Bond Secured Note	July 1917
6% First Mortgage Bond	Jan. 1919-33
6% Coll. Trust Bond	Jan. 1925
6% First Mortgage Bond	Oct. 1932

Average Yield

6¼%

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which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 113.

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April Circular

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Small Group of Stocks Active and Higher — General List Irregular.

It seemed to a part of the financial community that yesterday's news regarding the Sussex findings was grave enough to induce caution if not to invite active selling in the stock market, but as a matter of fact events showed that it exerted very little effect upon market sentiment. No evidence at all was afforded of a change in the general character of the trading which for some time has been left almost exclusively in the hands of habitual traders, but among these willingness was shown to carry forward the bidding up of certain stocks which was undertaken on Wednesday. The net result was a list of substantial gains in a relatively small group of industrials which among them supplied the great bulk of the day's somewhat enlarged total of transactions.

The activity imparted to this part of the list left the rest of it practically unaffected. Apart from Mercantile Marine and half a dozen industrial stocks, all of which exceeded United States Steel in point of activity, the net changes with very few exceptions were fractional and irregularly distributed between gains and losses. The chief trading interest of the day centred in the International Mercantile Marine issues, which were active and strong on buying induced by the proposed terms of reorganization. It was understood that steps would be taken with the object of giving the bondholders the equivalent of their accumulated interest without waiting on the formal reorganization of the company, and it was believed further that new effort would be made to bring the common and preferred shareholders into agreement, which would obviate the loss of time if not of value which would be involved in a long contested controversy over the reorganization. It was in these issues that occurred the chief contact between the day's market and the day's news.

The Street talked about many other things besides the Sussex findings, among them the ebb and flow of the Verdun battle, the Mexican news, Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, and so on, but it talked about these with little if any reference to the day's stock market. Superficially what was most surprising was that the news bearing on our relations with Germany, dependent as those are upon the course of the submarine warfare, caused no concern which found reflection in the market. The explanation seems to be that some time ago the great majority of those in the financial district made up their minds that the attack on the Sussex would merely be added to the list of other more or less wanton submarine attacks without proving an occasion for any action by this Government. If it be argued that that is not a prudent attitude to take in view of the evidence in the Sussex case, and in view of the Washington dispatches outlining the purposes of the Administration, the Street's reply is that several times in the past it felt concerned over similar situations and found by experience that it had worried unnecessarily. That is the explanation of the present market attitude toward what on the surface at least seems a very grave situation.

Some of the active New York City issues were higher than they were before Wednesday's announcement of the forthcoming sale of $55,000,000 of bonds by the city. That was an unusual sequel to the offering of a new large supply of bonds. The explanation is to be found apparently in the fact that many who had been waiting on the news of the city's offering were induced to buy some of the outstanding bonds when they noticed the strength of the new issue in the "when issued" trading on the curb. In that market the price of the still to be issued 4½s rose to 102⅞, at which figure the bonds would yield less than 4¼ per cent. This is but one of many current indications of the breadth of the demand for bonds of this sort. Another indication of this demand is the rise in the new Canadian bonds to a new high price, the fifteen-year issue selling up to 98, which is a premium of slightly more than 3 per cent. over the issue price.

BUDGET AFFECTS MARKET.

Increased Income Tax Reduces Offerings in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market is still affected by the budget. The increased income tax, which reduces the interest yield, caused a number of offerings of gilt-edged securities and home rails, making the general tendency dull and easy. Brazilian traction, Courtalds, and Cities Service shares were the only strong features. American securities were moderately active around parity.

The American tax on dividends of non-resident aliens is causing some comment, especially regarding the retrospective nature of the tax. Further details are awaited by bankers and financial people who are large dealers in American coupons.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 58½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£492,000
Circulation increased	297,000
Bullion decreased	195,136
Other securities increased	7,789,000
Other deposits increased	387,000
Public deposits increased	12,851,000
Notes reserve decreased	508,000
Government securities increased	5,350,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.03 per cent.; last week it was 28.37 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	19,887,000
Silver in hand increased	1,300,000
Notes in circulation increased	202,514,000
Treasury deposits decreased	33,237,000
General deposits decreased	48,979,000
Bills discounted decreased	28,620,000
Advances decreased	6,091,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$2,822,766	$155,661,485
Ord. int. rev. receipts	4,440,943	290,098,549
Income tax	341,072	20,919,519
Miscellaneous	1,110,895	34,837,288
Total receipts	$8,715,678	$501,516,855
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	465,960	50,097,815
Excess of total receits over total disburs.	5,688,955	
Excess of tot'l disburs. over total receipts		27,528,748
Expenditures	9,181,633	$51,614,168

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	531,949
Same day last year	649,129
Year to date	45,551,658
Same period last year	20,627,592
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.48 + .09
Same day last year	66.31 + .43

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	67.12	Apr. 8	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	144	200	Adams Express	143⅞	144	143⅞	144	— ⅛
20¼	20½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
10	10¼	900	Alaska Juneau	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
20¼	20	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
77	77¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Can	61⅝	61⅝	61	61¼	...
69½	70	1,300	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅞	70	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
117	118	50	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
126	127	400	Do., odd lot	117¼	117½	117½	117½	+ 1½
10	10¼	100	Am. Express	127½	129	127½	129	+ 1½
52⅝	53¼	500	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
28⅝	28½	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52½	53¼	52½	53	— ⅜
24	24¼	5,800	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
46⅝	47	5,800	Am. Linseed	24	24⅛	23⅞	24	...
79¾	80	7,400	Am. Linseed pf	45⅝	47⅜	45⅝	46⅞	...
102⅞	103	300	Am. Locomotive	79⅝	80⅞	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
103	103¼	9,400	Am. Locomotive pf	102⅞	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜
86	86½	530	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103⅞	104	103	103	+ ⅛
109½	110	1,800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	+ ½
65	69⅞	50	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	110⅝	109¾	110¾	+ ¼
128	128¾	500	Am. Tel. & Cable	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
197	193	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅞	128⅞	128	128	— ⅛
50	50½	500	Am. Tobacco	197	197	197	197	+ ½
181½	191½	300	Am. Woolen	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
92	92½	20,300	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1⅛
86½	86⅝	3,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	90	92¾	89¾	92	+ 2⅝
67	68½	300	Associated Oil	86½	86⅞	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅞	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
100½	101	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
109	111	900	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	...
107½	108	14,100	Baldwin Loco	112	112	110	110	— ½
87⅝	87¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	107¼	108¾	107¼	107½	+ ¼
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	...
76	76½	10	Do., odd lot	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	...
86¾	87	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
56½	58	100	Brown Shoe	85½	87	85½	86¾	+1¼
93¾	94	11,000	Butte & Superior	57	57	57	57	...
28	28½	100	Butterick Co	91⅜	93	91⅜	93¾	+2¼
24½	24⅝	700	California Petrol	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	52¾	700	California Pet. pf	24¾	24⅞	24	24½	+ ⅜
167½	168½	300	Canadian Pacific	53¼	53¼	52¼	52½	+ ⅜
85¼	85½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	168¾	168¾	168	168	— ⅝
54½	54⅞	1,700	Central Leather Co	87½	87½	87½	87½	+2⅝
138	140	77	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
62	62¾	1,500	Chandler Motor	138	140	138	140	...
12¼	13	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼	+ ⅜
95½	95¾	200	Chi. Great Western	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	...
125½	129⅜	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	125	125	125	125	— ⅝
126	127¼	308	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	95	95⅞	95	95¼	+1⅛
173⅜	174	100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	129¼	129¾	— ¼
222	227	500	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	127	127	127	127	...
54½	54½	650	Chile Copper	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
45½	46	1,500	Chino Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
45	47	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54½	...
85	85¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
21	21¼	700	Continental Can	46	46	46	46	...
94	94½	2,650	Corn Products Ref	84⅞	85¼	84½	85	+ ⅛
94	94½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
93¾	94	50	Do., odd lot	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	— ⅛
94	95	84,100	Crucible Steel	95	95	95	95	...
20	20¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
132	133	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅜	+ ⅛
132	133	100	Detroit Edison Co	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
93	95	15	Do., odd lot	132½	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
485⅝	487⅞	43	Detroit United Ry	132¼	132¼	132¼	132⅜	+ ⅛
27	27½	4,200	Distillers' Secur	93	93	93	93	...
37	37½	900	Dome Mines	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	2,100	Erie	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
18	20	700	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	37	37	...
114½	116	100	Federal Min. & S	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	...
166	168	100	Gen Chemical. pf	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
460	470	100	General Electric	115	115	115	115	...
114	116½	100	General Motors	168	168	168	168	...
78¾	79	18,250	General Motors pf	460	460	460	460	—25
116	116¼	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	116	116	116	116	...
122¼	122½	1,200	Goodrich pf	18⅝	20⅛	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅝
44	44½	1,400	Great Northern pf	115⅞	116	115⅞	116	+ ⅝
49½	49¾	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ⅛
21	21¼	8,300	Greene-Cananea	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44	— ⅛
102⅝	103¼	600	Guggenheim Explor	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	5,900	Illinois Central	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	1,100	Inspiration Copper	103	103	103	103	+1
72¼	73	1,100	Interboro Consol	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
111½	112½	800	Interboro Con. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	72,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¾	112⅜	110⅜	112⅜	+1½
77¼	77⅜	65,550	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+1⅝
49¾	49¾	25,110	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	74⅜	77¼	74⅜	77¼	+2⅝
11¾	11⅝	550	Int. Nickel	48½	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ⅜
47	48	250	Int. Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
88	90	925	Int. Paper pf	48	48	47⅞	48	— ⅛
111	111½	300	Jewel Tea	91	91	88	88	—3
26¾	27	700	Jewel Tea pf	111	111	111	111	...
60	62	700	Kansas City South	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
74½	75¾	5,800	Kan. City South. pf	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
96¾	97¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74½	74½	74	74	—1
67½	67⅝	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
128½	129¼	10,700	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	58	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
128½	129¼	10	Kings Co. El L. & P	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
77	77⅝	900	Do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	...
104½	103¾	200	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ⅛
51¾	53¾	2,700	Laclede Gas	105	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¼
77¼	77¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	52½	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
154½	154½	200	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	1,900	Loose-W. Bls. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	...
28	28¼	1,600	Mackay Cos.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	83	2,100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
90¼	90¾	100	Do., odd lot	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
65¾	65½	5,400	Maxwell Motors	73	73⅜	73	73⅛	— ⅛
237	238	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅝
123¼	123⅞	22,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
		3,700	Mexican Petroleum	112	113½	111¾	113¼	+1
		119	Miami Copper	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
		300	M., St. P. & S. M.	118¾	119	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
		50	Mo. Kan. & Texas	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
		200	Do., odd lot	4	4	4	4	...
		200	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
		1,600	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. Enamel. & Stg. Co	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
		1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	115	115	115	115	...
		300	N. Y. Air Brake	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		2,530	N. Y. Central & d	145¼	147	145¼	147	+1
		120	N. Y. Dock	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅜
		500	N. Y., N. H. & H	65¼	65¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅜
		4,800	Norfolk & Western	123¼	123⅝	122⅝	122⅝	— ⅛
		1,300	Northern Pacific	114¼	114¼	113¾	113¾	— ⅜
		300	Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	25	+1⅛
		100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
		1,700	Penn. R. R	57½	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
		200	People's Gas, Chi	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
		900	Philadelphia Co	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
		100	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
		100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
		100	Pressed Steel Car	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
		300	Railway Steel Sp	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
		2,000	Ray Con. Copper	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
		7,400	Reading	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅜	— ⅛
		600	Rep. Iron & Steel	86	86¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
		100	Rock Island Co	106	106	106	106	—1
		700	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
		100	St. Louis & San F	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
		200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
		300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		100	St. Louis Southw	17	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
		100	St. L. Southw. pf	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
		1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	179	179	179	179	— ⅛
		100	Shattuck-Arizona	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	— ⅛
		1,300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	...
		365	Southern Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
		300	Southern Railway	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
		100	Standard Milling	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
		1,500	Studebaker Co	95	96	95	95	— ⅛
		1,400	Tennessee Copper	143⅛	143⅝	142¾	142¾	— ⅛
		900	Texas Co	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
		3,370	Texas Co. rights	197⅛	199	197⅛	197⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Texas & Pacific	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
		1,100	Third Avenue	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
		100	Tobacco Prod. pf	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
		1,500	Union B. & P. Co	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
		700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	—2¼
		2,000	Union Pacific	28¾	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
		100	Union Pacific pf	133⅛	133⅛	133½	133½	+ ⅛
		3,500	United Fruit Co	85	85	83	83	+ ⅛
		100	United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
		100	U. S. C. & P. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
		19,800	U. S. Ind. Alco	167	170½	167	167⅜	+ ⅛
		900	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
		1,000	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	...
		16	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	53	53¾	53	53¾	+ ⅛
		16,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	112	112	112	112	...
		500	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	72	72	68	72	...
		19,200	U. S. Steel	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
		500	U. S. Steel pf	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
		1,100	Utah Copper	117	117	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
		100	Utah Securities	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
		200	Va.-Car. Chemical	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
		100	Wabash	106	109¾	106	109¾	—1⅝
		1,900	Wabash pf. A	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
		1,600	Wabash pf. B	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
		2,100	Western Maryland	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
		100	Western Union Tel	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
		5,400	Westingh. E. & M	90¼	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
		200	Willys-Overland	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
		200	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f.p	237	238¾	237	238¾	+ ⅛
		1,700	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
				124¾	124¾	123¾	123¾	— ⅝

PLAN $114,500,000 LOAN.

Philadelphia to Raise Funds for Great Municipal Improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A plan to borrow $114,500,000 to be used for municipal improvements was presented to City Councils today by the Finance Committee and will be brought up for final action at a special meeting on Tuesday. The proposed loan will go to the people for authorization at an election to be held on May 16. The loan will be divided, one part to run for fifty years and the other for thirty years, both bearing interest at 4 per cent.

One part of the big loan will provide $57,100,000 for additional subways and elevated railroads, and $10,000,000 for the improvement of port facilities. The second part will provide $47,400,000. Of this amount $2,460,000 will go to the free library system, $8,900,000 to abolish grade crossings, $9,000,000 for the parkway leading from City Hall to Fairmount Park, and $1,000,000 for an art gallery in the park.

The total funded debt of the city at present is $117,600,000, on which the annual interest charge is $4,300,000.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.07	77.77	77.88	+ .06
25 industrials	99.50	98.85	99.09	+ .06
50 stocks	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .06

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .06
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.42	+ .39
April 4	88.68	87.89	88.00	+ .38
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.69	+ .17
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	+1.11
March 29	87.82	86.63	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.59	— .30
March 27	88.06	87.08	87.89	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
1915	73.36 30	64.54 1	72.60
1914	70.66 2	65.24 25	67.26
1913	62.51 4	56.44 30	56.66
1912	71.18 26	68.05 1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1	88.48
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.60
1914	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.30
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.62 Sep. 30	72.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Fortunate Exchange.

When W. C. Durant, head of the Chevrolet and a former head of the General Motors Company, decided to acquire control of the latter company by increasing the amount of Chevrolet stock and offering the new shares in exchange for General Motors many General Motors holders suspected a scheme to get them into a new issue of problematical value. The offer was never made generally, but it was understood that any owners of General Motors who desired to accept the offer could make arrangements to do so. The original offer was five shares of the smaller company's stock for each share of General Motors. At that time these figures represented parity between the two issues. After a few weeks, to take into account the advance in the price of Chevrolet the ratio was changed to four for one, and shortly afterward the offer was withdrawn. Those who accepted the original offer have reason to congratulate themselves on the basis of present prices. General Motors closed last night at 460, off 25 points; Chevrolet at 196½, up 9. Five shares of Chevrolet are accordingly worth $522 more than the one share of General Motors.

***

Delay in Listing.

An application to take Chevrolet stock from the curb and list it on the big board has been pending before the Stock Exchange authorities for some weeks, but has not received attention yet, owing to the congestion of work caused by the large number of applications. When the matter comes up for action the question will be raised as to the ownership of Chevrolet shares. The rules of the Exchange forbid listing an issue which is not widely distributed, and if Mr. Durant owns a majority of the stock it may prove a bar to listing at this time.

***

Standard Oil Again.

No stock movement seems complete nowadays unless the name of the Standard Oil is linked with it in some way. Yesterday 20 Broadway was mentioned in the market gossip as figuring in the active move of the International Mercantile Marine stocks. The oil companies needed more ships to carry away the precious gasoline, so the story ran, and they had hit on the control of the big marine company as a good means of cleaning up the ship shortage. Of course, it is quite likely that the British Government, which virtually holds the marine company in its hands, would gladly turn over the ships to any group of financiers who claimed control of the stock of the marine company; likewise, the British Government would turn over the ships to the Germans if they had purchased control in the open market. Possession, in this case, is more than nine-tenths of the law and the British can do what they will with the ships even if the equity in those ships is represented by American stock holdings.

***

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NONRESIDENT ALIENS OPPOSE INCOME TAX

Bankers Seek Suspension of Regulation Until Hearings Are Held.

CALL IT AN INJUSTICE

Question Right of Nation to Seize Moneys Owed by Its Citizens to Security Holders Abroad.

Organized opposition to the new ruling of the Treasury Department, extending the application of the personal income tax to dividends and interest on American securities held by non-resident aliens, took shape yesterday at a meeting of bankers with foreign clientele. E. H. Iselin was made chairman of a committee. The houses on the committee are Iselin & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

At the same time action was being taken by the Investment Bankers' Association of America to obtain a suspension of the new regulation until hearings can be held on the matter. Reed & McCook, counsel for the association, wrote to W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking that the ruling be held up. They said in part:

"This new regulation has, as you know, the effect if not the character of a law, made without any prior notice to the public, and without any opportunity to the public to be heard with respect to it. Its effect is serious and far-reaching, not only on the persons taxed, but also on the banks, fiscal agents and corporations charged with the administrative burdens of collecting and paying coupons on foreign-held bonds. Though there may be no precedent for giving a public hearing on a proposed regulation, there are few precedents for so drastic and in effect legislative ruling by a Government department, and we submit to your consideration that a regulation completely changing the law as enforced in so important a matter, should not be made effective until the department has given such notice and has itself had the benefit of a public hearing in which the arguments for and against its contemplated action can be fully presented.

"We do not at this time enter into merits or correctness of the new regulation, except to point out that when the bill was in Congress, an amendment extending the tax to interest payable to non-resident aliens was adopted in the Senate and later stricken out of the bill as finally enacted by both Houses. It was urged at that time that no nation has a moral right to seize for its own use moneys owing by its citizens to non-resident aliens, and that an attempt to do so would be no defense to an action for the full amount of the interest due. The present European war may seem a favorable opportunity for raising a million dollars a year out of our foreign creditors, but the effect of such action on our future credit relations with other countries may conceivably be more disastrous than if taken under different circumstances."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5		3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

"Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 6 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	1¾	1¾

TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.75⅞	$4.76¼	+.00¼
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	
Paris—				
Demand	5.99	5.99⅝	5.99⅝	—.01
Cables	5.98¾	5.99	5.99	—.01¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	72.18¾	72.18¾	+.25
Cables	72.62½	72.25	72.25	+.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to final customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Close— Cable.
4.8605 London	4.76¼	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.99⅝	5.99
92.28 Berlin	72.18¾	72.25
20.20 Austria	12.37	12.42
26.70 Scandinavia	29.70	29.80
19.20 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19¼	5.19
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19 Holland	43.00	43.12½
5.1826 Italy	6.59¼	6.56¾
51.45 Russia		31.50
China—		
Hongkong	48.50	48.65
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
32.40 Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $460,220,336; balance, $30,605,388; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,270,804.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 61¾c, up ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

5 Per Cent. More for Union Bank.

State Superintendent of Banks Richards will apply on April 17 to the Supreme Court of Kings County for permission to pay an initial dividend of 5 per cent. to creditors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. Through an error a statement was printed yesterday that the dividend to be disbursed would be 52 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Firmness showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day, although there were some irregular reactions toward the close. The activity in Crucible Steel was one of the features, nearly 13,000 shares of that stock changing hands. The International Mercantile Marine shares were strong.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers.	30	30	30	30
140	Am. Can	61½	61½	61¼	61¼
130	Am. Car & Fy.	70	70¾	69¾	70
50	Am. H. & Lpf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
30	Am. Linseed	23¾	24½	23¾	24½
50	Am. Lins'd pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
1,590	Am. Loco	80½	80¾	79¾	80
2,870	Am. Smelting.	103¾	104	103	103
100	Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
20	Am. T. & T.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
540	Am. Zinc	90	92¾	90	92
1,080	Anac. Copper.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
20	A., T. & S. F.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
380	Baldwin Loco.	107½	108¾	107⅝	108
80	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87⅞	88
100	B'klyn R. T.	85½	86¾	85½	86⅝
220	Butte & Sup.	91⅝	94½	91⅝	93⅝
70	Cal. Petrol.	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞
150	Cent. Leather.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55
320	C., M. & S. P.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅝
30	Chino Copper.	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54¾
90	Col. F. & I.	45⅝	46	45¼	45½
110	Corn Products.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼
12,870	Crucible Steel.	92¾	93	92¾	93⅜
60	Dist. Secur.	49	49	48½	48½
40	Dome Mines.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
370	Erie	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
640	Goodrich Co.	78⅜	78¼	77⅝	78⅜
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
150	Guggen. Expl.	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22⅛
420	Interboro Con.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
270	Inspiration C.	48	48¼	48	48¼
740	Inter. Mer. M.	20¾	22¼	20½	21¾
8,130	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅜	77¼	74⅜	77
70	Int. Nickel.	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼
140	Kenne. Copper	57¼	57⅝	57½	57½
80	Max. Motors.	73½	73½	73	73¼
3,570	Mex. Petrol.	111⅞	113⅜	111¼	112¼
210	Miami Copper.	38⅞	38⅝	38⅜	38⅞
10	Nev. Con.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
40	N. Y. Central.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104
50	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	65	65	64¾	64¾
10	Northern Pac.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
20	Ont. Mining.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Pacific Mail	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10	Pennsylvania.	57½	57½	57½	57½
50	Ray Copper	24¼	24¼	24	24
520	Reading	86	86¼	85¾	85½
50	Rep. Iron & S.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½
30	Southern Pac.	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
110	Studebaker	143	143½	142¾	142¾
25	Union Bag & P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Union Pacific.	133⅜	133⅞	133⅜	133⅞
190	United Fruit.	148¾	149¼	148¾	149¼
610	U. S. Ind. Alco.	168⅞	170½	166¾	168
140	U. S. Rubber.	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53¼
1,950	U. S. Steel.	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85¼
170	Utah Copper	81⅜	81⅞	81⅜	81⅝
40	Wabash	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
270	Westingh. Elec.	65¼	66	65⅜	65⅝

35,485

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,000	Cash Boy	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
350	Goldfield Con.	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Gold'd Flor.	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Iron Blossom.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
200	Jumbo Ext	.78	.78	.78	.78
1,000	McNamara	.09	.09	.08	.09
700	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,000	Mizpah Ext.	.22¼	.22¼	.22½	.22½
400	Ophir	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,700	Rescue Eula.	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.06	.08
325	Tonopah Ext.	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
200	Tono. Mining.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
600	Union Con	.46	.46	.46	.46

9,775

Guaranty Trust Changes.

The Guaranty Trust Company yesterday appointed Alexander Phillips as foreign representative. Mr. Phillips was Secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and before that was connected with the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Credit Industriel of Paris. Other appointments made by the trust company in connection with its foreign business were Sigmund Metz, Assistant Manager of the foreign department as South American representative, and Adam H. Morham as assistant manager of the foreign department to succeed Mr. Metz.

ADAMS MEN ON THE BOARD.

Four Officials Take Places in the Southern Express Directorate.

As a result of the passing of control of the Southern Express Company to the Adams Express Company these Directors were elected to the Southern Board yesterday: President W. M. Barrett and Vice President C. S. Spencer of the Adams, John B. Hockaday of Atlanta, and Dr. William MacFarland of Birmingham, Ala. Messrs. Hockaday and MacFarland are Department Managers of the Adams company.

The men who retired from the Southern Directorate to make room for the Adams's representatives were George W. Sherer, F. D. C. Sullivan, Ernest Pope, and C. M. Seadler. President Barrett said after the meeting that no other changes in the management of the Southern would occur.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅜	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101½	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	90⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅝	97⅞	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97⅝	98	5.20
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1925	101⅜	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.70
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101	4.50
Swiss Govt	6	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Swiss Govt	6	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98	10.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101¼	102¼	6.81
*Cons. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100¼	3.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103	4.50
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102¼	103¼	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
**Min. Gen.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.70
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	98	...
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
§Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
‡‡N. States P.	6	June 1,'17	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅛	99⅛	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1928	107½	108	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	3.45
††West. P. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.95
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.05

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for payment June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100¼. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100⅝. ‡‡Called for redemption June 16, at 101.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Adventure	3⅜	3⅞	3½	3⅝
40	Ahmeek	100½	101	100	101
20	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1,410	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,291	Am. Zinc	90	92½	89½	91⅞
10	Anaconda	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
1,260	Ariz. Coml.	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
200	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.
250	Butte & Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1,390	Butte & Sup.	92	94	92	94
231	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74⅛	73½	74
14	Cal. & Hecla.	555	555	550	555
60	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	55	55	55	55
305	Cop. Range.	64½	64½	64¼	64½
185	Daly West.	31½	31½	31	31½
470	East Butte	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
358	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
100	Greene Can.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
35	Hancock	15½	16	15½	16
40	Inspiration	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅝
180	Island Creek.	48	48½	48	48½
100	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	90	89½	90
10	Isle Royale.	28½	28½	28½	28½
300	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
6,445	Keweenaw	4¾	8	4¾	7¼
404	Lake	17	18	17	17⅝
840	Mason Val.	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Mass. Con.	13¼	14	13½	14
25	Mayflower	31¼	31½	31	31½
10	Miami	39	39	39	39
2,305	Michigan	3	4	3	3¾
251	Mohawk	101	101	100½	101
40	New Idria	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
175	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
505	North Butte	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
185	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
775	Ojibway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
320	Old Colony	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
52	Old Dom	68	69	68	69
90	Osceola	95	95½	95	95
1,935	Pond Creek	13⅝	14¼	13½	14¼
230	Quincy	94½	95	94½	94½
50	Ray Con.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,720	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
5	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	South Lake	8	8	8	8
500	South Utah	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
30	St. Marys	72	72	72	72
50	Sup. & Bost.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Tamarack	53	53⅜	53	53¾
220	Trinity	9	9	8⅞	9
50	Tuolumne	32c.	32c.	32c.	32c.
5,848	U. S. Smelter	69	72	69	72
899	U. S. Smel. pf	52	52¾	52	52¾
8,150	Utah Apex	4⅛	5⅜	4⅞	5
395	Utah Con.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
80	Utah Cop.	81¼	82¼	81⅞	82¼
550	Utah Metals.	10⅛	10⅜	10	10⅜
75	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
725	Winona	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
68	Wolverine	39	39½	39	39½

RAILROADS.

32	Boston Elev.	79	79	78¾	78¾
2	Bos. & Lowell.	138	138	138	138
1	Boston & Me.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
5	B. & M. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
7	Fitchburg pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
70	Maine Cent.	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	Mass. El. pf.	35½	35½	35	35
135	New Haven	65¼	65¼	64½	64½
1	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
80	West End	68	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch.	68	68	68	68
36	Am. Ag. C. pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾
20	Amoskeag	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
150	Am. Pneu. Sv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Am. P. S. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
135	Am. Sugar.	110¼	110¼	109½	110¼
50	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾
417	Am. T. & Tel.	128	128¼	127¾	127¾
1,490	A. G. & W. I.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33½
150	A.G. & W.I.pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
18	Edison	230½	240	239¼	240
4	Ga. Ry. & El.	128¾	128¾	126¾	126¾
101	Mass. Gas.	84	84	83¾	84
11	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
5	Mergenthaler	162	162	162	162
85	Miss. Riv. P. pf.	43	43	43	43
35	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
55	Swift	131½	131½	130¾	130¾
566	Torrington	48½	49	48¼	48½
196	United Fruit.	149	150	148½	149
457	Un. Shoe Mac.	57½	58	57	57⅝
85	Un. S. M. pf.	29½	29¾	29	29¾
135	U. S. Steel	85½	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
2,080	Ventura Oil	9	9¼	9	9¼
45	Western Un.	90½	90½	90	90

BONDS.

$1,900	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	107¾	107¾	107½	107½
32,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	92	92¼	92	92¼
2,000	Atchison 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
8,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	79	79¼	79	79¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅝
1,000	Dt. G. R. & W. 4s.	71	71	71	71
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
5,500	Swift 5s.	99¾	100	99¾	100
3,500	West. Tel. 5s.	100½	100¾	100½	100¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radiator.	395	395	395	395
70	Am. Ship.	46	46	46	46
10	Booth Fish pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Chi. Pn. Tool.	13	13	13	13
20	Chi. Rv. No. 2.	15	15	15	15
4	Com. Edison.	144½	144½	144½	144½
5	Diam. Match.	105½	105½	105½	105½
4	H. S. & M. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
200	Lindsay Lt.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
56	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	114	114
100	Peo. Gas.	60	60	60	60
68	Peo Gas pf.	104	104	103½	103½
90	Pub. Service.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
65	Sears-Roebuck.	178½	178½	178¼	178¾
15	Sears-Roeb. pf.	126	127	126	127
110	Stew. Warner.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
165	Swift	131	131½	131	131¼
275	Carbide	174	174¾	174	174¾
100

AMERICAN CYANAMID

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
50 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 American Thermos Bottle
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 First National Bank
50 Germania Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Niagara Insurance
50 North River Insurance
10 National City Bank
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Cranford Trust
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
55 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Mechanics Bank (B'klyn)
25 New Jersey Zinc
28 Singer Manufacturing
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Wash. Steel & Ordnance

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Cyanamid
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
American Surety Co.
Nat. Bank of Commerce
Columbia Trust Co.
Shelby Iron Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel., 4848 Rector

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Price Movements on Moderate Trading — Bonds Less Active, but Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 580,488 shares of stock and $498,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,780; oil, 90,188, and mining, 387,520. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Aet. Ex. w. i.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
200	Amer. Br. Mfg.	22	23	22	23
2,000	A.G.&W.I.S.S. pf.	33¼	33½	33	33½
350	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	*49	49	48¼	48¼
200	Ajax	69⅞	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
600	Butler Chem.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	Can. Nat Gas	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
12,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	6⅜	7¼	6¼	6⅝
410	Carwen Steel	10	10¼	10	10⅛
8,500	Chev. Motor	188	197⅛	188	196½
125	Cons. Ord.	25	25	25	25
1,000	Corpn. R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	‡Cramp Ship.	83	85	83	85
10,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	65¾	66¼	65¼	66⅛
5,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96¼	96¼	95⅞	96
900	Driggs-Seab.	138	140	138	139
1,200	Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1,200	Emer. Phono.	12	12	12	12
3,000	‡G., W. & W.	70¼	70¼	70	70
500	Grant Mot. Car	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
500	‡Hall Signal.	18½	19	18½	19
150	‡Hall Sig. pf.	35	35	35	35
200	H. & B. C. Co.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
900	‡Holly S. Cor.	44¼	49	44¼	46
2,700	‡Hol. S. C. pf.	96	98	96	98
1,200	I. A. F. S. C.	14	15⅝	14	15⅝
30	‡Inter. Motors.	18	18	18	18
2,300	Inter. Mer. Ma.	20	22½	20	22
200	I. M. M. pf.	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	67¼
3,000	Kathed. Br. pf.	29	30	29	29⅝
6,000	Ken. Zinc Corp.	15⅝	15⅝	13⅝	15
100	Lake T. Boat.	10	10	10	10
55	‡L. L. new pf.	95	95	93	93
1,200	‡Lynn Phono.	8	8	7⅝	8
800	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Mar. of Am.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
170	M. A. v. t. cfs.	31	31	*30	31
380	*M.A.v.t.cfs.pf.	80	83	*80	82
400	‡Maxim Munit.	6	6	5⅝	6
6,100	‡Midvale Steel.	66	66⅜	63⅞	66⅜
300	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
400	‡Poole E. & M.	120	123	118	121
2,620	‡Springf. Body	51	*53¼	51	53
800	‡Springf. B. pf.	102	102	101	102
100	St. L., R. M. & Pac. v. t. cfs.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	17	16⅛	16⅞
500	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
1,200	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	36	36	35⅝	36
7,400	‡Tob. Prod.	44	47⅜	43	46⅜
800	Univ. Motors.	6⅜	6⅞	6¼	6¾
8,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
7,500	White Motors.	50½	*51	50⅛	50⅝
4,100	World Film Co. v. t. cfs.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅛
2,500	‡Zinc Concent'g	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Ill. Pipe Line	178	178	178	..
58	Ohio Oil	223	222	223	+ 1
400	Pierce Oil	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
42	S. O. of N. Y.	212	210	210	..
40	Vacuum Oil	243	242	243	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
630	Am. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3
700	‡Cos. Oil R.).	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
700	‡C.O. & G.w.i.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
2,000	‡C.O.& G.w.i.pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
12,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
5,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	60	61	59	59
200	‡Midwest Ref.	66	66	66	66
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
50,500	‡‡Okla. Oil ..	16	19	16	17
1,500	Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	‡Sap. Oil & R.	11¼	12¼	11¼	12
4,500	‡Un. W. Oil.	75	76	75	76
100	‡Ven. Con. Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,200	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,200	Way. O. & G.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

11,500	‡‡Atlanta	14½	14½	14	14
2,000	‡Beaver Con.	42	42	42	42
600	Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
8,300	‡‡Booth	19	20⅛	19	20
150	Buffalo Mines.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
10,900	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	9	9⅜	8⅞	9
1,000	‡Calaver. Cop.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4
3,700	‡Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	‡Cashboy	7½	7½	7½	7½
800	C. de P. Cop.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
3,500	C. Ariz. Smelt.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Davis-Daly	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	‡‡Dome Ext.	37	37	35	35
350	‡Dupont Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
900	‡Eagle & B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,300	‡‡Emma Cop.	62	62	55	55
4,500	First Nat. Cop.	6	6¼	5⅞	6
2,600	‡Goldfield Con.	80	80	77	78
6,500	‡‡Gold. Mer.	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,000	‡Greenwater	7	7	7	7
800	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Howe Sound.	6	6	6	6
2,300	‡Inter. Mines	25	25	24	24
8,500	‡Iron Blossom.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	96	96	95	96
12,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	81	81	77	77
5,000	‡‡Kewanas	14	14½	13½	14
2,000	Magma Cop.	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
100	Majestic Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	31	31	30	30
700	‡McKin.-Dar.	45	47	45	47
1,100	‡Mojave Tung.	5	5¼	5	5¼
50,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	41	41	36	37
450	Nip. Mines.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡‡Oatman Ariz. Central	37	37	37	37
250	Oatman Big Jim	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
4,600	‡Oatman Lazy Boy, (a prospect)	40	40	38	38
16,500	‡‡Oatm'nSouth.	42	46	42	46
4,600	‡‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	26	26
800	‡Ray Hercules.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
800	‡‡Rex Consol.	19	19	19	19
8,000	‡Rochester	68	70	67	68
1,300	‡‡Rd. Mount'n.	72	73	72	73
700	‡San Toy	18	19	18	18
2,600	‡Scratch Gravel	1	1	⅛	⅛
600	Seven Troughs Coalition	36	36	36	36
4,600	‡Silver Pick.	8	8	7½	7½
200	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	‡‡Success Min.	84	84	79	79
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	56	56	56	56
20	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Tintic Copper.	¾	1	¾	1
2,500	Tonopah Ex.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
200	United East.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	‡‡U.S. Con. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
18,350	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	24	27¼	24	26⅝
2,500	‡W. End Cons.	78	78	76	76
1,150	‡White O. M.	6¼	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛
500	‡Yusca. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$200,000	‡C. & O.cv.5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
10,000	C.M.&St.P.4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
5,000	C. U. 4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
11,000	ConAriz.S.5s	40	40	38	38
100,000	‡Mid. S. cv. 5s, w. i.	97	97½	97	97½
150,000	N. Y. C. n. 4½s (1966)	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
22,000	Sulzb'ger 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. *,*

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	16	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms,	..	65	..	65
Nymo Zinc	5	5½	5	5½
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17¼	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd.	35	40	35	40
Wab. Pitts. Ter.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Wab. Pitts. T. pf.	47½	48	48	49

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17	19	17	18
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Crescent	40	41	40	41
Oatman Gold Key	23	25	23	25
Oatman Nellie	29	31	29	31
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅛	⅞	⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	270	280	268	278
Atlas Powder	230	240	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.)	405	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg.	170	190	175	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	800	850
Du Pont Powd., new	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	555	565	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2000	2100	2100	2200

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.00	....	55.00	60.00
Lead	7.75	....	7.75	....
Spelter	18.75	....	18.00	....
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$155.00	....	$170.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	117	0	0	117	0	0
Copper, futures	114	0	0	114	0	0
Tin, spot	201	0	0	199	5	0
Tin, futures	196	0	0	193	15	0
Spelter	92	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	33	0	0	32	0	0

ROCK ISLAND PLANS HELD UP

New York Bankers Refused to Underwrite Without Foreclosure.

A statement issued yesterday in Boston by N. L. Amster, a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, discloses that New York bankers whose services were solicited in connection with Rock Island reorganization plans had refused to underwrite a plan calling for the sale of $25,000,000 Rock Island preferred stock unless there was a foreclosure and sale of the property. The Amster Stockholders' Committee refused to comply with such a condition and nothing came of the plan.

Another suggestion that was made at the conferences was that the Peabody Committee for the refunding bonds, which favors a foreclosure, should be asked to arrange for a change in the indenture of the mortgage for the refunding bonds so that a new mortgage of $25,000,000 might be placed ahead of these bonds. This was also opposed by the Amster contingent on the ground that such a course was unnecessary and might embarrass the railway company.

It was proposed at the conferences that the debenture bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific share equally with the stock of the railway in the reorganization. This also was opposed by the Amster contingent.

The Amster plan of reorganization will make its appearance within a few days, according to the statement. This plan will call upon stockholders to buy a new security at par to the amount of 33 per cent. of their holdings, thus raising $25,000,000. Mr. Amster does not say what this security will be, but intimates that it will be an 8 per cent. income bond. The earnings of the road, he said, are sufficient to pay all fixed charges and 8 per cent. on a new issue of securities.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

		Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
4th week March	$383,330	$134,112
Month of March	1,100,751	328,165
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
4th week March	334,843	46,971
Month of March	1,357,320	258,746
July 1-March 31	11,421,350	791,373
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
4th week March	414,112	40,710
Month of March	1,201,113	105,802
July 1-March 31	12,043,841	911,628
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
4th week March	2,099,428	277,889
Month of March	6,172,057	881,808
July 1 to March 31	51,764,034	4,437,801
Alabama Great Southern:		
4th week March	203,326	59,344
Month of March	493,687	105,063
July 1 to March 31	4,090,488	615,831
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
4th week March	387,140	81,528
Month of March	1,032,287	248,186
July 1-March 31	8,100,307	1,061,947
Mobile & Ohio:		
4th week March	344,453	37,219
Month of March	997,083	69,147
July 1-March 31	8,677,142	459,620
Virginia & Southwestern:		
4th week March	59,307	13,722
Month of March	168,794	30,976
July 1-March 31	1,471,038	85,061

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for February—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	323,796	341,951	248,869
Net	114,729	145,850	27,222
Surp. aft. chgs	20,792	40,872	*78,005
Eight months:			
Gross	2,326,984	2,881,740	2,346,832
Net	795,718	789,929	785,804
Surp. aft. chgs	18,811	23,150	*30,056

*Deficit.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	27,809	23,451	4,347
Net aft. taxes	10,750	7,867	2,883
Def. aft. chgs.	301	3,073	*2,771
2 mos. gross	56,674	49,274	7,400
Net aft. taxes	22,870	17,653	4,717
Surp. aft. chgs	253	*4,247	4,505

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	106,507	89,201	17,307
Net aft. taxes	29,848	20,467	9,381
Def. aft. chgs.	6,479	15,525	*9,046
2 mos. gross	219,876	187,537	32,339
Net aft. taxes	66,397	46,992	19,406
Def. aft. chgs	6,031	24,926	*18,888

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.15
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@6	4.30	4.05
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.65
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
So. Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	675	685	675	685
Berne-Scrymser	305	315	305	315
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Ohio Oil	222	224	222	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	65	62	65
Pierce Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Pierce 6s, 1924	83	85	85	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	417	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Solar Refining	295	305	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil	348	352	348	352
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	513	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	560	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil	243	245	241	244
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	130	136	135	140
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	375
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	152	155	148	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	226
R. J. Reynolds	475	482	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½
4½s	—June, 1957	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—March, 1963	107¼	107⅜	106⅝	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅜	107¼	106½	107
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅜	107¼	106½	107
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101	...	101	...
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜	...	100⅜	...
4½s	—Apr., 1906, when issued	102⅜	103	...	...
4½s	—March, 1964	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—March, 1962	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102½
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102½
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional	1930	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅜	99½	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	—Nov., 1936	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89⅜	...	90	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
3½s	—May, 1954	90	90½	89½	90½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.30
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
2s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con.	.01
Con.	.02	Mexican	.19
Andes	.08	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.23
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.42	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.15	Savage	.05
Con.

SENATORS ATTACK SERVICE BOARD HERE

Pass 80-Cent Gas Bill for Brooklyn Districts, Charging Dilatoriness to Commission.

CALL DELAY A "SCANDAL"

Chairman Straus's Telegram Advising Action Stirs Resentment in the Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The rules were suspended in the Senate today to permit the passage of a bill, introduced by the Public Service Commission of the First District, that will give 80-cent gas to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards in Brooklyn, which take in the Bay Ridge and Bath Beach districts. The bill, which will establish a uniform gas rate of 80 cents throughout Brooklyn, was not passed until after leading Republican and Democratic Senators had joined in a series of attacks on the Public Service Commission for the First District.

In the debate charges of incompetency and habitual dilatoriness were freely made by members of the Senate who ordinarily weigh their words well.

Many Senators took exception to a message from Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the First District Commission, in which he virtually urged the Legislature to pass the commission's bill. Senator James J. Foley, who hails from Tammany Leader Murphy's district, cried excitedly after the telegram from Chairman Straus had been read that Mr. Straus ought to be removed from office.

Chairman Straus in his telegram said that the commission "would look with favor upon such legislation provided it can be had in justice to all interests concerned." The telegram continued: "This commission wishes it to be understood that it will not interpose any objection to action by the Legislature which will secure the people of these sections reductions in rates that have been delayed by the technical provision of the law as it stands. This commission intends shortly to submit bills which will expedite the making and enforcement of decisions."

"The man who sent that telegram to us should be removed from office," Senator Foley fairly shouted. "The trouble with the present Public Service Commissioners is that they suffer from hook worm."

Many of the legislators, including both Republicans and Democrats, interpreted the message as an admission that the commission was unable or unwilling further to deal with the application for a cheaper gas rate. The case has been pending before the Public Service Commission for six years. This delay in reaching a final determination was the chief cause for the emphatic language used by the advocates of the legislation.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Senate committee which sponsored the measure, said the delay amounted to a "public scandal."

"This gas company was organized some years ago with a capital stock of $200,000," he said. "Now it finds itself incorporated for $10,000,000 and is impressing on the commission that it is entitled to earn on that amount. The situation is simply ludicrous to any one who had studied it. Here we have consumers in the same section of a city using gas from the same main. On one side of the street they pay 80 cents. On the other side they are assessed $1, and for six years the Public Service Commission has been unable to enforce a uniform rate."

"My remedy for scandal in the administration of justice is to clean out the courts," Senator Brown asserted. "I am very sure a wrong has been done in this case. I am almost inclined to continue this session of the Legislature another month to see if we can't establish a tribunal capable of administering the law justly."

Senator Wagner, the minority leader, who followed Senator Brown, said that the minority would be glad to keep the majority company at the Capitol for another month if such a consummation could be reached. Senator Wagner leveled his attack chiefly against Colonel William Hayward, Mr. Whitman's former campaign manager and first Public Service appointee.

"After struggling with this question for more than a year," Senator Wagner said, "he comes to the Legislature and says, 'Please, Messrs. Legislators, come and help us. I agree it is a public scandal.'"

Senator Lawson of Brooklyn expressed the opinion that the commission "didn't dare settle this case."

Senator Sage of Albany said that the Senate should share some of the responsibility for confirming the present Commissioners "who now come like a lot of children and ask the Legislature to give them relief when they have the power to dispose of the matter themselves."

His suggestion that the responsibility be shared was greeted by cries of "No! No!" from the Senators.

Turning about and facing his colleagues, Mr. Sage replied:

"Well, the majority members are partly responsible, anyway, for they made the confirmation possible."

Senator Sage opposed vigorously the confirmation of Governor Whitman's nominations of Messrs. Whitney and Harvey for Commissionerships.

Senator Cullen, a Brooklyn Democrat, said that he was in favor of legislating the Commissioners out of office, "for,"

he continued, "they have today proved their incompetency."

Senators Slater of Westchester and Wellington of Rensselaer were the only defenders of the Commissioners. Mr. Slater said that the delay had been due to the provisions of the law creating the commissions. Mr. Wellington said the case once had been carried to the Court of Appeals; that new testimony would have to be taken before a final determination could be reached, and the Commissioners advocated the passage of the measure merely as a short cut to the relief desired.

The vote on the bill was 46 to 3. Senators Brown, Argetsinger, and Mullan, Republicans, voted in the negative. They explained that their opposition was based upon the fear that the action of the Legislature in attempting to fix rates when that power had been delegated to a commission would set a bad precedent.

The Public Service Commission of the First District came in for further attack this afternoon at a hearing before the Senate Public Service Committee. William N. Dykman, appeared for four Queens County gas companies in opposition to the Patten bill fixing an 80-cent gas rate in the Second and Fourth Wards of the Borough of Queens.

Records of the commission showed that the situation in those wards had been investigated by the commission; that last November Commissioner Hayward had written an opinion recommending a reduction from $1 to 95 cents, but that no order directing the reduction had been made.

"The commission didn't want to make an order in favor of the gas companies," Mr. Dykman said. "It couldn't make one against it, so it made none at all."

When the criticisms passed in the Senate on the Public Service Commission's indorsement of the Thompson bill were brought last night to the attention of Commissioner Hayward, he said:

"The commission does not wish in any way to shirk responsibility for the reduction of the price of gas in the districts affected, but it does want to get the reduction as quickly as possible, and as things are that will be by legislation.

"The company affected by the bill is the Kings County Lighting Company. A complaint was made against it five years ago and the commission took it up. When it made an order for a reduction the company began certiorari proceedings and took the case to the Court of Appeals. That court sent the case back to the commission, and we have been given to understand by the company that if our new ruling is not in accordance with its views it will start fresh certiorari proceedings.

"To remedy this condition of affairs, which gives the company the power to drag out the proceedings indefinitely, the commission sent to the Legislature only this week bills providing for the abolition or at any rate restriction of the right of court review by certiorari proceedings. The companies would still have the right to ask a review by an injunction suit or mandamus proceedings, and these would provide a much more speedy determination of a case.

"It should also be remembered that only Commissioner Whitney and myself are familiar with the record in the Kings County case, which is very bulky, and that it would take the other Commissioners some time to familiarize themselves with it. Moreover, we have found that there is considerable advantage in regulating the price of gas by legislation. Evidence we took recently shows that those companies, which have their price fixed at Albany, get their gas-oil from the Standard Oil Company a good deal cheaper than those which have no legislation to comply with."

TO HAVE THEIR OWN SHIP.

What Manufacturers' Export Association Is Trying to Do.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association, with a view to eliminating delays in the shipment of its members' merchandise to England, has a plan under way to pool the interests of members and hire a ship to take a cargo across the Atlantic. This arrangement would also reduce materially the prevailing transportation charges, as well as lower insurance.

At the last monthly luncheon of the association held in March, the troubles of shippers of goods to England at the present time were discussed at length, and suggestions made that vessels be chartered or bought in order to solve the problem. The matter was taken up by the Transportation Committee, which, after deliberation, decided to discuss all suggestions looking either to chartering or purchasing of vessels.

Instead, an arrangement was sought whereby members would have no responsibility beyond the payment of a reasonable freight rate and the delivery of their shipments, according to contract, allowing the steamer owners to provide for the floating, unloading, possible delays, &c. The committee reported yesterday that several offers had been made to the association by shipping concerns in this city, including a tentative proposal whereby one firm offered to accept 5,000 to 6,000 tons of cargo at the rate approximately of $50 per ton gross weight or measurement. The steamer would fly a neutral flag, and under the offer would load late this month or early in May. The committee was advised that the owners of the steamer would guarantee under bond for the delivery of the vessel and the proper insurance.

If the plan goes through, members of the association desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to charter alongside the steamer their share of the cargo. It is also expected that they will hold themselves responsible to pay for the space engaged regardless of their subsequent ability to deliver their goods. In other words, it will devolve upon the shippers to make their arrangements in due time with the railways or other transportation companies to assure their merchandise arriving at the steamer on time. The shipper taking advantage of the association's plan would possess the right to dispose of the space engaged in case of inability to deliver his own cargo.

E. P. Wagner, Secretary of the association, who directly in charge of the arrangements, has sent out notices to all members asking them to advise him at once of the amount of tonnage wished reserved in order that negotiations for the vessel may be closed, and a date set for the steamer's departure.

Stocks Are Being Held Down.

So close are the women's ready-to-wear stocks in many stores throughout the country being held this season that the current business of manufacturers of these goods is said actually to fluctuate from day to day with the ups and downs of the thermometer. On a day following a warm one duplicate orders for small assortments are said to be numerous, while on days following a drop in temperature business is made noticeable by its absence. This is said to be especially true of orders that come from stores located within easy reaching distance of this city. Just why stocks are being held so close that small and immediate duplicating is necessary is not altogether clear, but one reason advanced is that a much larger investment than usual is required this year for a department to make a showing, in cases where the money is not readily forthcoming prompt replenishment is necessary to keep stocks in the proper shape.

BUS. WORLD.

Season's New Books

Three hundred new books for Spring listed and briefly described to facilitate selection by buyers in the Spring number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 16. Articles and news of literary activities, and complete bibliography of recent war publications.

The New York Times is the acknowledged medium for literary announcements and is read by more book buyers than any other newspaper in the world.

Sunday circulation exceeds 400,000 copies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WINIK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to AMERICAN FILM EXPORT CO., INC.

Dated New York City, April 4th, 1916.

WINIK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC.

By HENRY J. BROCK, Vice President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 18 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Western jobber in market for $25,000 worth of high-grade, immediate delivery ladies' coats; cash transaction. Telephone Farragut 4282. Call Mr. L.

COATS and SUITS.—Boston jobber open for 1,000 coats and suits; snappy styles; immediate delivery, and to close out, call with samples before 11 o'clock. 41 West 25th, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for Palm Beach, linen, and pongee coats and suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St., (Oppenheim-Collins Building.)

COATS, SUITS, AND SILK DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs any quantity. Florence Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on white voile dresses. 7th floor, 137 West 35th St.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—We buy merchandise of every description for spot cash; quantities no object. Tel. Chelsea 6167. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

SERGE.—Dunmore navy, also American poplin, black and Copenhagen, for cash. M. Abramson, 15 West 26th St.

SHANTUNG.—Can use 300 pieces; awning stripes and gabardines at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking Palm Beach suits entire week. 15 East 26th. Room 1,911.

SUITS.—Open to buy, for spot cash, Spring suits. 8985 Madison Square.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at the better grades Palm Beach, jersey, and silks; ready to place large orders. Freight elevator, fourth floor, 129 West 27th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock, up-to-date styles, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,353 Broadway.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 300 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—$8.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korowtoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 23th St.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Big users can make quick money; nice, large stock; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring stock cheap. P. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 154 West 37th St.

DRESS GOODS for sale; A. Joel No. 9293, 77½c net; Julliard's 54230, $1.05 net; Bach-mann's 4228, 68c net; Louis Bach 1398, $1.10 net; Lymansville Pastel cheviot, $1.00 net; Gera Mills poplin, 9005, $1.00 net. Telephone 9220 Farragut.

FELT SPROOCKS.—Felt in Copenhagen and green, for sale. Telephone Farragut 3884.

GABARDINE.—4883, in navys and Copenhagen; also black and white checks. 258 Farragut.

GABARDINE.—Garfield, in tan and green, at mill price. Phone Chelsea 6885.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—0, 00 black or white snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3806.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, sonomore, also domestic. Call Mad. Sq.—3358.

SPRING SUITS.—To close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—Valour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $4.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Offering job Spring poplin suits, $6.75, formerly $10.50. Myer, Loeb Co., 13 East 50th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $6.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Black taffeta for sale, 95 dozen. Columbia Immediate Delivery, 160 Wooster St. Spring 5390.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Offers Japanese Shirtings.

Quite a little interest is being shown in the Worth Street dry-goods district in the efforts being made by a Japanese manufacturer of shirtings to sell his wares to local shirtmakers. One of his best offerings, it is said, is a 32-inch madras at 15 cents a yard, for delivery in August from orders placed now. While details concerning the cloth are not very plentiful, it is said that the cloth is a good value at the price. No one seems to know whether the colors are guaranteed or not.

Piece Dyes Hard to Deliver.

One of the main drawbacks to prompt delivery of Fall dress goods is the fact that orders call mostly for piece dyes. The amount of color used in these goods is much larger than in fancier materials. For this reason the mills have to wait upon the dyers or upon their own ability to get the requisite coloring stuffs. The inconsistency of the fashion trend with conditions as they exist is at once apparent. If women called for other than staple goods and staple dyes the delivery situation, in the opinion of selling agents, would not be as serious as it is today.

The Bakst Vogue.

The millinery and women's neckwear trades have not been slow to take up the Bakst idea. A large quantity of hats are being sold with small designs painted on crown and brim. Some of the neckwear is also being decorated in a similar manner. In one of the designing schools a student is kept busy the whole day long doing work of this sort. The point has been raised that this color work may fall a prey to the effect of strong sunlight and weather conditions. The manufacturers claim, however, that the idea is merely a fad, and is not expected to give long wearing service.

No Cheap Blue Flannel Shirts.

From the present outlook there will be no blue flannel shirts to sell at $1 next Fall and Winter. It is possible that only a few shirt manufacturers will be able to include blue flannels among their offerings. Grays are scarce and the same can be said of khaki shades. The shirt manufacturers placed their orders last Fall for this year's piece goods and were able to obtain their supplies at very low prices, considering the present status of the market. The 10 to 25 per cent. advance that they paid at that time will be increased to 30 per cent. or more if additional material is needed during the months of July and August.

Uncertain About Fall Shoes.

The present position of the leather market and other factors that enter strongly into the steadily increasing cost of shoes and other leather footwear are making it difficult for manufacturers to do advance business for the coming Fall season. It is said that some makers do not want to book orders now for deliveries more than three months away, but in other cases normal Fall business is being taken on staple and semi-staple lines. In the immediate business at retail the high-class stores are showing more combination effects in high-cut lace shoes, which are selling well. The "shadow lace oxford" is the newest thing here. It is a white calf oxford, with cut-out vamp and sides.

A Question of Market Value.

In view of the wide application to which a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers is susceptible, the case of the J. S. Johnson Company, importers of pineapples, is, it was announced yesterday, to be appealed to the Customs Court. The specific question to be determined by the court is whether merchandise which has no market value in the country of its origin is to be assessed for duty on the basis of cost of production or at the market prices prevailing in the United States for similar merchandise. In the Johnson case the board held the cost of production method must be followed. The Treasury Department holds the board erred in its finding.

Problems of Credit Men.

The April letter of the National Association of Credit Men refers to the apparent lack of unity in the business world as to the value of financial statements as credit determinants. Attention is called to the fact that such statements did not get a great deal of praise at a recent convention of shoe jobbers and manufacturers in this city, while in other instances they were regarded as the most valuable of all credit information. An interchange of ideas on the subject is desired, the association offering no recommendations at this time. The letter also deals with the countenancing by credit men of attacks on the bankruptcy law. This, it suggests, is dangerous to the life of the present system of interchanging credit information.

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

There was some improvement in the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday, but it was not large enough to cause any stir. There was further trading in 48 square, 4-yard sheetings at 9 cents, this time for September-January delivery. Drills continued quiet. In the printcloths, business was done on 39-inch 56-44s at 4¼ cents for April-June delivery, and on 38½-inch 64-60s, both for spot and late delivery, at 5⅝ cents. Supplies of the latter construction are very low for immediate and nearby shipments. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....8¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....8c 38½-inch, 60-52s *4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c
*Asked.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Lowed.

After being closed for a brief holiday, the Yokohama raw silk market opened $10 a picul lower than the high level touched during the previous week. The sudden drop this week was due to an absence of demand, though sales for the week amounted to 3,600 bales. Stocks now total 8,000 bales. The Canton market is firm, with some forward business being done at current quotations. The first shipment is estimated at only 4,000 bales. Shanghai continues very strong as to price, particularly steam filatures. Not much is heard from Italy, where many of the filatures have been closed for the season by the absence of cocoons. Stocks at Milan are almost exhausted. Locally, business has slowed up and prices are somewhat irregular. Spot silks are strongest.

GASOLINE FROM GAS NEW PROFIT SOURCE

Columbia Co. Finds That at Present Prices It Pays to Compress Natural Vapor.

MIDWEST CO. TO ENTER FIELD

Product Said to be Superior as Motor Fuel to the Output of Oil Refineries.

Stockholders of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company were informed in the annual statement yesterday that three plants were being erected in the concern's natural gas fields for the manufacture of gasoline direct from gas. The company plans to add materially to its income from this source, according to President A. B. Leach, and two other plants will shortly be started. By Dec. 1 it is expected that the gasoline output will exceed 20,000 gallons a day.

The company last year produced 46,598,669,000 cubic feet of gas, of which the Cincinnati district consumed 16,614,119,000 cubic feet. Mr. Leach said that the gas was not injured by the extraction of gasoline, and could be used afterward for fuel and lighting as well as though it had been allowed to flow directly from the wells to the consumer.

Inquiry suggested by the Columbia's plans resulted in statements by oil men that the process was not new, but that it had been used heretofore only to a small extent. It was said that other companies with natural gas lands were preparing to produce "casing head" gasoline from gas. The Midwest Refining Company, one of the leading independent oil corporations, with wells and refineries in the Wyoming fields, was mentioned as one which is planning extensive additions to its facilities for utilizing its gas output in that way.

In the making of gasoline from gas the gas is put under great pressure and reduced to a liquid state. The liquid, according to an oil man yesterday, is highly volatile and of especial value for automobile fuel. Production runs at the rate of about five gallons of gasoline to 1,000 cubic feet of gas, which sells at a substantially higher figure than the ordinary distilled product. At the present time, it was said, casing head gasoline sells in the oil fields at about 25 cents a gallon, which is from 5 to 8 cents higher than the refineries get for gasoline produced from petroleum. Automobile users in the natural gas belt who desire a high-grade product fill their tanks at the natural gas plants, paying the higher price willingly.

One reason more use has not been made of the gas-reduction process, it was said, is its relatively greater cost than to make gasoline from crude petroleum. In times past, when gasoline prices were low, the natural gas producers were able to make a greater profit by selling gas than by manufacturing motor fuel, but the great demand and rising price has changed this situation.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries report gross income of $8,044,532 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $7,810,214 in the preceding year. After all deductions had been made, except fixed charges of the parent concern, a net income remained of $1,062,547, a decline of $3,447. The final surplus was $299,892, compared with $296,032 the year before.

EXPECTS HIGHER GASOLINE.

Head of Pennsylvania Co. Says No Contracts Will Be Accepted.

E. D. Warren, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company, denied a rumor heard yesterday in the financial district that control of the concern was to pass to new interests, although, he said, Eastern financiers had acquired an interest in the stock.

"With one exception," he said, "we have no outstanding contracts to deliver gasoline and will not make any exclusive contracts. We prefer to sell our output from day to day at the prevailing market price. There is a serious shortage of gasoline in this country at present, and I believe prices will reach a much higher level before Aug. 1."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RUSZITS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Ruszits Company, Inc., dealer in dresses and furs, at 7 East Forty-eighth Street, by Saul S. Myers for Berrian-Durstine, Inc., $1,612; Wm. Lennox, $295; and James M. Shaw, $92. Liabilities are $50,000, and assets, $20,000.

CHIC FILM CO., INC., motion picture films, at 226 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $31,335, and assets of $13,514. Charles H. Murray, the President, is a creditor for $25,000, with other creditors are the Strobridge Lithographing Company, $2,048, and A. Leon Brans, $1,812.

MEYER BLEISTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Bleistein, doing business as the Empire Hair Works, manufacturer of human hair goods, 30-32 East Fourteenth Street, by Galchinsky Brothers, $486; S. Kalinsky & Co., $465, and S. Blaufarb & Son, $267.

FREDERICK E. TOWNSEND, architect, 550 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,432, and assets of $651. Among the creditors are the Representative Securities Company, $3,036; Stewart & Van Vleck, $2,250, and J. Walter Bell, $2,000.

JAMES L. WILHOIT, 1,672 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,460, and assets of $5. Among the creditors are Mrs. Fannie and S. B. Lewis, $6,500; M. J. Moss, $3,000; Standard Printing Company, $500, and Transylvania Casualty Company, $2,575.

ABRAHAM RACHLIN, salesman, 1,202 Washington Avenue, formerly a hatter at 2,116 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,207, and assets of $2,354. He made an assignment on Sept. 27, 1915.

HERBERT W. BEARCE, detective, 92 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,235, and no assets. He has sixteen creditors.

A. W. MAURICE, INC., women's wear, 400 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,679, and assets of $15,290.

VICTOR LEIBOWITZ, dealer in silks, woolens, and dress goods, 76 East 110th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,457, and assets of $850.

JAMES A. HAND.—Judge Hand has denied an application for a receiver for James S. Jenkins, bookseller and stationer, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, but ordered Chas. Shongood & Sons, the official auctioneers, to take charge of the assets, sell them at the store at auction on five days' notice to creditors, and to hold the proceeds until a trustee is appointed. He also appointed Bernard J. MacCarry, Frederick H. Bangs, and Oscar W. Friedenrich appraisers of the stock.

R. P. K. PRESSED METAL COMPANY.—Judge Platzek of the Supreme Court, has appointed Thomas Hill Low receiver, bond $2,500, of the R. P. K. Pressed Metal Company, a New York corporation, with salesrooms in this city and plant at Bridgeport, Conn., in proceedings for a dissolution of the company. This was incorporated in September, 1912, with a capital stock of $70,000, brought by two directors, Irving Rolland and John Slater. Liabilities are $30,342, and assets small. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Bridgeport, $12,000; City of Bridgeport, $700 taxes, and the Bridgeport Brass Company, $2,000.

ABANGAREZ GOLD FIELDS OF COSTA RICA.—Judgment for $477,389 by default was entered yesterday against the Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica, which had an office at 17 Battery Place, in favor of Minor C. Keith, on twenty-eight notes made between Oct. 28, 1912, and Feb. 29, 1916. The company was incorporated four years ago, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

KARPE & HILL, manufacturers of women's hats 22 Bond Street, have made an assignment to Ralph Copland.

MORRIS MORRISON, wholesale and retail dealer in butter and eggs, 185 Duane Street, and also at 880 Jennings Street, Bronx, has made an assignment to Herman Betman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, April 6.—John R. Amiott Tinner filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $11,911; assets, $8,698.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abangarezm Gold Fields of Costa Rica M. C. Keith.....$477,389.40
Apt, Herman—Sulzberger & Sons Co....258.65
Allenbaugh, Oliver J.—D. Kaplan....1,292.79
Baumgarten, Julius—Leuenberg.....358.41
Butterick, Ethel—J. F. Swanick.....111.91
Burns, John J.—A. Simon et al.....153.51
Barmes, James C.—F. F. Garaud.....169.65
Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co.—S. Ferara.....155.72
Cannata, Joseph—W. H. Freedman....134.56
Carr, Thomas, and August Nenninger—People, &c.....500.00
Chapolides, Costos—City of N. Y.....110.41
Coler, Frank W.—F. Loeser et al.....165.47
Cowles, Frederick L.—Multiform Sales Co.....401.90
Cripples' Welfare Society, Inc.—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y...295.59
Dougherty, Russell K.—L. McKee.....1,245.85
Dickson, Alfred C.—G. R. Grant.....565.25
Estabrook, Edw. I.—R. G. Leeds.....149.91
Fercken, Mildred and Francis H.—Wyckoff-Gilleit Co., Inc.....208.50
Fishman, Robert—F. Fishman.....3,207.02
Goldstein, Jacob—Burns Bros.....284.26
Goldenberg, Irving—I. Epstein et al....105.71
Gialimo, Rosario and Rose—W. O. Fredenburgh et al.....218.93
Goetz, Fred—Wilson Distilling Co.....719.38
Hunter, Frederick W.—A. B. Hunter, costs.....182.27
Hollister, Robert A.—Charles A. Cowen & Co. costs.....107.94
Hirschman, Bertha—I. Kalfus, costs....108.06
Herring, Herman, Paul and David—P. Mall et al.....100.32
Hutcheson, Ralph E. and Aubrey G.—Cosmopolitan Bank.....4,692.10
Jacobs, Michael—A. Carbani, Inc.....181.51
Jockel, Frederick W. and Katherine L.—K. Betz.....467.73
Kalaz, Armand—J. Schanz.....562.89
Kaplan, Jacob—Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al.....5,217.43
Kanzer, Samuel—J. Ossman, costs.....108.54
Kurz Electrical Co., Inc.—O. Kurz....7,784.51
Leonard, Thomas J.—T. J. Duffy.....582.93
Lord, Theodore H.—George Ferguson Co.....230.72
Levy, Barnett & William Richman—I. Amerman.....229.70
Lee, William C.—Gimbel Bros., costs..108.95
Lillian, Minnie—M. Klarman, costs.....107.94
Linton, Charles S.—L. Sherry.....138.45
Lubliner, Victor—D. Flickmer.....462.12
Mutual Furniture Co., Inc.—Ebert Furniture Co.....179.88
Municipal Asphalt Co.—Bronx Gas and Electric Co.....875.70
New York Edison Co.—J. J. Wilson....2,662.35
Nahoum, Julius—E. Soter.....182.21
Nagelschmidt, Benjamin—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., possession of chattel or.....945.51
O'Donnell, William J.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....101.72
Ogilvie, Nicholas—M. Mergentine, Inc...253.12
Penseli, Peter—M. Goldbach.....224.91
Paynter, Elizabeth B.—F. Helland.....185.10
Polatschek & Spencer Realty Co. and Kaufman C. Polatschek—Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co.....114.00
Pitchenick, Channa—E. Rosenberg.....188.78
Rosenberg, Kaufman—I. Goodman.....112.98
Rabinowitz, Abraham—A. H. Sarasohn.170.41
Rich, Nathan—P. Rich.....972.58
Ranke, Marie L.—Andrew H. Kellogg Co.....118.14
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—M. H. Madrington Avenue, formerly a hatter at 2,116 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,207, and assets of $2,354. He made an assignment on Sept. 27, 1915.
Same—Same, March 15, 1916.....173.57
Fisher, William F.—Mechanics & Metals National Bank, July 11, 1915.....124.85
Keane, Henry—J. Ruppert, Nov. 30, 1836.....1,273.45
Mahr, Henry J. and John D.—Palmer Hubbard Co., Feb. 11, 1905.....808.60
Same—R. Meyer, Dec. 10, 1905.....912.06
Same—F. E. Pratt, Feb. 6, 1905.....428.67
Runkel, Maurice—Nations, Lewis, Inc., Feb. 24, 1916.....166.30
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—F. W. Danz, March 3, 1916.....250.00
Same—G. W. Danz, March 3, 1916.....100.00
Hicks, John H., and Walter C. and Robert E. L.—Lewis—W. Rosenbaum, March 4, 1916.....128.09
Liebman, Isaac—J. Tannenbaum & Co., May 20, 1914, vacated.....1,573.56
Muldoon, Margaret—City of N. Y., April 8, 1915, vacated.....207.97
Same—Same, April 22, 1915, vacated..207.97
Mitteldorf, Isaac—A. L. Uttitz et al., April 15, 1915.....455.33
Wilson, Edward W.—C. W. Sloan et al., March 9, 1907, canceled.....1,012.45
Same—M. W. B. Hamill, April 23, 1908, canceled.....833.75

In Bronx County.

Alfenbuttel, Frederick W.—D. P. Gillespie.....$34.83
American Land Credit Corp., and New York Co.—F. Baumgarten.....519.79
Beloth, Theodore—D. P. Gillespie.....89.96
Bachner, Louis H.—H. Rothbart.....117.72
Buchner, Samuel—J. Stone.....93.22
Beiland, Harry—Westchester Avenue Bank.....120.39
Corr, Edmund—D. P. Gillespie.....60.22
Fauerbach, Isidore—Imperial Dress Co., notice.....382.41
Green, Isidor, and Harry Siegel—J. P. H. Hamilton et al.....78.72
I. Schulman & Son, Inc.—W. Abele.....199.62
Knobloch, William S.—Beyer Bros. Commission Co., Inc.....67.19
Lynn, Charles A.—W. F. Brown.....224.48
Merrick Theatre of the Air, Inc.—Weissman Amusement Construction Co. et al....108.16
Oshinsky, Kassel—J. Kugler.....3,208.08
Piccianni, Giuseppe—D. P. Gillespie....61.91
Parker, Charles—Same.....29.51
Petterson, Charles J.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....79.02
Singer, Morris and Annie—I. Gilman..743.62
Wills, Clarence A.—D. P. Gillespie.....62.40
Wertheimer, Morris—H. Greenbaum et al.....567.22
Wall, Henry M.—N. Grossman.....257.62

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Darden, James G.—National Bank of Commerce of Rochester, Jan. 23, 1915.....$1,058.39
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co. et al.—Public Service Commission of First Dept., June 14, 1915..118.00
Eckhardt, Louise—F. Frey, March 15, 1916.....172.57
Same—Same, March 15, 1916.....173.57
Fisher, William F.—Mechanics & Metals National Bank, July 11, 1915.....124.85
Keane, Henry—J. Ruppert, Nov. 30, 1836.....1,273.45
Mahr, Henry J. and John D.—Palmer Hubbard Co., Feb. 11, 1905.....808.60
Same—R. Meyer, Dec. 10, 1905.....912.06
Same—F. E. Pratt, Feb. 6, 1905.....428.67
Runkel, Maurice—Nations, Lewis, Inc., Feb. 24, 1916.....166.30
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—F. W. Danz, March 3, 1916.....250.00
Same—G. W. Danz, March 3, 1916.....100.00
Hicks, John H., and Walter C. and Robert E. L. Lewis—W. Rosenbaum, March 4, 1916.....128.09
Liebman, Isaac—J. Tannenbaum & Co., May 20, 1914, vacated.....1,573.56
Muldoon, Margaret—City of N. Y., April 8, 1915, vacated.....207.97
Same—Same, April 22, 1915, vacated..207.97
Mitteldorf, Isaac—A. L. Uttitz et al., April 15, 1915.....455.33
Wilson, Edward W.—C. W. Sloan et al., March 9, 1907, canceled.....1,012.45
Same—M. W. B. Hamill, April 23, 1908, canceled.....833.75

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, representing; 621 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boy's clothing; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirchenbaum, Fall coats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—S. L. Hayman, clothing, &c.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Dept. Store; S. Goldstein, silks, dress goods, cotton goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, blankets; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; J. Thompson, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, waists; 384 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, men's furn. goods, underwear; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss B. Armstrong, waists; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mrs. Barrett, machine made dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Gerst, waists; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—Allen & Paisley Co.; F. W. Allen, furniture; New Victoria.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON, Mass.—Farley, Harvey & Co.; W. T. Farley, silks, wash goods; 87 Leonard.
BOSTON, M

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 147, s s, 43.2 ft w Lafayette St, 17.9x80.4; Jacob Franz to Frederick Feuring et al, executors Philip Feuring, 19 Van Deventer Av, Princeton, N. J. April 1, 5 years; attorney, P. Feuring, 2,326 Morris Av, Bronx $14,000

PARK AV, s w corner 69th St, 67.11 x —; Arthur C. James to Emily W. Leland, 692 Park Av, April 6, due April 30, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

29th AV, s e corner 35th St, 23x88; Edward D. Glenn to Florence Oliver, 310 West 82d St, April 4, prior mtg $25,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

107TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10x100.7; Sarah Deugasch to Morris Deugasch, 715 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, April 5, prior mtg $24,41[illegible] due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham J. Halpin, 41 Park Row $8,000

119TH ST, n e s, 140 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x75; Samoth Realty Co. to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, April 3, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

22D ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x98.9; Frank Curran to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, April 4, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane..$6,500

84TH ST, s s, 358.4 ft e of 2d Av, 28.4x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to James Girardo, 313 East 34th St, March 31; attorney, D. Sternfeld, 25 West 37th St, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years $5,000

84TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 28.4x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to James Girardo, 313 East 34th St, March 31, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Sternfeld, 25 West 37th St $5,000

70TH ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Leopold M. Heidenheim to August Kahn, 215 West 125th St, April 5, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 p. c. $1,000

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Pasqualina F. Maigieri to Ralph V. Wechsler, 575 West End Av, April 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

Bronx.

CARTER AV, n w corner of 174th St, 97.6x116.10, to Anthony Av x100.8x106.8; Moritz Kendel to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, April 3, due as per bond; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av. $3,000

PARK AV, w s, 151.4 feet w of 179th St, 50x126; same to same; April 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $84,000

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 feet n of 179th st, 50x irregular, Linda Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $34,000

UNION AV, 533, w s, 18.9x100; Richard Butler to Franz Aulbach, 174 East 91st St, et al., April 5, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,250

ROBBINS AV, w s, at s s of passageway connecting Robbins Av with Terrace Place, 25x100; Michael B. O'Connell, Sr., to Dora Frank, 7 W. 120th St, March 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St. $300

TOWNSEND AV, s e corner of 179th St, 83.4x102.11; Sadie Ehrmann to Lulu Weinstein, 1,184 Madison Av, April 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $8,372

JACKSON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Beck St, 16.8x105; Michael Bohnet to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, March 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St. $140

151ST ST, n s, 100 feet w of Courtlandt Av, 50x132.1; Benenson Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, April 4, due as per bond; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av $7,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 604 to 608, store and basement; Harriet G. Coogan to Horn & Hardart Co., 15 years, from March 31, 1916; attorneys, Pease & E., 55 Liberty St. $11,500

BROADWAY, 817 and 819, ground floor and rear basement; Isabel Anderson to Exchange Buffet Corporation, 32 William St, 21 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, E. R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St $6,900

GREENWICH ST, 164, store and basement; John Glackner to Herman F. Siemers, 13 West 103d St or 59 Cortlandt St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916 .....$5,000

3D AV, 1,590, store, basement, and floor above store; Wendolin J. Nauss to Louis P. Treiss, 153 East 92d St, 5 years, from April 30, 1916 .....$2,400

6TH AV, 92, south store; Louise Finlayson to Antonio Barna, 92 6th Av., 3 years, from April 1, 1916 .....$480

42D ST, n s, between 7th and 8th Avs; Republic Theatre, all; Arthur Hammerstein to Albert H. Woods, 255 West 84th St, 7 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $30,000

Bronx.

149TH ST, 740 East, second floor; M. J. B. Construction Co. to Victor Gayda, 740 East 149th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, option 5 years' renewal; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway .....$312 and $324

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

H Paul, an inf Consol Fireworks Co. / Garzetta<Stat I M Co.
H M Paul<same. / Foray, M<same.
Raferty, an inf<Rich L & R. / C Stockle<same.
Pt Richmond Bergen Pt. / P Stockle<same.
F Co<No Riv Ferry. / Pearl<De Wolf.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HANSCOM & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,757.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this Court, the undersigned Trustees in Bankruptcy will offer for sale all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the following property and assets:

The property to be sold consists of the following: The stores, contents, (consisting of bakery and lunchroom fixtures,) together with the good-will thereof, located at Nos. 2,911 Broadway, 3,520 Broadway, 3,794 Broadway, 1,407 St. Nicholas Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Nos. 2,462 Jerome Avenue and 515 East Fremont Avenue, both in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, together with horses, wagons, sleighs, and automobiles. The business is now being carried on by the Trustees, and will be offered for sale as a going concern. Bids may be made separately for any one or more of said stores and contents, or for all of said stores and contents. Trustees will sell at the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the leases of the said premises.

The above-described property will be sold subject to liens and incumbrances as follows: A lien of $1,515, (affecting cash registers only,) held by the National Cash Register Co. of New York. Further particulars in regard to the said liens, leases, or other information may be obtained from the Trustees or the undersigned attorneys.

The above-described property may be inspected at the premises above mentioned on any business day prior to the reception of the bids.

Bids should be addressed to the Trustees and submitted to the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 17th day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place a special meeting of creditors will be held and the bids will be opened by the referee, and creditors are requested to attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least ten per centum of the bid.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

In the event that all bids are rejected, or that part of the property is offered for sale and bids, then the remaining property shall be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, the Official Auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and notice of such sale will be published in the New York Times on April 18, 1916.

Dated New York, April 6, 1916.

BENJAMIN W. B. BROWN,
MILTON M. SITTENFIELD,
JOSEPH SAULSVILLE,
Trustees.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Counsel for the Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of HARRY C. STROBELL, individually and trading as H. C. STROBELL & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, the following assets of the bankrupt estate, namely: Furniture, artificial wire wreaths, vases, wire stands, jardinieres, cabinets, plants, and flowers, as contained at the premises, No. 101 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J., and Nos. 895-897 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Property is open for inspection any day during business hours.

The sale will be held at the premises No. 101 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J., on April 11th, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

CHESTER W. FAIRLIE, Receiver.
810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS B. BEHRMAN and ISAAC H. WEISS, individually and as co-partners, trading as M. B. Behrman Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Apr. 18th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of French Linen. MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee. ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 22858.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON SALESKY and JOSEPH KLETSKE, individually and as copartners, trading as KANESS DRESS & COSTUME CO., Bankrupts.

Solomon Salesky and Joseph Kletske were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 24th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 231 Broadway, City of New York, on April 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 5, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,832.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY KLEINMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Kleinman are hereby given notice that on December 10th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 17th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, April 6, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,070.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES A. JENKINS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said James A. Jenkins are hereby given notice that on April 3rd, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 17th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, April 6, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 20780.—Notice is given that ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,913. In the matter of ELDORADO HOLDING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Eldorado Holding Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 18th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 5, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,912. Notice is given that ISRAEL SPITALNIK and MORRIS BUSHEL, individually and as members of the firm of Spitalnik & Bushel, bankrupts, have applied for a confirmation of composition of all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22911. Notice is given that DEIV BREITBART, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 21,868. Notice is given that SIGMUND HOLLINGER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23064.—In Bankruptcy.—LILLIAS S. PIPER, Bankrupt.

Lillias S. Piper was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 31, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 18, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22913. Notice is given that ANNIE BRASZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,908. Notice is given that EDWARD R. FLYNN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,698. Notice is given that NELSON E. BARTON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,770. Notice is given that MAX KRAKOWER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,251. Notice is given that LOUIS HIRSHLER, trading as HIRSHLER & SON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from al his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the Matter of the Application of WESTERMANN SYNDICATE, INC., for Authority to Change Its Name to WESTERMANN SERVICE, INC.

Notice is hereby given that Westermann Syndicate, Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Westermann Service, Inc.

Dated New York City, April 7th, 1916.

WESTERMANN SYNDICATE, INC.
By ANNA BURNHAM WESTERMANN,
President.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—937—H. C. Callaghan v. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Massachusetts submitted for petitioner.

664—Chin Kong v. C. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Argument continued.

402—Le Roy Brazee v. People State of Michigan.—Argued.

777—Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 7: Nos. 777, 666, 808, 830, 449, 614, 841, 864, (and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Munson SS Line< / Johnson<Roe.
Gibson Navigation Co. / Napier<Westerhoff.
Stager<US. / Re Barker Piano Co.
Herzog<C Killer & Co. / Bklyn Eastern Dist Term<L Val RR.
Autoplano Co<Clan / Susquehanna Coal Co<
Porter Safety Seal Co<Brooker Co. / Tug Edw G Murray, Jr.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Egan<Erie RR. / West India SS Co<Chi
Barnes<Martin. / House Wreck Co.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail & Caraba. / L Val Transp Co<SS Kelvinia.
Dailey & Ivins<Carroll. / S I Shipbuilding Co<Lezinsky.
Moore<Lighter George. / Buffalo Gas Eng Co<
Vierow<St Greenport. / Motor Boat Wasp.
Re J H Wink. / Am Inj & Transp Co<Bacon.
Rierce<Bell. / Franco-Am Chem Co<McKee.
Susquehanna Coal Co< / Underhill<Guide S Co.
Interstate Coal Co. / NY Bernendez Co<
US<L Val RR. / Alanrichel, (2.)
Ansorge<Barnett. / Palmer<Doub.
Wolf, Sayre & Heller< / Hewitt<Speyer.
Fridenberg. / Re Stallforth.
Dormer<Shoninger. / Fridley Voshart<
Hodges<Monorad. / Reliance.
Gideon<Rep Sec Co. / Halloway<Autosales G & C Co.
Smith<Burd. / Interocean<Quina.
Corsi<Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Re Gulf Ref Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Clark<Rapp. / Auto Pneu Action Co<
Friedley Voshart Co< / Kindler & Collins.
Reliance Metal Shoe Co. (2.) / Fink<Ablitrom.
Kupperschmidt<Cohn. / Irving Fibre Mfg Co<
Lesser<Butterick Co. / Trussell Mfg Co.
Nat Metal, &c, Co< / Faigman<Desure.
Storwitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Hogg<Maxwell. / Roche<Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Tork & Waschspress. / Philip Rochelsky.
Charles G Ralmler. / Frank F Doreck et al.
Charles Hauser. / Rooh-Linc, Inc.
Florence D Lunn. / Walter B Biles.
Edward Ginsberg. / George L Tarshis.
Josephson Bros. / Boris Thomasefsky.
Lawrence T Olvany. / Herman Cohen.
Joseph Freedman. / Baum & Sohlesinger.
Abraham Prisilin. / A D Matthews, Sons, Inc.
Mendes Cohen Schalk. / Hermine C Peyser.
Saul D Love. / Max Reich.
Joseph Rader. / Maurice Newman.
Mary E Wandewater. / Doreck & Lipshitz.
Moe H Hanan. / Abraham L Kass, (5.)
Eymann & Kaplan. / Jacob Shapiro.
Joseph Wojciechowicz / I S Remsen Mfg Co.
Motions: / Joseph Sklar.
Kaiser & Pollack.
Louis Schwab.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions: / Same<Damico.
Re Stockwell. / Re Robinson.
Re Sussman. / Nicholson<Sprague.
Mackey<Hambrouck. / Calhan Certfin.
Waters<Donovan. / Trap<Blumberg.
Re Bronx Boulevard (Weissbarth.) / Same<Kahn.
Tedaldi<Hitchcock. / Bagby<Elliott-Fischer Co.
Am & Brit Mfg Co< / Gates<Dudley.
Internatl Power Co. / Seagrist<Reid.
Esposito<Comp / Bowne<Colt.
Francaise de Navigation. / D'Utassy<Barrett.
Knapp<French. / Nat Nassau Bk< Cleary.
French<Cummings. / Kelsey<McTigue.
Twomey<Westcott Exp Co. / Travis<Met Trust Co (Martin.)
Beatty<Rosenberg. / Brill<Brill.
Baucus<Weatherall. / Maloney<Cunard SS.
People<Guarrano. / Chapin<Marks.
Same<Ripstein. / Ralarichter<Davis.
Nonenumerated motions / at 10:30 A. M.:
Re Newton Av, &c. (Van Cortlandt.) / Re Hayes.
Re same (Harris.) / Caterino<Third Av Ry.
Re same (Weil.) / Schneider<Prendergast.
Re same (Schloss.) / Simon<Morrison Silk.
Re same (Levi.) / Hoenig<Hoenig.
Re same (Stuart Realty Co.) / Condon<Buchanbaum.
Re same (Gentjes.) / Wolff<De Vaux.
Re same (Fliegenheimer.) / Re Bronx Boulevard, &c. (Weissbarth.)
Re same (Bretz) (2.) / R P Conway Co< Cumisky.
Hoelzman<Pierce. / Pomeroy<Hocking Valley Ry.
Haskin<same (2.) / Flamingo Film Co, Inc<World Film.
Ablon<same. / Associated Lozier Purchasers, Inc<
Seed Filter Mfg Co, Inc<Stockham. / Harry S Houpt, Inc.
Morris<Alstedter. / Brill<Brill.
Bronx Garage< / Green<Rosenthal.
Adamson. / Wade<Wade.
John Forsythe Co, Inc<Tribune Assn et al. / Lavey<Dodge.
M I Stewart & Co, Inc<same. / Rothenberg<Greenthal.
Uhr<Conner et al. / Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co et al.
Monahan<Cromwell. / Forward Assn<Purdy.
Re Place. / Doss<Galland.
Re Knapp & French. / Conlon<Mandel.
Feinberg<Poughkeepsie City & Wappingers Falls Ry. / Ament<Schubert Piano Co.
O'Brien<Ordway. / Powers<Crystal Film.
People, &c<Adams. / Giles<Edwd Langer Print Co.
French<Cummings. / Staten Island Bridge Co<Price.
Re Herrmann.
Colonial Sav Bank & Trust Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Beller<Hyman. / Liantonio<Porter.
Lowanchick<Susquehanna Coal Co. / Penn Iron Co<Frecker.
Sandy<same. / Leask<Garside.
Manuge<same. / Resler<Volkenning.
Lowanchick<same, Sandy<same. / Van Duyn<Chautauqua Inst.
Tanzn<same. / Machalski<Machalski.
Lammy<Ware Rty Co. / Hellman<Schonning.
De Vorne<Miller Res. Vulcan Detinning Co< Asaman. / Helvitz<Baeshofer.
Pluchisky<Brothers Valley Coal Co. / Evans<Colonial Mot Picture Co.
Cusimono<Barber Asp / Silverman<Baturin.
Fav Co, (2.) / Re Studler & Strudler.
E M Sargent Co< Hoffman. / West Side Bank<Eckhardt, (2.)
Wolf<Colonial Nav Co. / Hammargren<Board of Education.
Schloss<Selara Holding Co. / Heller<First Nat Bk of Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Ins Co< Althause. / Geschwantner<Whitridge.
Cowan<NY Phys Mut Aid Assn. / Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co.
Monteray Rty Co<Underhill. / Re Bruers.
Weaverson<Chalmers Motor Co. / McVickar<Realty Realization Co.
Re Superior Doll Mfg. / Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Cook<Cook. / Soltz<Soltz.
O'Malley<Gen Baking. / Farson<Croisio Rty.
Guermandi<Cavagnaro. / Merchants' Tailor Soc of Local Union 890, Journeymen's.
Gallo<Silco. / Holt<R Hoe & Co.
Gershell<Gershell. / Re Verde<Cotillo.
Breithol<Krumholz Con Co<Rosenthal. / Howard<Howard.
Nacirema<Cassidy. / Strassburger<Dabo.
Reikin<Hanford. / 2d Av Dev Co<Scher.
Ike Title & Guar Co< McFarland<Stilger. / Smith<Staten I Land.
Strobridge<N C M P, Strbridge<N C M P, Inc. / Donnelly<O'Brien.
Ridley<Kaufman. / Fey<Christian.
Newbury<Levy. / People, &c<Miller.
Moran<Barber Asp Paving Co. / Utna Imp Co<Minolfi.
Schneider<Little Falls Fibre Co. / Escoe<Escoe.
Miller<Carmana Rty. / Henry<Bachrach.
United Dressed Beef Co<Wild. / Lowy<Feller.
Andruchusky<Little Falls Fibre Co. / NY Life Ins Co<Reed Rty Co.
Kushner<Weinstein, (2.) / Stanton<Colt.
Miller<Carmana Rty. / Bernstein<Bostwick.
Forg<Winston. / Strauss<Strauss.
Re Adams, (2.) / Canaday<Arch Amus.
Robinson<Gilley, (2.) / Pforzheimer<Purdy, (2.)
Healy<McGuire. / Clews<Joseph, Inc.
Mines<10 W 20th St Corp. / B Schulich, Inc<same.
2d Av Dev Co<Schor. / CNY Landau.
Ostroff<CNY. / Fermo<Silverstar.
MacGonigle<MacGonigle. / Weintraub<Hirsch.
Title Guar & Tr Co< Capodilupo. / Same<Hirsch, Lilienthal Co.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: / A. Co<Federal Adv Agy
U S Lumber & Co< Walker. / Preferred causes:
Berney<Berney. / NYLife & Co<Wells.
Stein<Chem Imp &c. / Walk<Walk.
McCarthy<McAllister Steamboat Co. / Llewin<Rich Devel Co (2).
Zagury<Zagury. / Undefended divorces:
Roof<Roof. / Packer.
Gibson<Gibson. / Sikorska.
Cohen<Cohen. / Faust.
Demurrer: / Kissiday.
Rubber & Celluloidde Sole / Burtt.
Gramm.
Perets.
Demarest.
Wallenstein.
Newman.
General Calendar:
Am. Bill Posting Co< Springer.
Horner<Schreiber.
Magnard<Wagner.
Parsons<Parsons.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Oppenheimer<State Bd of T C ('13, '14, '15.) / Rockland Erie Rty Co<same. Case on.
Norwood Park Co< same ('14, '15.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morgan<Morgan. / Cosmopolitan Bk< Tuthill.
Fasano<Riccitelli. / Robinson<Lamfort.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co. / Bellmont<Oppenheim.
Re Kaplan. / Illinois Surety Co< McMahon.
Fuchs<Gagliano. / Case on.
Gregg<Renault Selling Agency.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gershenson<Stone. / Watson<Rexton Rty.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall. / Cohn<Nass Elec RR.
Rothman<Gluck. / Barrett<NY & Q C Ry Co.
Robycoch<C C RR.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Norwalk Bros<Endler. / Guarino<Reidy Elev.
Sinshelmer<Underpin & Foundation Co. / Ronsheim<Knick Ice.
Tucker<Taylor (2). / Marks<Stolts.
Okun<Duval Co. / Mendelowitz<Nassau Elec RR.
C Gatanzaro<NY Rys. / Robertson<Int R T.
T Gatanzaro<same. / O'Connor<same.
J Gatanzaro<same. / Golden<Bradly Cont.
Botasel<Erie R R. / Walsh<same.
O'Shea<Int R T. / Renaldi<NY Rys.
L Russnak<Feinberg. / Meizel<Schwarzstein.
D Russnak<same. / Case on.
Dachenzin<Cone Gas.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Zsembery<Mischan. / Worthaizer<B H R R. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mallon<Lyons. / Vellone<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Sheppard<Nich Cop Co / Roscho<6th Av Coach.
Carroll<Nat Elev Co. / Inness<La Vigne.
Wollinsky<Lichenstein. / Clair<Lehman. Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farrell<N Y C Int Rty / Zunlan<N Y Rys.
Liebowitz<NY Rys. / Kliger<Deutsch.
Bodine<Talbot. / Smith<Bernheimer & Schmitz P B Co.
Clulin<Yonkers Ry. / Wertheimer<N Y Rys.
Olkoff<Schacht, (2.) / Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Waskowski<Boekhaus. / Case on.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Siegel<Bradley Cont. / Scannell<Gillespie Co.
Low<Spitzner. / Mogelof<Ruppert.
Markowitz<Carpenter. / Farrissy<Clements.
Boluschuck<Am Wet Wash L Co. / Fortunato<Fusco.
Josephowitz<Jagar. / Haupt<Mayer. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan<Bamberger, (2.) / Rines<N Y C & H R R R. Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tobin<Am Letter Co. / O'Brien<Bronx Taxicab Co.
Gordon<CNY. / Druss<B, Q Co &c, RR
Weintraub<Jackowaits. / Rosenberg<B H R R.
A Weintraub<same. / Silverman<B, Q Co & S R R.
De Palma<Forest Box, &c, Co. / Bowden<N Y Rys.
Rugen<CNY. / Chambers<Bradley Cont. Co.
Reiter<Garside. / Senior<Star Co. Case on.
Moore<Bloch.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Boody<Baker. / Migliore<Kry Lyn Rty Co.
P Medal<Mondschein. / Morton<N Y Rys. Case on.
A Medal<same.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McNamee<Borland 2.) / Duffy<Penn RR.
Dunne<Kahn. / Lounsbury<CNY.
Knopp<CNY. / Aymar<Rodiman.
Nahoum<C I & B RR. / Fay<Sun Printing Co. Case on.
Galomb<CNY.
McMahon<McGuire.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Snare & Triest Co<CNY. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hanna<Di Paoli. / Dunlop<NY Alco Film Service.
Stewart<Thorburn. / Goldsmith<Schuss.
Fried<Tilzer. / Durham Rty Corp< Holmes.
Axelrod<Sackler. / Case on.
Regg<Walsh.
Adams Laundry Mach Co<Sinn.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson. / Mann<Malatsky.
Perlman<Donohue. / Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
G E Read & Co< Sturges. / Kerr<Ward.
Wilson<Ill Surety. / Dollan<Littlefield. Case on.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc< Wade.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Smith<Montgomery. / US Wood Preserv Co<CNY.
Donnelly<Murphy. / Well<Globe Ind Co.
Halperin<NY Cons RR / Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Hale<Hale. / Mack<Field.
R B Shlmer & Co< Kings Co Refrig Co. / Central Brew Co< Campbell.
Pesoa<MacKinstry. / O'Toole<Hammer.
Cohen<Kessler. / Koven<Campbell.
Allen<La Grunta Wks "Pallas," Inc. / Busk<Gerhard.
Asso Authors & Composers<Ward Synd. / Garlock<Kuhne
McMinamin<Crandall. / Lake<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley. / Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co. Case on.
Jakovics<Vas.
Grau<Chandler.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Solomon Cohen, / Johan Moller,
Ellen Dellett, / Alfred M Wood,
Timothy J Kisley, / Rosa Josephowitz,
Hyman Schnitzer, / William T Crook,
Amos F Eno, / George R Storm,
Bessie Mauer, / Catherine Adams,
Emil Hauser, / Helen L Mackay.
Henry Van Schaick, / Washington L Bollard
Cecile E Elishemius, / Ella E Broughton,
Moses Pechter, / Leopold Wilzin.
John Pinalski, / Paul Shapero,
Ellen Donnelly, / Michael Stack,
Michael Curley, / Anne Jencik.
Nellie De Forest Jones / Rejdi Grucela,
Ida J Bond / Catharine Condon,
Carl L Voickhausen, / Everard G Peel,
Max C Anderson, / Samuel H Spingarn,
Franz F Pfaff, / Isidor Finkel,
Thomas Byrnes, / Louis A Rodenstein,
Isidor Zippert, / Sarah A Tompkins,
Dennis Shea, / Barbara Abraham,
Aron Dateagold, / George W Wellman,
Charles Sturm, / David Lese, &c,
Frederick

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$300,000 Residence Purchase in East Fifty-third Street—Operators Buy on Hanover Square—West Forty-seventh Street Deal—Protective Park Avenue Purchase—Big Bensonhurst Sale.

Two good deals, one in the Fifth Avenue residential section below Fifty-ninth Street and the other in the downtown Hanover Square area, contributed to an active day in the realty market yesterday.

The former transaction involved the purchase by Walter Douglas, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of the five-story American basement residence at 18 East Fifty-third Street, 40 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The purchase was made from James W. Ellsworth, who recently moved to his new house just completed at 12 East Sixty-ninth Street. The property has been held by Mr. Ellsworth at $300,000. Several expensive private homes are in the block.

The sale was made through William B. May & Co.

Hanover Square Purchase for Big Building.

In the downtown district the vacant plot at 122 and 124 Pearl Street, running through to 86 and 88 Water Street, about 47 feet on each street by 126 deep on the southerly line, has been purchased by William D. Kilpatrick and James H. Cruikshank from the Robert W. Taylor estate. The Pearl Street portion is at the upper end of Hanover Square and opposite Hanover Street, in the export mercantile centre. The new owners, who have been active operators in the Greenwich section in the erection there of large commercial structures, are having plans prepared to improve the plot with a ten or a twelve story building. The entire investment, on completion, will represent about $350,000. The sellers acquired the property about five years ago for $125,000.

The brokers in the transaction were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and the Charles F. Noyes Company.

West 47th Street Sale.

The five-story building at 247 and 249 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 50 by 100, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, has been purchased by the West Forty-seventh Street Realty Corporation, L. L. Hill, President, from the Edgar estate. The buyer owns the adjoining property on the east and was represented by John M. Gardner, as attorney. The sale was closed through the realty firm of William Cruikshank's Sons.

A. C. James Buys Park Avenue Corner.

The recorded transfers of property yesterday showed that Arthur Curtiss James has purchased the plot covered by a four-story residence at 692 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, from Emily W. Leland, and he has taken title subject to a $100,000 mortgage. The plot is 22 feet on the street by 67.11 on the avenue. It is opposite the new home nearing completion for Mr. James on the northwest corner. Mr. James owns the residence at 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, adjoining the corner just purchased, and early in the year he bought 50 and 52, which he resold last February to Logan O. Timberlake, who is erecting a large residence on these plots.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 346 East 119th Street, between First and Second Avenues, on plot 25 by 100, has been purchased for investment by Anjello Malgieri from Ralph V. Wechsler.

The five-story flat at 238 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, west of Seventh Avenue, has been sold by Joseph P. Day to an investor for the estate of Mary G. B. Valentine. It was scheduled for auction sale yesterday.

The plot at 153 West 103d Street, 31.3 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has been sold by Ennis & Sinnott to a client of John A. Meehan.

Bronx Sales.

Charles and August Funck purchased from John Yule 291 East 162d Street, a five-story tenement house, on a plot 43.6 by 115. The purchasers gave in exchange a three-story brick stable, 307-9-11 East 115th Street, a leasehold, by 102 and the balance in cash. Richard Dickson negotiated the trade.

Alexander Selkin, David Mintz, and H. T. Wood have sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company the three five-story apartments at 1,166, 1,170, and 1,174 West Farms Road, each on a plot 38 by 91 and irregular.

The purchasers are the Thornton Bros. Company, who recently bought through the same brokers the similar houses at 1,157, 1,161, and 1,165 Longfellow Avenue, directly in the rear. The entire transaction aggregates $200,000.

Builders Buy Two Bensonhurst Block Fronts.

A big deal, which will lead to a large building operation in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn, has been closed by O. L. & W. G. Perfect, who have sold two block fronts on Twentieth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, to the Special Constructing and Contracting Company. The property contains twenty-seven lots, and will be improved by the new owners with twenty single-family stucco houses, with garages.

This makes the fourth block front sale in Bensonhurst by the same brokers to builders, who are improving them.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family brick residence at 520 Eighteenth Street for the J. W. Sands Realty Corporation to an investor.

Edward J. Hollahan sold the one-family brick dwelling at 544 Seventy-seventh Street for Herman Zohbel to a client for occupancy.

Apartment Traded for Long Island Property.

Michael J. Mulqueen has purchased from the Ella W. Baird estate the "Baldwin," a six-story elevator apartment, covering a plot 50 by 100, at 46 and 48 West Ninety-sixth Street, in part payment the buyer gave a Colonial dwelling on the west side of Storm Avenue, Arverne, L. I., on a plot 75 by 75; also a plot of lots, 100 by 100, on the southeast corner of Storm Avenue and the Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., and a plot of lots, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Bayside Drive and Orienta Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I. The Lewis H. May Company negotiated the trade.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold Richard Buckman a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue, and at Hicksville a plot 40 by 100 on Cecil Place.

The Cutler Building Company has sold to the Manhattan Company of Manhattan five plots in Newtown. They are all on Elliot Street near Fresh Pond Road and are 20 by 100 each.

Cecelia M. Bennett sold to Helen M. Reynolds two parcels at the southwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Betts Avenue, Woodside. The first plot is 119 by 443, and the second plot is 116 by 226. These plots are in the line of improvement on Queens Boulevard.

Edsall & Dodge sold for Mrs. M. L. Ash to J. W. Seymour a plot of land at Coronado Beach, Far Rockaway, L. I.; sold for Homer Craft to M. Hanlon of Peapeck, N. J., a dwelling and grounds 86 by 200 on Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I.

In the Glendale section of Long Island the Mirror Film Company has taken title from the Glendale Development Company, Inc., to a plot, 275 by 1,830, on the west side of Trotting Course Lane, adjoining the right of way of the Long Island Railroad.

The purchasing company has given a mortgage of $55,832 on the property and is now proceeding with the development of plans for one of the largest moving picture studios in the vicinity of New York City.

Lester C. Brimmer has sold to Helena Dudik a tract of three acres adjoining the farm of William Van Nostrand at Little Neck.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have resold the greater part of the Kahle House property on Fifth, Westervelt and Sherman Avenues, Fort Hill, at an advance of several thousand dollars over the price at which they sold the property to Carl F. Grieshaber, last week. The new owner, Henry G. D. de Mell, will occupy the residence as soon as alterations can be completed.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold the northeast corner of Cedar Street and Arthur Avenue, 40 by 90, at South Beach, to a client.

Westchester County.

Edwin Wilson Bullinger has sold his property at Premium Point, New Rochelle, consisting of five acres directly on the water, with a large dwelling and outbuildings, to Lucius N. Littauer of New York City. The property was held at $100,000.

The River View Building Company has sold the new two and one-half story, one-family dwelling in the River View Colony, at 707 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson Lee & Green have leased the entire basement, comprising 2,200 square feet in the Rialto Theatre Building, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. There is a unique condition in the lease that the tenant is given an entrance and staircase through the store north of the entrance to the theatre until the subway is running, which it is hoped will be before 1918. The lease was closed at a rental of $4,000 per annum for eight years.

Everett M. Seixas Company, in conjunction with S. Alvin Piza, has leased for the Remor Construction Corporation the eleven-story apartment building known as Greyton Court, 530 West 141st Street, for a term of years, at a gross rental approximating $200,000.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased the store at 401 Sixth Avenue to the Superior Stationery Company, the store at 481 Sixth Avenue to George Aronof, and the store at 405 Sixth Avenue to J. Gluckman.

Kindel Bed Company Leases Big Long Island City Plant.

The Degnon Terminal and Realty Improvement Company, Michael J. Degnon, President, has closed a lease with the Kindel Bed company, P. E. Kroehler, President, as a result of which the Degnon company will erect a modern four-story factory building on a plot 230 by 100 feet, on the easterly side of Anable Avenue and the north side of Creek Street, Long Island City.

The structure will be for the exclusive use of the lessees, who take it for twenty-one years at a total rental of about $500,000. The building, to be planned by William Higginson, architect, will be of such construction that it can be increased to several times the original size as greater space is needed. In design and construction, the new building will be similar to the plants of the Studebaker Company and Brett Lithographing Company, near which it will stand.

Sixteen-Story Building for Broadway Corner.

Schwartz & Gross, architects, have awarded for Robert M. Catts the contract for the demolition of the five four and five story buildings at 912 to 920 Broadway, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, which property Mr. Catts recently acquired from Livingston Phelps. The plot will immediately be improved with a sixteen-story building.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St., 408 and 410, s. 173.11 ft s of Corlears Sch, extending through to 300 and 302 Monroe St, 50x195; two six-story buildings; voluntary sale; to F. H. Pearce for $45,000.

Dominick St, 45, n s, 100 ft e of Hudson St, 20x87.6, 2½-story dwelling; trustee's sale; to W. D. Coffin for $7,000.

Intervale Av, 1,242, corner Fox St, 97.9x95.3x irreg, five-story flat, with stores; withdrawn.

Cauldwell Av, 894, e s, near 161st St, 20x125, three-story frame house; executor's sale, estate of Lina Mayer, deceased; to Peter Duncan for $6,650.

Water St, 227 and 229, n e corner of Beekman St, 50.8x99.6x irregular, five-story loft building; executor's sale; to C. Schumacher for $48,000.

Pearl St, 295½, w s, 118 ft n of Beekman St, 17.5x98.5, four-story loft building; withdrawn.

54th St, 208 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

Fox St, 1,169 and 1,171, through to Intervale Av, 40x94, two two-story frame houses; voluntary sale; knocked down to Norman Denzer for $11,100.

22d St, 121 and 123 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 45.8x98.9, two three-story buildings; adjourned to April 13.

23d St, 122 to 126 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x98.9, three-story building and stores; adjourned to April 13.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Two-and-one-half-story frame cottage on Kebo St, opposite Malvern Hotel; executor's sale, estate of Christine Nash Griffin, deceased; to J. Wells, for a client, for $6,100.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 253 West, n s, 102 ft e of 8th Av, 17x80, three-story house; German Savings Bank against J. W. Allison et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,448.85; taxes, &c., $163.60; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against E. S. Willis et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney, due on judgment, $20,480.39; taxes, &c., $994.10; to Bernard A. Ottenberg for $29,750.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Hall Place, 1,065, w s, 3,345.9 ft s of 167th St, 31x111.4x irregular, three-story dwelling; Henry Wendt, guardian, against Alfred Benson et al.; John Wendt, attorney; due on judgment, $4,374.18; taxes, &c., $407.36; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 537, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St, five-story loft building; East River Savings Institution against Essex Realty Co., et al.; O. M. Hibbard, attorney; due, $103,278.57; taxes, &c., $1,374.45.

49th St, 126-128 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four and five story buildings; Felix Hirsch against C. M. Swiney et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due, $87,516.64; taxes, &c., $427.76.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 90th St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,377.98.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 208 and 210 West, s s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 60x99.11, six-story Ivanhoe apartment house; E. F. Callan against Lizzie Kane et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $57,911.73; taxes, &c., $862.20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fort Washington Av, n e corner 172d St, for a six-story tenement, 99.5x151.6; 172 Building Co., 30 E. 42d St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architect; cost, $200,000.

Dyckman St, 4, 300 ft n of Sherman Av, for a six-story tenement, 100x88; Maxon Realty Co., 42 Broadway, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av., architect; cost, $80,000.

Grace Av, e s, 112.7 ft s of Boston Rd, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.10x26.10; Florentin W. Benner, 375 E. 159th St., owner; Rowe & Smith, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Quimby Av, s s, 241.11 ft w of Havemeyer Av, for a 1½ story dwelling, 20x28; Ludwig Lubes, 2,237 Ellis Av., owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av., architect; cost, $3,000.

Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, for a six-story brick garage, 49.9x100; Pasquale Sandini, 909 Jackson Av., owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St., architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Broadway, s w corner 131st St, to a one, three and five-story garage, S. C. Sherman, 3,251 Broadway, owner; F. Wolfgang, 535 E. 177th St., architect; cost, $7,000.

1st Av, s e corner 44th St, to a three-story office and storage building, United Dressed Beef Co., premises, owner; E. Tidestrom, 198 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fulton Av, n w corner 173d St, to a five-story brick public school, 206x68, City of New York, owner; C/ B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av., architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FLEECKER ST, 123 and 125, n w corner of Wooster St, 50x100; Ferdinand T. Haber, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 25th St, April 3; attorney, J. C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St, $70,000

PARK AV, 584, w s, 40.5 ft n of 63d St, 20.3x75; Park Av, s w corner of 64th St, 20.5x75; Hy. T. Smith to William H. Eagleson, 295 Hawthorne St, Brooklyn, April 3; attorneys, Caldwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St, $100

PARK AV, s w corner of 64th St, 22x67.11x irregular; Emily W. Leland to Arthur C. James, 92 Park Av, mtg $100,000, April 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1

193TH ST, 12 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 20x80, foreclosure March 28; Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, trustee will of Mary G. Pinkney for Julia Lawrence et al., April 3; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway, $25,000

22D ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.8x98.6; McTaylor, Phillips et al., heirs, &c., Isaac Phillips et al., to Frank Curran, 277 8th Av, April 1; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Malden Lane, $1,100

26TH ST, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Griffin Roofing Co. to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., mtg $12,500, all liens, April 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100

70TH ST, 230 and 232 East, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.4; Ida Hertz, Wyoming, Penn., to Ervin Construction Co., 237 Broadway, mtg $72,000, all liens, March 28; attorney, E. G. Gollver, 257 Broadway, $1

113TH ST, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Charles F. Bostwick, referee, to Germad Realty Co., 73 Malden Lane, mtg $16,000, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1,200

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Ralph V. Wechsler to Pasqualina F. and Angelo Malgieri, 204 Mott St, mtg $5,500, all liens, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $6,500

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 174.2 ft s of 168th St, 82.6x irregular; Jas. M. Reid to Gramont Construction Co., Inc., mtg $10,000, March 15; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway, Exchange

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 158th St, 72.4x100; also 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 30x148; to John Riegelman, 1,882 Grand Concourse, mtg $27,000, March 27; attorney, R. H. Mitchell, 394 East 150th St, $100

EAST HALF LOT 341, map Wakefield, 50x108; also 3d Av, w s, 58.6 ft s of 145th St, 20x80; also Lots 296 and 297, map Pugsley Estate; George Dannenfelser to Mary Dannenfelser, Clarkstown, N. Y., March 15; attorney, Harvey De Baun, Haverstraw, N. Y., Gift

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 10, s s, 26x95; Wm. Widmann to Henry T. Widmann, Spring Valley, N. Y., 1-3 part, mtg $10,000, April 6; attorney, V. Rooney, 320 Broadway, $100 New York Title Insurance Co. to Geo C. Park, $23,000

KELLY ST, 744, e s, 25x100; Anna Goldberg to Geo. McCulloch, Morristown, N. J., and ano (trus.), April 4; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway, $100

N E ¼ lot 283, map Wakefield, 100x108; also Av M, w s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105 (Wakefield); Geo. Dannenfelser to Mary Dannenfelser, Clarkstown, N. Y., March 15; attorney, Harvey De Baun, Haverstraw, N. Y., Gift

PROSPECT AV, s w corner 167th St, 20 x 166th St x100, except from above Prospect Av, 109.5 ft w s, 45x100; Vance Hewitt (ref) to Mylvirn Corporation, 38 East 30th St, April 5; attorney, A. Knox, 320 Broadway, $1,000 Power of mtg.

136TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Brook Av, 20 to 137th St x50 to Mill Brook x—x66; Sadie Ehrman to Arthur W. Shrafer et al., Pottsville, Penn., mtg $12,500, April 4; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 300 Broadway, $250

168TH ST, 811 East, n s, 20x126.8; Hattie Zachorias to Albert Rossert, 1,228 St. Lawrence Av, mtg $6,500, March 29; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway, $1

233D ST, s s, 65.2 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Nunziata Yodice to Emma Yodice, 776 East 233d St, April 3; attorney, J. T. Judge, 2,970 Decatur Av, $1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,926; Bernhard Knopping against Ocemore Building Co., owner; Samuel Cohen, lessee and contractor, $320

BROADWAY, 1,140 to 1,146; Mendel Raschkind against John Doe, owner; C. J. Diel and H. L. Brill, contractors, $61

87TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Sts, 197.6x120; M. St Building, $120 against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner and contractor, $993

47TH ST, 127 West; Daniels Sidelsky against Joseph Richards et al., owners; Sam Wachtenstein and Abraham Leperstein, contractors, $1

115TH ST, 215 West; Tom Weiss et al. against Morris S. Trop, owner; E. J. Gordon, contractor, $310

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, n e corner of Walton Av, 25x103; Sam Minskoff against Notlaw Realty Corporation, owners and contractors, renewal, $250

179TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Walton Av, 50x75; Sam Minskoff against Notlaw Realty Corporation, owner and contractor, $250

179TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 50x75; Sam Minskoff against Notlaw Realty Corporation, owner and contractor, renewal, $250

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 110 to 114; Adam Happel against Adolph Schwartz et al., Dec. 10, 1915, $4,017

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Goldblatt against Louis Richards et al., Dec. 16, 1916, $1,012

SAME PROPERTY; Knickerbocker Fireproof Co., Inc., against Louis Richards et al., Feb. 28, 1916, $2,250

SAME PROPERTY; Peelle Co. against same, Dec. 23, 1915, $515

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

150TH ST, s s, 89 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170 x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to erect three five-story apartments, $150,000

Bronx.

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 179th St, 100x126; City Mortgage Co. loans Lindo Building Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments, $60,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 55.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x100; Mary A. Cohnfeld against Union Dime Savings Bank et al., action to recover dower; attorney, J. P. M. Berg.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360; Daisy L. Presby against Louisa D. Simpson et al., partition; attorneys, Strasbourger & Schalles.

MONROE ST, 167; Henry Jones against Harris Seal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. J. Danziger.

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100; Citizens Savings Bank against Lewis Krulewitch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Beall.

76TH ST, 23 West; City Real Estate Co. against Carl F. Boker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

LOT 15, Block 2,934, Section 11 on tax map; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Ditchett Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LOTS 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116, map of 126 lots belonging to Hudson P. & Rose Co.; Joseph Kapp against Thomas F. Roys et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

LOT 104, map of 151 lots of Varian Estate, 24th Ward; Joseph Kapp against Thomas F. Roys et al., foreclosure of mortgage, attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

3D AV, 3,398; Manhattan Railway Co. against Celestia Wells et al.; 3d Av, 3,399; same against Andrew Vacarezza et al.; 3d Av, 3,402 and 3,405; same against Fannie A. Weschler et al.; 3d Av, 3,410 and 3,412; same against Frederick T. Hoffman et al.; 3d Av, 3,413; same against Isabel B. Tyte et al.; 3d Av, 3,421; same against Ida L. D. McMurtie et al.; 3d Av, 3,426; same against George J. Schnik et al; 3d Av, 3,456; same against Eberhart Building Co., Inc., et al.; 3d Av, 3,476 to 3,480; same against Philipp Hill et al.; 3d Av, 3,492 and 3,494; same against Maria Boehm et al; 3d Av, 3,501; same against Simon I. Schwartz et al.; 3d Av., 3,788; same against Elizabeth Schultz et al; 3d Av, 2,750; same against Sarah Grossman et al.; 3d Av, 2,750; same against Newman Grossman et al; 3d Av, 2,772; same against Moritz Pollak et al.; 3d Av, 2,774; same against Josephine Werner; 3d Av, 2,776; same against Maria Andres; 3d Av, 3,807; same against Conrad Simon et al.; 3d Av, 3,818 and 3,820; same against Charles Metroll et al.; 3d Av, 3,823; same against Adam Schaefer et al.; 3d Av, 3,857 and 3,859; same against William Pollak et al.; 3d Av, n e corner of 172d St, 25x100; same against Rachel Lyon; 3d Av, 3,850 and 3,852; same against Meyer Goldberg et al.; 3d Av, 3,923; same against Edward Kuester et al.; 3d Av, 4,008; same against Morris Silberman et al.; 3d Av, 4,127; same against Grace Schindler Myrick et al.; 3d Av, 4,207; same against George Heuser et al.; 3d Av, 4,217 to 4,221; same against L. Napoleon Levy et al.; 3d Av, 4,222; same against Bernard J. Cogan et al.; 3d Av, 4,220; same against Alfred Lewin et al.; 3d Av, 4,222 to 4,230; same against C. Adelbert Becker et al.; 3d Av, 4,235 and 4,237; same against L. Napoleon Levy et al.; 3d Av, 4,239 to 4,247; same against same; 3d Av, 4,533; same against Charles Maurer et al.; 3d Av, 4,545; same against Jacob Cymulla et al.; 3d Av, 4,754 and 4,756; same against Margaret L. Shea et al.; 3d Av, 4,760; same against Harry Mayer et al.; 3d Av, 2,829 to 2,833; same against David L. Phillippa et al.; 3d Av, 2,817 to 2,821; same against August Kuhn et al; 3d Av, 2,808 and 2,810; same against Columbia Trust Co. et al.; 3d Av, 2,804 and 2,806; same against Haffen Realty Co. et al.; 3d Av, 2,798 and 2,800; same against Margaret Rogge et al.; 3d Av, 2,796; same against Sevilla Heineman et al.; 3d Av, 2,787; same against Henry Wallenstein et al.; 3d Av, 2,780; same against Adolph Mayer et al.; 3d Av, 2,835 and 2,837; same against Henry L. Morris; 3d Av, 3,051 and 3,053; same against Sophia Lerck; 3d Av, 3,013 and 3,015; same against same; 3d Av, 2,987 to 2,991; same against Annie L. Hohn; 3d Av, 2,981 and 2,983; same against same; 3d Av, 2,938; same against L. Napoleon Levy et al.; 3d Av, 2,914; same against Sophia G. Lehmaier et al.; 3d Av, 2,891; same against J. Blyn & Sons et al.; 3d Av, 3,054; same against Joseph Sebel et al., 3d Av, 3,397; same against Georgiana Daub et al.; 3d Av, 3,201 and 3,203; same against Matilda Mott et al.; 3d Av, 3,197; same against James Rothschild et al.; 3d Av, 3,061; same against Angelo Boggiano et al., actions to acquire title; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

180TH ST, s s, 42 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x169; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiana et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturdays only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

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OPPOSITE 22D AVE. STATION.
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CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

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Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse; artesian well; 3 acres, garden, all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $12,500; terms.

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FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St.

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Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $8,500; small cash payment; $80 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity. $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.00 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

Jersey City near D., L. & W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.

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(Two miles from Pompton Plains Station.) Estate of 153 acres fronting on two roads. Large house, 20 rooms, outbuildings; elevation commands extensive views.

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CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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A confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. George Bernard Shaw's article in The New York Times next Sunday on "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" is another specimen of "infuriating candor." Order today.—Advt.

Forced to Sell

my newly-decorated 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath; near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; shore front privileges; deep water anchorage; etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. T. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate
AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 6 minutes' walk of station

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin 527 8th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK.

A BARGAIN
To Close Estate

Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.

W. B. R.,
155 Nyac Ave., Pelham Heights, New York.

Positive Bargain

$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 11 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100x100; all improvements. L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

RYE, N. Y.

Directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St., or Rye, N.Y.

CHAPPAQUA

(5 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Unsettled weather continues over much of the country and within the last twenty-four hours there were local rains in the Atlantic and Gulf States, snow flurries near the Great Lakes and snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains states.

Moderately heavy snow fell in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado and there were heavy rains in north and central Texas, North Carolina, and Southeast Virginia.

Temperatures have fallen and are considerably below the seasonal average in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the south Plains States, while moderate temperatures prevail throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and warm weather was general in the Pacific States.

Indications are that the disturbance that now covers the Southwest will advance northeastward and be attended by rains Friday in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States, and Saturday in South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snow and rain in the Upper Lake region. In the Middle Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region fair weather Friday will be followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday and probably rain by Saturday night. In New England the weather will be fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Temperature will be lower Friday in the Atlantic States from New England southward to Georgia and it will change little elsewhere East of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be, fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, colder Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Western New York—Fair Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	42	45	4 P. M.	52	47
6 A. M.	44	44	6 P. M.	51	47
9 A. M.	45	45	9 P. M.	51	38
12 M.	44	44	11 P. M.	49	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 45; maximum temperature, 48 degrees, at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 42 per cent. at 8 A. M., 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:58—147 Spring St.; Triangle Leather Co.	Slight
4:45—19-21 Roosevelt St.; Lekas & Drivas	$500
5:30—2,178 University Av.; (auto.) Charles Snyder	$20,000
9:05—231 W. 67 St.; S. Markowits	Slight
10:00—288 Front St.; J. Becillia	Slight
10:58—Amsterdam Av. & 67 St.; (auto truck,) George Bride	Slight
11:45—331 E. 46 St.; Alex. Sehrens	Slight
P. M.	
1:06—316 E. 118 St.; Isaac Redurf	Slight
4:50—1,270 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Buchman	Slight
5:00—105 Park St.; not given	Slight
5:35—147 Clinton St.; Alex. Marsoty	Slight
10:06—307 E. 8 St.; Fred Fawl	$500
10:15—30 W. 15 St.; Moll Bros.	Slight
11:25—931 E. 178 St.; Isidore Perman	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—1st Lt. H. W. Harms, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, will make two visits to Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and two visits to Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, to inspect aeroplanes being made for the Aeroplane Corps.

2d Lt. M. F. Scanlon, 19th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in aerial flights.

Order of Dec. 17 relating to 2d Lt. J. W. McNeal, 2d C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. L. Kelly, C. A. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to West Point for duty.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. R. McCrary, works of Gallaudet Co., Norwich, Conn., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. L. L. Babbitt, the New Jersey, to the North Carolina, and C. T. Hull, the Arkansas, to the North Carolina.

Chief Gunner H. Johnson, the Missouri, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Carp. L. T. Herrmann, Norfolk Yard, May 1, to the Louisiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Conyngham, at Cramp Ship Yards; Farragut, at San Pedro; McCall, at Whitestone Landing; Nero, at La Paz, and the Raleigh, at Corinto.

Sailed—Culgoa, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Denver, Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Perry and Whipple, San Diego for San Pedro, and South Dakota, San Francisco for Bremerton.

The Prometheus, now at New York Yard, to Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk.

The orders to the Uncas to proceed from Charleston to Key West and return, as published April 2d, have been revoked.

The Panther, now at Key West, to Norfolk Yard and return to Key West.

The Princeton was placed out of commission at Puget Sound Yard April 4.

Coast Guard.

Capts. J. H. Brown to Northern Division, and H. L. Boyd of Engrs., to duty as Fleet Engr. of Bering Sea Fleet.

1st Lts. G. W. David of Engrs., to the McCulloch.

2d Lts. G. R. O'Connor of Engrs. to the Bear, and G. R. Stewart to the Sonomish.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for garage foreman, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on April 18. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must have had three years' experience as mechanics in general automobile repair work. There is one vacancy in the Department of Bridges. The pay is $1,380 a year. Candidates must be 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

Commission announces for April 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior mechanical engineers, Grades 1 and 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior mechanical engineer, Grade 1, $1,200 to $1,680 a year; junior mechanical engineer, Grade 2, $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in: 1. Theory and practice of mechanical engineering as applied to railway rolling stock and other machinery, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus. 2. Education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BECKWITH, ERMINA R., (March 30,) left about $75,000 personalty to her daughter, Marcia Beals.

BURALL, WILLIAM T., (March 17,) left more than $5,000 personalty to his mother, Jennie.

DE DILECTIS, MICHELE, (Dec. 3, 1915,) left more than $10,000 personalty to his sister, Adelaide Miele, who resides at Torre del Greco, Italy.

DOSCHER, HENRY, (March 29,) left about $30,000 personalty. Charles Doscher, brother, at Freisdorf, Germany, $5,000; John H. W. Doscher, brother, $1,000; residue in equal parts to J. Fred W. Doscher, Dora Doscher, Anna Wichman.

DWYER, WILLIAM, (April 5,) left about $12,000 personalty to be divided equally between his sons, William L. and John D.

EHRHARDT, JOHN, (Aug. 10, 1915,) left about $15,000 realty and $2,000 personalty. John Schreiber, nephew, $10,000, and smaller bequests to sisters and brothers.

FOX, DELL CARRERE, (March 10,) left about $12,000 personalty to her son, Joseph C., receiving $1,000 and Alan, her husband, $10,000.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

BLYN, ISAAC, (June 26, 1915;) net estate, $50,056. Millie Blyn, daughter, given $25,000; Hannah Stoff, daughter, $9,000; Eva Currick and Rose Levinson, daughters, each $2,000; Henry Blyn, son, $5,000. Assets: Bank, $553; personalty, $100; due to decedent from I. Blyn & Sons, $14,646; bonds in I. Blyn & Sons, Inc., $35,585; 105 shares preferred stock of I. Blyn & Sons, $12,249.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 7: Patrol. E. N. Distler, 66, to 28th. bicycle to mounted duty; J. E. Collins, 68, to 66, to bicycle duty; R. M. Whalen, Marine Div., to clerical and house duty. Temporary assignments: Surgeon F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., in charge 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 16 days, 8 A. M., April 10; Patrol. M. J. Corley, 38, to boiler squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., April 7.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., 16 days, 8 A. M., April 10, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. G. Schneider, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., April 9; H. C. Behan, 145, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 9.

Sick leave: Matron Mary A. Sheridan, 12, 30 days, 8 A. M., April 7.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Sat., April 8: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 38; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 240; H. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 282; A. G. Klein, Eng. 283; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; T. Cole, Eng. 200; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 26; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. L. 45; H. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; A. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. Queen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, 3d, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Shack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st Gra. J. J. Kelly, Eng. 11, (neglect of duty,) seven leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Frein, Eng. 21, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed; Eng. of Str. J. J. O'Donnell, Eng. 33, (intoxication,) ten leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gra. E. J. Daley, Eng. 55, (absence without leaves,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st Gra. A. J. Boucher, H. & L. (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. 2d gr. H. F. Gray, H. & L. 12, 36 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire. 1st gr. E. Bender, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire. 1st gr. E. F. Brady, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 9; Fire. 1st gr. W. F. McManus, Eng. 2, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 7; Fire. 1st gr. W. S. Bensel, Eng. 58, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Exercises will be held on April 11 in the Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The exercises in the auditorium will begin at 9 P. M. Classes will be in session from 8 to 9 P. M. There will be an exhibit from 8 to 9 P. M.

A meeting of the Council of Community Centres was held in the Board of Education Hall yesterday afternoon. The three for discussion were "Duties and Powers of the School Janitor in Relation to the Local Organization" and "Permits and Continuous Use of School Buildings."

Formal dedication exercises of new P. S. 91, Queens, will be held this evening.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren will speak at the meeting of the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association at 4 P. M. on April 11 at Grant Hall, Washington Avenue, near Fulton Street, that borough.

City Superintendent Maxwell will probably leave St. Augustine, Fla., on or about April 15.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research, has returned from his vacation in the North Carolina Mountains.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Investment or Development.—100 acres in the finest home section of Northern New Jersey, only 45 minutes from Times Sq.; commutation, $5.00 monthly; all improvements; bargain to quick buyer. R. T. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome 8-room semi-bungalow, $5,900; all latest improvements; large open fireplace; hardwood finish; beam ceilings; $500 cash; balance easy monthly payments; write for photo. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield. — For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

Nutley, N. J.—Near station; two modern houses in complete order; ten living rooms, two bathrooms; electricity and gas. Particulars of Owner, 7 East 80th St., New York City.

Fanwood, N. J.—Beautiful large bungalow plots among the trees; $5 per month pays for one; we will help you to build; write us for particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Mountain Lakes—Furnished houses for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old fashioned farm house, with 2 acres of land, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; one short block to deep water, good boating, bathing and fishing; 1½ hours out North Shore of L. I.; for photographs and further particulars apply to Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

BUNGALOW HOME, $1,400.

Large porch, open fireplace; big grounds; shade, near trolley, station, and bay; high land; hour out; $125 cash, balance $10 monthly. C. & C. Exchange, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 Spring List. Queens-County Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT SITES 50 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111 51 Chambers St., New York.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Artistically furnished stucco house, 11 rooms, (6 bedrooms,) 2 baths; May 1 to Sept. 23, $750; references required. B 373 Times.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,865 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage, $75 per month.

Summer in the Berkshires; for rent at Litchfield and Hannam Lake, furnished cottages at from $300 to $2,500 for season. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

To Let, Furnished.—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Unfurnished.

THE "ORANGES," N. J.

Free booklet of "New Homes" mailed. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Desirable, airy rooms; phone, hot water, home cooking.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PARLOR DINING ROOM.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium front room; phone; first-class house and board.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

West Side.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; refined; convenient location; references exchanged.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th.)—Comfortable room, suitable one or two, in well-appointed house; excellent table; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Desirable room for bachelors; table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires to board boy, 4, and girl, 1 year old, in refined home in country within commuting distance; highest references exchanged; $12 per week. J 8 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 23 EAST.—Large front rooms; clean, quiet, select house; telephone; reasonable.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room, hot and cold water, phone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6; telephone; gentlemen.

62D, 238 EAST.—All comforts; good home; all improvements; old couple owners.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, in exclusive private house for one or two gentlemen; near Park Av. and 64th St.; exceptional. M 99 Times.

West Side.

4TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elevator apartment; business district; refined; suitable terms; South.

16TH, 89 WEST. — Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $8 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room; use of bath; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

32d St., off Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel New Strand.

32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10; to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; for doctor; other rooms; electricity; select service.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large, single rooms; exquisitely kept house; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; other large rooms, with bath; private house; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room; private bath; suitable studio; convenient transportation; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

159 WEST 73TH STREET.

Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires room with bath, private family, Riverside or West End Av. S. M. N., care Mitsui & Co., 25 Madison Av.

Gentleman wants room, private family, between 50th St. and 70th St; all particulars; about $4. R 101 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $35,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

Agency.—General merchant, domiciled in Newark, N. J., middle aged, active, experienced, able to finance himself and, if necessary, capable of investing a few thousand dollars in the business, desires to represent prominent manufacturer of machinery or other merchandise, in New Jersey or further afield; state specialty. R 97 Times.

Active or silent associate desired with $35,000 to join company about to organize high-grade retail business in this city; very competent management and superior location secured; ready to do business May 1; interest in the business carrying unusual profits to right parties. P 29 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Half or whole interest candy factory, established 50 years, to close estate. R 82 Times.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 88 Times.

Finely appointed gentlemen's drinking place in large building; location suburban to New York City; long lease. For details of sale address Owner, L 409 Times Downtown.

I HAVE $10,000 with which I will finance the sale of any meritorious merchandise specialty in the New England States that will bear investigation. Reply by letter, J. W. D., P. O. Box 3,836, Boston, Mass.

I have a profitable manufacturing business and want to meet man with $10,000.00 to invest in order to increase the business. Principals only. B 372 Times Downtown.

Hotel wanted lease or manage by experienced and responsible hotel manager; in or out of town; not less than 200 rooms capacity. M 85 Times.

Young man with capital desires manage tire agency, reliable concern. R 81 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand-new, has never been mounted; sloping roof, exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported gray whipcord lining; large, sashless plateglass windows, vanity case, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green black molding; will fit any chassis 120-inch wheel base up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.

1915 Packard, 5-48, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Packard, 5-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-38, 5-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled; high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation. 17 Central Park West.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 300 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile three-passenger coupe, 1914, electric lights and starter; no reasonable offer refused. THAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 380 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

For Sale.—Packard landaulet, condition first class in every respect; owner now using car; change of plans reason for selling; price, $2,000. Apply Box P 248 Times Downtown.

1915 MARMON, 6-cylinder, 41, 5-passenger touring; used; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St. AUTO BODY BUILDERS.

High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

For Sale—1913 Ford touring, $200; runs well. Dr. A. D. Smith, 159 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Havers light six touring, $450; no fake. Owner, 7,004 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

18 Packard limousine to rent; good condition; careful owner drives. Call Greene, 211 West 82d St. 4-60 Schuyler.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Kane, 1,780 Broadway. Columbus 6472.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow limousine wanted, no later than 1912 model. 123 West 52d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE the World. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MAN, having confidence in himself, to make exceptional connection; must be first-class "closer"; strictly on commission basis; call prepared to disclose past record. Fifth Avenue Magazine, 45 West 34th St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, skilled in developing exterior and interior details of high class country work. Apply, stating salary, qualifications, and references to Z 207 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT FLOORMEN WANTED, HAVING EXPERIENCE SUPERINTENDING GIRLS. Y 375 TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMOBILE BODY TRIMMERS wanted for hanging backs. Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

BRIGHT young man to attend to switchboard and other office work; state age, references, and salary expected. B 366 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Housefurnishing store; experienced only. A. Weinberg, 78 Lenox Av.

CONFECTIONER OR SUGAR MAN WANTED AT LONG ISLAND CITY, VACANCY WITH FUTURE; STATE WAGES TO COMMENCE; AGE AND EXPERIENCE. Y 376 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN

for architectural iron plant, capable of laying out stairs, elevators, and store fronts, &c.; state age, terms, and references. P 241 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced, mechanical draftsmen wanted by large concern in Pennsylvania. Reply stating age, nationality, education, experience, and rate of pay expected. Y 365 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience in making working drawings in chandelier factory preferred. M. V., 100 Times.

FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS.

Industrious young man, thoroughly acquainted with brokerage business in fertilizing materials and chemicals, wanted on commission basis; good inducements to right party; only those actually having been connected with this business need apply. R 102 Times Downtown.

FOOTMAN.—For carriage and private stable work; young; experienced; medium height; state previous employers. R. S., 191 Times.

GROOM WANTED.—Young man, single, sober, and competent; must understand his business thoroughly and have had experience with saddling horses; weight not over 150 pounds; $40 month, room and board. By mail only to 21 West 10th St., N. Y.

MACHINISTS.—FIRST-CLASS ONLY, FOR DAY AND NIGHT ON HIGH-CLASS WORK; HIGHEST WAGES TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY TO C. A. PETERSON, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

MAN WANTED.—Familiar with freight rates and classifications; at once. Apply Montgomery, Ward & Co., Bowne and Imlay Sts., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY BUYER

For large retail department in a live midwest city; we want a man who has a successful record as a retail man; salary and commission; state experience, age, salary and where employed. Address Z 202 Times Annex.

PRESS FEEDERS wanted for out of town. Call at once on B. Prince, 122 East 25th St.

PROOFREADER wanted as assistant in large advertising agency; exceptional opporunity; state experience and salary or no attention paid. Box M 46 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE, SUCCESSFUL SPECIALITY OR STOCK SALESMEN; POSSIBILITIES FOR LARGE COMMISSION. ROOM 1408, 18 EAST 41ST.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Exporters require experienced Anglo-Saxon; no foreign language required; shorthand and typewriting not essential, but desirable; state experience, age; salary $12 to start. B 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (male,) wanted; must have good education, neat appearance, and not over 25 years old; state experience and salary expected. Address Box B 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24-28 years, wanted as stenographer and general assistant in office of large, old-established manufacturing chemical company; opportunity positive for man capable of development and willing to learn the business; high school graduate or one with some knowledge of chemical industry preferred; salary based upon actual worth when ability is proven. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, training, and experience and salary expected, Manufacturer, B 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, accustomed to selling financial paper in a Canadian city in the Province of Ontario; salary or commission. Apply Box Y 346 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Thorough familiar with stenography, typewriting and detail in busy office; opportunity for advancement; salary $8-$12. P 247 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILLIS-HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.—Several immediate clerical openings for "live wires." Young men, 21-28 years, at $15. Experienced order clerk, $20. Assistant in advertising dept., $25. Experienced office assistant, $18. Many stenographic openings—beginners at $10 to secretarial at $25. Inspector, electrical, mechanical experience, $21.

ACCOUNTANT, (2,) experienced in figuring foreign exchange; $35 weekly.

SECRETARY, (2,) competent to take rapid dictation; good personality; $18-$20 weekly.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER for club; $35.

Pace Agency for Placements, Room 810, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, brokerage, $15; stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, $15; steamship, $12; dictophone operator, $15; real estate, uptown, west side, $12; law, $15; typists, $8; office assistant, $7; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

WE HAVE A WAITING LIST FOR BOYS

with latent ability out of which executives are made; openings for good stenographers. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BOYS for good positions; $5, $6, and $7. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN Wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our women's and misses' suits, ready-to-wear and untrimmed millinery, flower, feather, and ribbon departments. Apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent bookkeeper and stenographer; having charge of cash, receive and attend customers; also charge of two or more operators; efficiency the principle object; apply stating salary. R 91 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted; only those unemployed considered. John E. Ransom, Auctioneer, 80 Church St., New York.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

NURSE.—English couple want nurse for year old boy and to help in light housework. Apply Apartment G9, 780 Riverside Drive, corner 155th.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; cheerful; willing to assist with meals for patient. Rosenberger, 604 West 112th.

R. H. MACY & CO. CAN FURNISH EMPLOYMENT TO SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT. GOOD SALARIES AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

In Millinery, Women's, Misses', and Children's Apparel, Shirtwaists, Hosiery, and Shoe Departments; good wages, good working conditions, and steady position offered to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses. All applications strictly confidential.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d.

SECRETARY.—Excellent opportunity occurs for bright, well educated young lady, with knowledge of stenography, to be trained for private secretary to executive; good opportunity for advancement; salary to commence $10. R 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Long experience; take charge busy office; must be exceptional worker and be executive, systematiser; none other considered. H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and copyist, in law office, under 25; $8. P 246 Times Downtown.

WANTED

Experienced trimmers on men's soft hats. Steady employment.

Girls to learn trimming on men's soft hats; must be good needle workers; pay while learning.

Excellent workrooms; modern facilities; plenty of light and air. LUNCHROOM, &c.

Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced on contracts. BOOKKEEPER.—With stenography. Stenographer.—With dictaphone experience. Stenographer—One residing uptown, and other. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $20; good opportunity; ledger clerk, $10, permanent. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school, and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catal

SEXTON A SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL'S BELFRY

Philip Walter Hangs Himself Under Bells He Had Rung for 31 Years.

LEFT NOTE TO THE RECTOR

Friends Believe Monotony of His Duties Preyed on His Mind and Made Him Despondent.

With the cord of a window sash knotted about his neck the body of Philip G. Walter, for more than thirty-one years sexton of old St. Paul's at Broadway and Vesey Street, was found hanging from the ceiling of the organist's storeroom in the tower of the church early yesterday morning by Walter's assistant, Paul Schaeffer, at the time for the opening of the building before early service. The body was hanging on the floor below the bells which it had been Walter's duty, during the course of his years at St. Paul's, to ring for services.

Wednesday afternoon, although it was Walter's day off, he appeared at the church as usual, giving instructions to Schaeffer to take charge of an afternoon service at St. Augustine's Chapel in East Houston Street, saying that he himself would remain at St. Paul's till the time to close the building.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Schaeffer opened the doors at the west entrance, and went into the gloomy office which he had shared for thirty years with Walter. On his desk lay two notes, addressed in pencil, one to himself, the other to the rector, the Rev. Dr. Montague Geer. Schaeffer's note read as follows:

Paul: Go up to Jacques' room and tell Mr. Cox to telephone to Thomas P. Browne.

Running up the belfry stairs which led to the room used as office and storeroom for music by Edmund Jacques, the organist of the church, Schaeffer, at the entrance, stumbled over a piano stool which lay on its side. Beyond, in the dim light which came through the tower windows, he saw Walter's body, hanging in a corner, tied with the sash of a window cut from another room, although the heavy bell ropes hung nearby. Schaeffer ran to the street, and called to Patrolman Rhodes for help. With Rhodes's help the body was cut down and carried downstairs to Walter's office.

On the arrival of Dr. Geer, the note addressed to him was opened, and found to contain, not the explanation of the suicide which Schaeffer had expected, but the key to Walter's desk, in which he had kept his own records of the building and the minor accounts of the parish which Dr. Geer had intrusted to him. The fear that a discrepancy might be found in the accounts was dispelled by a short examination of them.

No motive for the sexton's act could be assigned among the members of the parish who had known him intimately for many years. It was said by Schaeffer that he had complained from time to time of the increasing monotony of his duties, and that a total lack of variety had appeared to prey on his mind. Although Walter was only 55 years old he had seemed much older to the many visitors to St. Paul's, to whom he had pointed out the points of interest in the building. His whole life from one day to another centered within the half lights of the church itself and the dark walls of his office, with a view of the graves beyond.

No one was able yesterday to give an account of Walter's life before he came to St. Paul's. It was said that at one time he had been assistant to the sexton of Trinity, and that he had worked in the same capacity for Thomas P. Browne, sexton of St. Agnes' Chapel in West Ninety-second Street, whom he had mentioned in the note left for Schaeffer. It was recalled that a fall several years ago had left him slightly lamed, although it was not known whether he had suffered from his injuries.

Walter lived with his wife at 4,812 Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queensborough. Mrs. Walter said last night that her husband had telephoned late Wednesday afternoon that he would not be home for the night. She said that it had been his custom, although many times he had been detained in New York till late, to return to his home, and that at the time of his telephone she had thought it strange that he should find it impossible to return. Late yesterday afternoon she was notified of her husband's death.

CUT OFF HIS LEG TO FREE HIM

Friends Sever Limb of a Man Caught Under a Coal Car.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 6.—Heroic methods were resorted to late this afternoon to save the life of Frank Mornski, 22 years old, when he was thrown under a coal car and so wedged in that it was impossible to get him from under the trucks. His right leg had been practically severed at the thigh, but the young man retained consciousness and called to several of his companions to get a knife and cut off the rest of the leg so that he could be released.

A long-bladed knife was used by one of the men to sever what remained of the flesh, and then the man was pulled from under the trucks and carried to the Hackensack Hospital. He is so weak from the loss of blood and has suffered so much from shock that the physicians fear he cannot live.

WILLCOX ON SCHOOL NEEDS.

Seat for Every Child Would Cost $50,000,000, He Asserts.

The public schools were discussed yesterday at the monthly luncheon of the Members Committee of the Bronx Board of Trade in Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and 156th Street. President William G. Willcox, of the Board of Education took for his subject "The Public Schools from the Business Man's Standpoint," and Borough President Mathewson, of the Bronx, spoke of the schools in that borough. Eugene H. Rosenquest, President of the Board, introduced the speakers.

Mr. Willcox said that it would take $50,000,000 to establish proper school conditions if the old plan of one seat for every child was adhered to. Borough President Mathewson, who followed, called attention to the fact that an appropriation of $50,000,000 would mean a confiscatory tax rate.

A business man, he said, would be impressed with two facts regarding the schools, one was that there was great need of additional school accomodations and the other that the advantages provided were very inadequately used. He said that the economic extravagance of using a $150,000,000 school plant less than 200 days a year was bad enough, but the inefficient use of these important parts of the plant during the school term was worse.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
This ad. will save you 5%.

GRAND JURY TO GET GERMAN CONSUL'S CASE

Von der Goltz's Story to Be Made Basis of Action Against Envoy at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Government's investigation of the alleged connection of Carl A. Luderitz, German Consul at Baltimore, with the issue of an American passport to Horst von der Goltz, a confessed German spy, under the name of Bridgman Taylor, has reached a point where the next step is to lay the facts before a Federal Grand Jury.

The story told to Department of Justice agents by von der Goltz at New York is to be made the basis of Grand Jury action. In his statement von der Goltz is quoted as saying he went to Baltimore with a letter from Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché here, requesting the Consul to aid von der Goltz in any way he could. Von der Goltz has told the agents he presented the letter and discussed with Luderitz plans for obtaining fraudulently an American passport.

Von der Goltz's story, it is said, has been corroborated by the prisoner Tucker, arrested three weeks ago at El Paso and now held at Ellis Island, N. Y. Tucker, it is asserted, was familiar with von der Goltz's plans to obtain an American passport and has corroborated von der Goltz's story in its essentials.

Department agents have obtained other material for the investigation from an American lawyer at Baltimore, who knew something of the plan through his connection with the German Consulate, but is in no way involved.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Consul Luderitz, when asked this evening concerning dispatches from Washington that the Department of Justice intended to present his case to the Federal Grand Jury, said:

"Why such charges are being trumped up I do not know. To show how absurd they are, I would like to point out that I would not issue a passport for any one, could not even apply for it. The most I could do would be to issue a German passport, but that would not amount to this," and he snapped his fingers.

"In the face of no official confirmation of the work of the Department of Justice, I do not care to go into deeper details, but upon receiving a copy of the indictment officially I will prepare my answer.

"Agents of the Department of Justice visited me here and questioned me at length. They even examined some of the property of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company that was here."

Mr. Luderitz admitted that he was acquainted with Horst von der Goltz, the confessed German spy.

"The State Department as well as the Department of Justice know I am acquainted with that man, but to what extent I do not care to say."

AUTO BANDITS ROB A BANK.

Threaten Cashier of Houston, Penn., Institution and Escape with $15,000

CANONSBURG, Penn., April 6.—Two men robbed the First National Bank of Houston, near here, soon after noon today of $15,000 and escaped in an automobile. Joseph K. McNutt, cashier of the bank, was alone at his window when an automobile drove up in front of the building. A man entered and laid a piece of paper about the size of a check on the counter in front of the cashier. On the paper was written: "Make a move and you will be shot." McNutt looked up to find himself facing an automatic pistol.

Meantime the other occupant of the automobile had left the machine and made his way to the door leading to the cashier's cage, which happened to be open. He quickly made his way to the floor and one of the robbers guarded him while the other went through the vault. He collected $15,000 in bills, ranging in denomination from $1 to $20, but did not touch $2,000 in gold or $1,000 in silver.

The men then told McNutt to lie perfectly still, which he did, while they hurried to the automobile and drove quickly away in the direction of Canonsburg.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 6.—An automobile containing two men and running at high speed passed through Crafton, a suburb, this afternoon. George Taylor, Chief of Police, had been notified to look out for the Houston robbers, and attempted to stop the machine. He was almost run down. County detectives and city police were watching all roads leading from Houston and Canonsburg to Pittsburgh in the belief that the thieves would come direct to this city.

TOWNER BILL OPPOSED.

Prison Council Protests to Whitman Against Wingdale Site.

Senator Towner's bill providing for reorganization of the State Commission of Prisons and the selection of the Wingdale site for the proposed State Prison Farm brought a strongly worded protest from the New York State Prison Council to Governor Whitman yesterday, based on the grounds that the bill would be a step backward in prison management and would delay reorganization of prison affairs on a modern, scientific basis. Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the council at 605 Madison Avenue yesterday, the protest was telegraphed to the Governor in this message:

New York State Prison Council,
605 Madison Avenue,
New York, April 6, 1916.
To His Excellency, Governor Whitman,
Albany, N. Y.:

The undersigned earnestly protest against the enactment of the Towner bill to reorganize the Commission on New Prisons, and for other purposes, because, first, the commission created by it excludes the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Architect; second, it commits the State to the selection of the Wingdale site, instead of leaving the determination of that question to an impartial commission; third, with possible modifications, it commits the commission to a prison at Wingdale, constructed on the Beardsley plans, and to be called the Harlem Prison; fourth, we believe that the bill would be a step backward, and would tend to delay the putting of the New York prisons on a modern scientific basis.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Judge WILLIAM H. WADHAMS,
THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE,
JAMES BYRNE,
Dr. WALTER B. JAMES.

This protest by the Executive Committee will be followed by active opposition to the bill and further objections by the full board of the council, it was said. Some of the members of the council and others interested actively in prison reform matters met last night at the home of Richard M. Hurd, Secretary of the council, at 12 East Sixty-eighth Street, and informally discussed the situation.

"We find that the Towner bill," said one of the signers of the message, "provides for four paid jobs, whereas the Sage bill, which has the approval of all who are trying to reach better conditions in prison development, would add no additional cost in the supervision for the establishment of the new prisons."

DOUGHERTY WINS ON ORTELERO STORY

Court Dismisses $60,000 Libel Suit Without Hearing Any but Plaintiff's Evidence.

FINDS CRITICISM WAS JUST

Ex-Deputy Commissioner and Ex-Secretary Deny All of Former Stenographer's Statements.

Taking into consideration only the testimony of James V. Ortelero, who was heard on Wednesday in his own behalf, Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday dismissed Ortelero's $60,000 libel suit against former Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty on the motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Price. Ortelero said, on the witness stand, that he was discharged by Dougherty from his employment as confidential stenographer because he threatened to make charges to the District Attorney against Dougherty, then head of the Detective Bureau. He sued Dougherty after the former Deputy was alleged to have made the statement that he had discharged Ortelero because he gave out confidential police information.

Justice Donnelly in his decision said: "Although the published statements are libelous per se, the plaintiff has proved to my satisfaction that the defendant was justified in uttering the remarks about his stenographer not being 'closemouthed.' The complaint is dismissed."

At the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Dougherty gave out a statement in which he said: "Referring to the testimony of James B. Ortelero, that as early as May 25, 1911, he began talking to me about my administration of the Second Deputy Commissioner's office, that is, having informed me of statements made by Inspector Russell and others, I wish to say that Ortelero never had any conversations with me about my administrations.

"If he had proposed any such conversations, I should have dismissed him immediately. If he had spoken of going to the District Attorney's office, I should have promptly sent a member of the police force there with him. I would not permit a subordinate to discuss the business of the Police Department with me, as he says he did. As a matter of fact he was not a member of the Police Department. He was simply a civilian stenographer.

"Every statement made by him on the stand yesterday concerning conversations held with me are absolute falsehoods. The fact that Justice Donnelly dismissed the complaint without a single word from me seems to be sufficient answer to the reckless charges made by Ortelero."

Mr. Dougherty followed his statement by offering to give $5,000 to any one who would prove that he had been guilty of any maladministration while connected with the Second Deputy Commissionership. When asked if he would call the District Attorney's attention to the assertions made by Ortelero on the witness stand, the former Deputy said he would not, as he was "done with the case."

In a letter to THE TIMES, yesterday, George H. Young said:

"The statements published today of the testimony given by James V. Ortelero, in which Ortelero alleges that I asked him to make a false affidavit and identify an innocent man in a gambling raid, are absolute falsehoods.

"In Ortelero's testimony in which he alleges that he held certain conversations with Commissioner Dougherty, I, as Secretary to the Commissioner, and in charge of the office, know these to be falsehoods, because I was present at all interviews."

LIFT FREIGHT EMBARGOES.

New Haven and Erie Roads to Handle More Goods.

The Embargo Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference yesterday lifted the embargo on the New Haven Railroad on coke, charcoal, salt, milk bottles, tobacco stems, and on these iron and steel products: Angles, bars, billets, blooms, ingots, and other semi-finished material. The Erie Railroad embargo was revised to permit acceptance of carload freight by way of the Port of New York of live stock and perishable goods, and grain by way of Undercliff or Edgewater.

The committee approved the extension of the New York Central embargo to cover shipments of cured meats, lard, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, and cheese consigned to the British Isles and to ships under the British flag. The extension also applies to shipments of fresh dressed meat for export out of New York, except under the special authority of the Foreign Freight Agent at New York, based upon assurances of prompt clearance upon arrival at seaboard.

New Head for Realty Brokers.

The election of a new President and six State Vice Presidents was the principal business transacted at a meeting of committees and members of the National Association of Realty Brokers held yesterday afternoon in Newark. J. Bail Peire of Wilmington, Del., who was President, died March 25. M. E. Reinsmith of Allentown, Penn., was elected to the office. Since the last meeting, held in New York in January, members representing six States not hitherto represented have been admitted, and Vice Presidents for each of these States were elected yesterday, as follows: Kansas, John F. Lewis; Arkansas, J. P. Shook; Louisiana, R. L. Coleman; North Carolina, D. F. Foot, Jr.; Georgia, George W. Hardwick; South Carolina, W. T. Thompson.

Delay Suffrage Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Final action on the suffrage referendum will not be taken in the Senate until next week. This decision was reached today when Senate Leader Elon R. Brown determined that his New York City relief measures must be considered in Committee of the Whole and advanced to third reading before the Senate quit work for the week.

Nominates Port Wardens.

ALBANY, April 6.—The nominations of Ambrose C. Neal and Joseph E. Nejedly of New York, Richard O'Brien of Port Chester, James B. Montgomery of Newburg, and William W. Smith of Patchogue as Port Wardens at the Port of New York were sent to the Senate by Governor Whitman today. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

MAYOR'S HEARING ON BILLS.

Kingsbury Fears Vagrant Act May Disrupt Homes for the Aged.

Mayor Mitchel gave public hearings yesterday on eight bills amending the Greater New York Charter that have passed the Legislature. The Mayor did not indicate whether he would approve or reject the amendments.

One bill provides that no pensioner of the city shall have employment in any State, city, or county department if the total of the pension and the salary of the office shall amount to more than $1,200.

Another provides that the city shall pay to Mary E. Delany, widow of Justice John J. Delany, the salary of the office he held for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1915. Another provides that policemen retired for disability may be restored if they show that the disability has been removed.

An amendment to the Inferior Courts act in relation to the commitment of vagrants showed wide difference of opinion between Correction Commissioner Lewis and Charities Commissioner Kingsbury. Mr. Lewis held that while Police Magistrates must send persons convicted of vagrancy to the workhouse or penitentiary, it should not be so, because many non-criminal vagrants, simply poor people unable to work, should be sent to the Charities Department. The amendment provides that a Magistrate may commit non-criminal vagrants to the city home for the aged for not less than six months.

Mr. Kingsbury feared that if Magistrates had such discretion his institutions would be filled with what he characterized as "roughnecks," who would disrupt the institutions.

"When we get them there we cannot get rid of them, even though they commit robbery," said Mr. Kingsbury. "A short time ago we had a man who was caught twice in one night trying to rob a storeroom. He was taken to a police station and the Lieutenant refused to hold him. A Magistrate has ruled that such a person cannot be arraigned before his term of commitment has expired."

"Why, that does not seem possible," said the Mayor.

"But that is the ruling," replied Commissioner Kingsbury, "and what can I do about it?"

"Take him before a Magistrate who knows the law better," replied the Mayor.

The other bills before the Mayor are technical administration bills.

TO PRINT PRINCETON VERSE.

Work of Undergraduates to be Compiled by Alfred Noyes.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—A book of verse entirely the product of college undergraduates, a project that differs from anything ever attempted previously, is to appear next Fall. The editor of the work is to be Alfred Noyes, the English poet. And the editor declares that the volume will be something of a revelation to the critics who are prone to speak slightingly of the work of the younger generation in this country.

In compiling the volume Mr. Noyes is to make exclusive use of the work of Princeton undergraduates of the present generation. The only analogous venture is the production every three or four years of the book of "Oxford Verse" at Oxford University, which is edited by Sir Gilbert Murray.

"When we first undertook the work," Professor Noyes said, "we were doubtful if there would be sufficient material to warrant an edition. On further investigation we found that not only was there an abundance of material but that it was of a higher standard than is found in similar works edited in England by Gilbert Murray and Quiller-Couch. Furthermore, there will be no need of a prefatory apology such as Murray thought necessary for the character of some of the work in his edition of Oxford verse. The entire work rings sound and the verse is of a strong, clean character. The poems are more original, and more distinctive in every way."

The critic who differs so greatly in his principles of criticism from Bernard Shaw and the school of "moderns" declares that the war has stimulated the production of verse rather than hindered it.

AUTHOR WOULD BE BAVARIAN

Chamberlain, Son-in-Law of Wagner's Widow, to Renounce Britain.

BAIREUTH, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the author, has applied for naturalization as a Bavarian subject. Mr. Chamberlain has lived in Germany since his youth, although he is still a British subject.

Mr. Chamberlain, the son of a British Rear Admiral, is the husband of Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, until her mother, Frau Cosima Wagner, declared two years ago that Mrs. Chamberlain was the child of her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

Mr. Chamberlain has written several articles supporting Germany and holding England responsible for the war. Last year Emperor William decorated him with the Iron Cross.

ARROW
Here is the Spring
ARROW COLLAR
Style—We will show the front
APRIL 14th
In two heights
Ashby 2¾ in. Lexicon 2¾ in.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

SAVE MILLION A YEAR ON CITY REPAIR WORK

Mayor Has Bill in Legislature to Consolidate 71 Separate Shops in One Bureau.

BASED ON ADAMSON REPORT

Bridges Would Go Under Department of Plant and Structures in Senate Measure.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel, Senator Brown has introduced in the Senate at Albany a bill to reorganize the Bridge Department under the title of the Department of Plant and Structures. The head of this department is to have jurisdiction and control over the management and maintenance of the Brooklyn Bridge, the operation of the railroad on the bridge, the collection of fares and tolls, and the construction, repair, maintenance, and management of all other bridges in the city.

The bill also provides that the Board of Estimate may in its discretion transfer all of the work in connection "with the construction, maintenance, upkeep, and repair of buildings and structures, the repair of boats, vehicles, apparatus, and equipment to the Department of Plant and Structures. At the request of the Mayor, Senator Brown amended the bill so as to include in the work of the reorganized department the consolidation of all the repair shops of all the city departments under the Mayor. There are seventy-one repair shops. This change was made as a result of a report made to the Mayor by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

Commissioner Adamson in his annual report suggested this consolidation and was asked by the Mayor to investigate its practicability. In a report to the Mayor he said that more than $1,000,000 a year could be saved by consolidating all of the repair shops under one department and that a much more modern and satisfactory repair service could be rendered.

To Consolidate Seventy-one Shops.

Commissioner Adamson said:

"There are now seventy-one separate repair shops in your departments and in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, not including the repair shops of the Borough Presidents. The consolidation of the repair shops in your departments alone would not only save the city at least $1,000,000 a year, but would afford us an immensely better and more modern repair service.

"Such a central repair shop should be located at a point convenient to all boroughs, preferably at the eastern end of the Queensboro Bridge, and it should be large enough to provide space for a central municipal storehouse, for the central testing laboratory, and for the police and fire drill squads.

"This consolidation should include not only the repair shops and their mechanical forces, but also the floating groups of carpenters, plumbers and other mechanics, who make repairs to the scows, bridges, park structures and the like.

"The present method of handling repair work is necessarily wasteful and unbusinesslike. Fourteen different Commissioners now control the seventy-one repair shops. Many of these shops do the same kind of repair work, the shops are scattered haphazard about the city, and few of them are suitably housed or equipped. Each shop is operated as independently of the other shops as if it were a private plant. Each has its own machinery, its own mechanical force, its own electrical force, and the larger ones maintain independent trucking service, which covers the same ground daily that is covered by those of other departments. Sixteen of these shops occupy buildings and sites which are extremely valuable and which could be sold at substantial prices.

Central Plant to Save $1,034,526.

"Necessarily there is much duplication in such a system. If the repair work of all these departments were treated as a whole and the force combined, a reduction of at least 25 per cent. of personnel would be possible. In addition to this, much of the machinery could be eliminated, all the machinery for the new shop and all repair supplies standardized, purchases consolidated, and the stock of supplies greatly reduced, and the whole service co-ordinated and made vastly more efficient.

"It is estimated that the new central plant could be operated at an annual cost of $2,987,886.92, a saving of $1,034,526 per year. This estimate is made by John R. Keefe, Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies of this department, who, after careful study of the total volume of repair work now done, believes that 2,500 mechanics and 153 clerks would be sufficient to take care of this work in a central plant. The reduction in personnel, if this plan is adopted, should be made, not by dismissal, but by dropping out unnecessary positions as they fall vacant, through death, resignation, retirement, or dismissal on charges. Such a reduction could very quickly be made, as the experience of this department has proved."

Commissioner Adamson stated that the building and site for the new consolidated shop would cost approximately $1,500,000. Sixteen buildings and sites now occupied by repair shops could be sold, he said, and the proceeds of these sales would go a long way toward covering the cost of the new plant.

Special—
Bath Robes
$2.65
Friday and Saturday Only
Made of Terry cloth—with woven Jacquard figures and stripes in pink, blue, helio, tan, black-and-white and other fancy color combinations.
These bath robes would be splendid value at $4. You'll certainly need one this Summer—buy it NOW. Preparedness is the watchword nowadays.
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DINNER TO GEN. BLACK.

R. A. C. Smith Recognizes Value of His Work to New York.

In recognition of the services which Brig. Gen. William M. Black rendered the city as Federal engineer of this district, and of his promotion to be Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club. Nearly one hundred men were present, and the decorations were designed to illustrate the work of General Black.

On one side was the skyline of New York, to bring to mind the removal of Coenties Reef, and a battleship nearing the Navy Yard showed why the Government had deepened the channel to thirty-five feet.

On the other side was the Hudson with a liner of the Lusitania type, flying the American flag, which the guests named the General Black. This was an allusion to the 1,000-foot piers.

Among those present were Colonel F. V. Abbott, Brig. Gen. Appleton, August Belmont, Irving T. Bush, Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor W. H. Burr, S. W. Fairchild, Admiral Harris, Corporation Counsel Hardy, A. Barton Hepburn, William Loeb, Jr., E. H. Outerbridge, ex-Senator Root, Admiral Usher, U. S. N., General Leonard Wood, and John F. Wallace.

Speeches were made by Commissioner Smith, Controller Prendergast, George McAneny, General Wood, and General Black.

POLICE ACCUSE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. D. J. Hoyt Arrested for Alleged Illegal Sale of Drugs.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt, 40 years old, whose offices are at 113 West 126th Street, was arrested in his office at 6 o'clock last night by Detectives Greer and Hassam of the Narcotic Squad charged with a violation of section 246 of the Public Health law, which forbids the sale of narcotics by a physician without a medical examination of the patient. The detectives found thirty patients waiting for Dr. Hoyt when they entered. Greer accuses the physician of selling eight tablets of morphine sulphate to him on March 23, when Greer went to Hoyt's office complaining that he suffered from the after effects of the use of morphine.

Greer returned on different dates and purchased double doses of the drug, after police surgeons had made formal statements to the effect that he was in normal health. Hoyt was locked up in the West 123d Street Station to appear in the Washington Heights Court today.

Inspectors Hunt 'Sanded' Chickens.

Following a conference in the District Attorney's office yesterday, Inspectors were sent to all live poultry markets to collect evidence against dealers who handle "sanded" chickens. The District Attorney said later: "This business is a fraud and dealers who have been mixed up in it now probably will run to cover."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Frank Gallagher, 6 years old, fell twenty feet from a window in his home, 11 East Nineteenth Street, early yesterday morning and landed on the sidewalk with only a few bruises. He was taken to the City Hospital, but later went home.

BAYONNE.—John A. Sloan, proprietor of the Bergen Point Brass Foundry, which has been robbed five times, said yesterday he would remove the plan to some other place unless he received better police protection.

JERSEY CITY.—The Henry Lembeck estate has rented the building, formerly a brewery, at Third and Bethel Avenue to the city to be used as a training school for firemen.

JERSEY CITY.—Louis Anderson, 70 years old, of Richmond Hill, L. I., admitted yesterday that he had come here to commit suicide. A policeman arrested him at the Montauk Lodging House after taking a loaded revolver away from him. Judge Charles F. O'Brien of the Second Criminal Court suspended sentence when he heard his story, and after taking up a collection for him sent him to his sister, who lives on Long Island.

NEWARK.—The police are trying to find out who the man was who tried to jump into the Morris Canal from the Jackson Street bridge yesterday. He wore no clothes, and in his hand was a wallet showing that he had been a Sunday guest at Bayside, L. I., when he was arrested. He was taken to the City Hospital. He will not say who he is.

PASSAIC.—Patrick Budlik, 35 years old, of 10 Hope Avenue, assistant foreman at the Aldrich Bleachery at Delawanna, was killed yesterday while making repairs to machinery. He leaves a widow and five small children.

PASSAIC.—Catherine A. Mimna, a housekeeper in the home of the late Edward Mead for thirty-two years, receives by his will property and cash to the amount of $35,000 as a reward for her faithfulness.

PATERSON.—Mrs. John De Vries and her six small children narrowly escaped death yesterday when their home collapsed. It was being raised, preparatory to adding another story. All were thrown from their beds and were uninjured by the tremen.

PATERSON.—The Paterson Branch of the National Security League announced plans yesterday by which the young men of Paterson and the vicinity may become soldiers without joining the regular army or militia. Military classes will be formed under the direction of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Because more priests are needed in the Diocese of Newark, eight of the fifteen members of the fourth year class at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall College will be ordained on May 3 by Bishop O'Connor.

ORANGE.—The strike at the munitions plant of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company in East Orange has been called off for a time, to see if the men can make 35 cents an hour by piecework.

PRINCETON.—Professor Archibald C. Coolidge of Harvard University, formerly exchange professor at Berlin and the Sorbonne, began a series of six lectures yesterday on recent European history, at Princeton University.

JEWELER HAD THIEF'S LOOT.

Police to Take Inventory of Duboff's $50,000 Stock.

Abraham Duboff, a jeweler of 158 Chrystie Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of receiving stolen goods, after Detectives Manning, Downey, Asip and Dowd of Brooklyn Headquarters had found in his stock jewels which were identified as among those stolen from the residences of ex-State Senator John Dresher at 184 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and of F. W. Lefrentz of 185 Eight Avenue. The detectives found a stock of jewels worth $50,000 in Duboff's stock and started taking an inventory in order to try to identify other pieces as stolen goods.

Harry Leskowitz, who was convicted in Brooklyn several days ago on the charge of robbing the Dresher residence, confessed that he was implicated in other crimes and told the police that he had sold his loot to Duboff. Duboff was arrested after members of the Dresher and Lefrentz families had identified their property in the jeweler's stock.

DELAYS FIRE PROTECTION.

Atlantic City Mayor Opposes System Voted in His Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—Mayor William F. Riddle, said to have been influenced by the determined opposition of the hotel men to his re-election to the Board of City Commissioners, has attacked in court the immediate installation of a high pressure main, costing upward of $160,000. Judge Clarence L. Cole, his counsel, obtained a writ of certiorari which effectually prevents any further movement until the matter can be argued in June.

The order was obtained on an alleged technical defect in calling for bids. Riddle also contended that the project was being pushed in order to provide employment for hundreds of laborers, who might also, incidentally, work for partisan purposes on the eve of the election next month.

SHAKESPEAREANA ON VIEW.

Groller Club Makes a Notable Exhibition for Bard's Tercentenary.

The Groller Club, as its contribution to the celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary, gave an exhibition last evening illustrative of the text of Shakespeare's plays. It also showed a large collection of engraved portraits and miniatures of the poet. In connection with the exhibition Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett gave a lecture on Shakespeare, illustrated with stereopticon pictures. Other speakers were W. A. White of Brooklyn and George Parker Winship of the Widener Memorial Library. The exhibition will remain open until April 29.

In the first part are the four folio editions, 1623-85, including the copy until lately belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, which Sir Sidney Lee chose for reproduction in making his facsimile of this book. The first folio was printed partly from the earlier quartos and partly from manuscript copies in the hands of players. It did not have the careful editing that so important a work should have had, but it preserved from destruction a number of the plays that had not appeared in quarto form.

Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate and dramatist, in his edition of 1709, made the first attempt to edit Shakespeare in the modern sense. He modernized spelling, punctuation, and grammar, added lists of dramatis personae, and divided the acts and scenes properly. Since his time editors have been busily engaged in corrections and emendations.

Alexander Pope, the second editor, issued his Shakespeare in 1723, and this was followed in 1733 by Lewis Theobald's edition, whose bitter attack upon Pope in "Shakespeare Restored" led to the latter's making Theobald the dull and pendantic hero of his "Dunciad." The handsome edition by Sir Thomas Hanmer appeared in 1744, and William Warburton's in 1747. Dr. Samuel Johnson's edition was published in 1765. Then came Edgard Capell's in 1767-68, George Steevens's in 1773, Joseph Rann's in 1786-94, and Edward Malone's in 1790.

The nineteenth century division of the exhibition shows, among others "Boswell's Malone" of 1821; Singer's little edition, printed at the Chiswick Press in 1826; the edition of Verplanck, 1847, who was the first American to attempt original critical work on the subject; Richard Grant White's, and the notable Cambridge edition, 1863. There is also the "Variorum edition" of Dr. Furness, the first volume of which appeared in 1871.

It is believed that never before were so many engraved portraits of the dramatist shown at one time. They number more than 400. The bust in the church at Stratford-on-Avon and the Droeshout engraving which first appeared on the title page of the First Folio in 1623 are the only portraits that have practically the indorsement of Shakespeare's contemporaries. Many engravings of both of these are in the exhibition, as well as numerous samples of all the other varying types, the most popular being the Chandis portrait, now in the National Gallery, but which probably has no claim to authenticity. There are among them the fraudulent portraits of Shakespeare.

SUFFRAGE CAR DEDICATED.

Mrs. Catt Dents Radiator with Gasoline Bottle.

With an escort of thirty automobiles the little yellow automobile in which Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson are to tour the United States was escorted to the Plaza and dedicated to its work with the name of "Golden Flier" yesterday noon.

Gasoline was the appropriate liquid with which the little car was dedicated to its work.

"In the name of the enfranchisement of women and of the National American Suffrage Association I name these the 'Golden Flier,'" said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as she broke the bottle on the radiator.

In her earnestness she made a dent in the radiator.

With banners flying the automobiles finally reached the West Forty-second Street ferry, where they left the yellow car and its occupants en route for Weehawken, the first stop in the trip.

Arrested for Swindling Writers.

Alexander Jessup of 500 West 114th Street was before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with the use of the mails to defraud authors. He was held in $1,000 bail. According to Post Office Inspectors, last October he began to advertise in The Black Cat and The Editor for short stories for The Blue Moon, a fiction magazine, which, as far as the Government has discovered, has never appeared. He invited the submission of stories of from 2,500 to 10,000 words to him as "author's adviser," asking a fee for editing them.

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Did you ever see anything smarter than this live, snappy Spring overcoat? It is one of many styles shown in our new
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The others are just as good looking—in different lines and fabrics to please every taste, every figure.
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PLEADS FOR CONSTABULARY.

Major Landon Tells Chamber of Commerce Farmers Need Protection

The Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday heard a plea made by Major Francis G. Landon for an effort on the part of Chamber members to bring about the establishment of a State Constabulary.

"You all probably live in the country in the Summer," said he, "and the farmers who live there the year round all want the kind of protection that a constabulary affords. The country districts are absolutely unprotected from murderers and from all kinds of depredations. Last year the constabulary of Pennsylvania arrested something like 3,500 persons, with a force of only 200 members, and of these arrests they obtained something like 80 per cent. of convictions."

Major Landon said that Major Groome, commander of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, was the guest of the Chamber's committee at Albany and told the legislative committee that in all of last year the force had spent but one day on strike duty. This was in response to a charge by advocates of labor that the constabulary acted as strikebreakers much of the time.

The Chamber passed resolutions approving amendments to the Torrens system of guaranteeing land titles and indorsing the Cromwell-Simpson-Kelly bill which would extend the provisions of the motor vehicle license laws so as to make traveling on the State highways safer. Another resolution supported the recommendations made by Governor Whitman that the construction of public institutions on the Croton watershed be abandoned.

David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, and Jules Bois, the French dramatist, were the Chamber's guests of honor. They arrived rather late in the session and were entertained at the luncheon following the meeting.

CLUE TO ALMA MYERS.

Harrison Druggist Thinks She Was in His Store Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—A possible clue to the whereabouts of Alma Fuller Myers, the 20-year-old daughter of Charles Myers, an insurance broker, of 86 Ellington Avenue, who was last seen boarding a subway train at Simpson Street, the Bronx, on Saturday evening, was offered in a story told to the police here today by John Sloan, Manager of the People's Pharmacy, Central Avenue and North Street, Harrison.

According to Sloan, a young woman, accompanied by a man of apparently her own age, came into his place early Saturday night, and said that she was ill. He summoned Dr. William B. McGlennon, the proprietor, who advised her to go to her home or to the hospital. The young woman spoke of having had an attack of appendicitis last Summer and of her fear of a recurrent attack. She also mentioned to the physician that she lived in one of the Oranges.

Mr. Sloan said that he and Dr. McGlennon thought no more of the incident until they read of Miss Myers's disappearance in the papers, when they agreed that the description tallied with that of the girl they had seen.

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If a man's limit for a suit is $15 or $20 let him come here. He'll get the same style as the $40 man. The difference is in the materials and workmanship.
Light-weight top-coats, $15, $18, $20 and up.
The B. K. Special Hats at $3.00.
Stetson Hats at $3.50 and $4.00.
There are very unusual values in our Boys' Norfolks with extra trousers, at $6.50, $8.50, $10. Complete lines of boys' hats, blouses and furnishings, moderately priced.
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